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By A. J. Ellis, F.R.S.

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ABLAUT

IN THE MODERN DIALECTS

OF THE

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

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1726
B813

INTRODUCTION.

BY PROFESSOR SKEAT, LITT. D.

I HAVE been asked to write a few words of introduction to Dr. Bülbring's useful essay.

The German term *ablaut* is usually called "gradation" in English books. It is explained in my *Principles of English Etymology*, First Series, p. 156, and in Dr. Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Primer and Anglo-Saxon Reader*. The highest number of *gradations* is four, as in the case of the verb *to drink* (A.S. *drincan*); and it is usual to give the *four principal stems* of the strong verbs that exhibit gradation, as they occur in (1) the infinitive mood; (2) the first person singular of the past tense; (3) the first person plural of the past tense; and (4) the past participle. Thus, in the case of the A.S *drincan*, the four stems are seen in (1) *drinc-an*, to drink; (2) *dranc*, I drank; (3) *drunc-on*, we drank; (4) *drunc-en*, drunken. In modern English, as in this Essay, the third stem has been assimilated to the second, and practically disappears; hence the gradations are reduced to three, viz., *to drink* (or *I drink*), *I drank*, and *drunken*. This variation in the vowel-sound is here discussed.

Some weak verbs also show a variation in the vowel, as in the case of *I seek*, pt. t. *I sought*, p.p. *sought*; *I catch*, pt. t. *I caught*, p.p. *caught*. Here the past tenses and past participles are (now) exactly alike, though the old past tense, *I caught-e*, was formerly dissyllabic. The influence of such verbs upon the strong verbs is here discussed.*

* Such are the verbs which are said, at pp. 7, 8, to have *rückumlaut* (back gradation); because in the case of *sought* (A.S. *sōhte*), the *ō* is the *original* vowel, which, in the infinitive *sēcan* (seek) is "modified" to *ē*.

In the classification of strong verbs on p. 7, the usual "German" order of conjugations is adopted. This order is followed in the Appendix to the Second Series of my *Principles of English Etymology*, and differs from that given in the former volume. The arrangement is arbitrary, but is easily understood by taking examples.

The *seven conjugations* may be exemplified by the following verbs:—

1. *Give, get, sit, tread, speak.* (The Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic forms show why these all go together.)

2. *Bear, break, steal, tear.*

3. *Drink, bind, find, grind, climb.*

4. *Drive, write, ride, rise.* (N.B *vruyt* = *write*; E. *ride* is *hruyd* in Mr. Elworthy's *Grammar*, but *ruyd* in the *Glossary*.)

5. *Choose, cleave* (to stick to), *creep.*

6. *Shake, take, stand.*

7. *Fall* (reduplicating verbs).

As it is now known that the first three conjugations practically once exhibited the same original gradation, Dr. Bülbring has called them Ia., Ib., and Ic. After this, the fourth conjugation becomes his Class II., the fifth his Class III., and the sixth his Class IV.

I believe the student will now have no particular difficulty in following the points of the Essay, especially if he will consult the list of verbs in Dr. Sweet's *A.S. Grammar*, and the books that are especially referred to. A complete list of Middle-English strong verbs is given in Morris's *Specimens of Early English*, Part I., second edition, p. lxix., to which there is an alphabetical index at p. lxxxi of the same.

W. W. S.

ABLAUT

IN THE MODERN

DIALECTS OF SOUTH ENGLAND.

The striving after a general literary language which marks the Middle English period does not attain its aim till the sixteenth century. From that time we have only isolated and scanty specimens of the dialects. Accordingly, if we wish to follow up the developments of the dialects, we are thrown back for our materials on the modern dialects. But after we have seen, by observation of the older forms, the direction and way in which language changes, we can, with the actual results of the modern dialects before us, deduce, mostly without great trouble, the intermediate steps and the explanation of the forms which now obtain. Besides, literary English comes to our help, as, owing to the conservative tendency peculiar to a written speech, it stands about midway between the middle and the modern dialects; for the latter, left altogether without the support of transmission in writing, necessarily gave way more quickly to the striving after simpler forms.

Unfortunately, the available printed materials are in no case above suspicion; indeed, they are mostly of a very questionable nature. Accordingly, it seems to me the best plan to take them singly; not to confuse the more trustworthy with those which are clearly untrustworthy. It is particularly important to separate those forms which have crept in from the written English. These are especially numerous in the poems written in dialect.

Two very good works are due to Mr. F. T. Elworthy. In the *Transactions of the Philological Society for* 1887-8 he has

written on the grammar of the West Somerset dialect, and on its phonology in the same *Transactions for* 1875-6.* Still, even in these, there are some ambiguities. The representation of the sounds is based on Ellis's system, which we retain. The results which concern us are:

In West Somerset no distinction is made in the use of originally strong and originally weak verbs (Elworthy does not take this view). All form their past tense and perfect participle by the following rules (the two forms are only distinguished by the prefixed *u-* (= O.E. *ȝe*) of the participle):

1. Before words beginning with a vowel, all verbs add *d* or *t* (*t* when the final letter is voiceless) if they do not already end in *d* or *t*.

2. Before words beginning with a consonant, verbs ending in a vowel or *r* (because this has become vocalic) add *d*; verbs ending in consonants retain the form of the infinitive. In the latter case the past tense differs from the present tense, indicative and subjunctive, only by the termination *z* attached to all persons of the present (it is M.E. *-es*, *-s* borrowed from Midland English or from Literary English, and applied universally).

The difference of treatment, according to the initial sound of the following word, arises from the law, which applies both to the isolated word and combinations of words (comp. *Trans.*, 1875-6, 209), that final *d*, *t* after consonants, except vocalic *r*, is suppressed: *e.g.*, in *ween* (*wind*), *vuyn* (*find*), *vaa·s* (*fast*); but in many isolated words and in flexion reappears before an initial vowel: *e.g.*, *kuyn*(*d*), 261, *muyn*(*d*), 261, *duws*(*t*), 260.

In contrast with the former wealth of strong verbs, only an insignificant number still possess vowel change, and that with the addition of the weak ending. Further, the variations of the vowels are reduced to the smallest possible number of two; one appears in the present tense, the other in the past tense

* Also published by English Dialect Society, Series D, Miscellaneous, 7, 19.

and past participle. Only six verbs which originally shewed rückumlaut, and the following nineteen originally strong verbs have vowel change :

Class Ia. *git, gau·t,* or *goa·ŭt;*
zit, zau·t, or *zoa·ŭt;*
trai·d, troa·ŭd;
spai·k, spoa·k(t).

Ib. *brai·k, broa·k(t);*
stae·ŭl, stoa·l(d);
tae·ur, toa·ŭrd.

Ic. *buyn, baewn(d);*
vuyn, vaewn(d);
gruyn, graewn(d);
klúm, kloa·m(d).

II. *vruyt, vroa·ŭt;*
hruyd, hroa·ŭd, or *hraud;*
ruyz, roa·ŭz(d);
drai·v, droa·v(d).

III. *klai·v, kloa·v(d);*
kree·p, kroa·p(t).

IV. *stan, stę·o·d;*
tae·ŭk, tę·ok(t).

V. ———

It is strange that Elworthy here observes that all the verbs, to which I have here added *d*, *t* in brackets, drop the *d*, *t* only in the past tense; but that all, with the exception of *buyn*, *vuyn*, *gruyn*, always retain the *d*, *t* in the past participle.

My doubts as to the justification of this, as it seems to me, very improbable exception to his own previously established rules, are all the stronger, since he himself, in the *Transactions*, 1875-6, p. 250, gives the p.p. *ŭ-stoa·l*, and since the p.p. of *zúl* (*sell*) and *tuul* (*tell*) is given by him as *ŭ-zoa·ul(d)* and *ŭ-toa·ŭl(d)*. With this before us, how could we understand the p.p. of formerly strong verbs with obligatory *d*, *t*?

In his treatise Elworthy distinguishes between the strong and the weak conjugation. And he considers as strong *get*,

tread, *sit*, *bind*, *find*, *grind*, *write*, *ride*, *stand* ; had he wished to proceed strictly, he would have been obliged at least to add *eat* (*ai·t*, past *ai·t*, p.p. *ŭ-ai·t*), which has retained its old ablaut. But one sees that all these verbs end in *d*, *t* ; they can, therefore, add no further ending in the past tense. But the addition of *t*, *d* assuredly does not constitute the weak conjugation ; *zit*, *git*, &c., are just as much weak as N.E. *sit*, *sat*, *sat* ; *get*, *got*, *got*, &c., and *stan stĕo·d* just as much as *dhingk dhau·t* (p. 45), and *eat* or *ai·t* as much as *let*.*

One must divide the new South English verbs differently : 1. Verbs without vowel change. 2. Verbs with vowel change. The second division is made up of formerly strong verbs and of those which formerly had rückumlaut. I should like to see the sagacious brain which could even guess, in looking only at the modern dialects, the original difference in the verbs of the second division, who could, *e.g.*, discover a difference in the mode of conjugation between *stae·ŭl stoa·ŭl(d)*=N.E. *steal*, and *tuul toa·ŭl(d)*=N.E. *tell*. Result : All verbs have become weak.

It might, perhaps, appear as if, before words beginning with a consonant, all verbs ending in a consonant (*r* excepted) ought to be called strong, even the formerly weak ones : *e.g.*, *tuul* (*tell*) *toa·ŭl*, *zŭl* (*sell*) *zoa·ŭl*, *kĕep* (*keep*) *kĕep*. In that case, a most peculiar settlement would have been brought about after the great strife between the strong and the weak conj. ; before vowels the same verbs would belong to the weak conj., which before consonants belonged to the strong one. But this interpretation rests upon the doubtful presupposition that the chief characteristic of every weak conjugation lies in the *d*, *t*. But if, on the other hand, the formation of the tenses by means of suffixes is in any way the sign of the weak conjugation, all verbs are weak also before consonants ; for pres. and past tenses are further distinguished before consonants by the pres. ending *–z* : *e.g.*, pres. *aay ai·tz* (*I eat*), past tense *aay ai·t* ; *aay kúmz* (*I come*), past *aay kúm*.

* The reasons why the N.E. participles *sat*, *got*, *st.od*, etc., should be considered weak are explained in a foot-note on p. 117 of the book from which the present essay is translated.

The development since the end of the M.E. period will have been about as follows:—The strong conj., with its smaller number of representatives opposed to the greater predominance of weak verbs, which were continually added to through numerous new formations, was at a considerable disadvantage. Moreover, the originally well-defined barriers between the classes of conjugation were broken down by the various phonetic developments of the same vowels in different surroundings: *e.g.*, *bêodan* and *flêogan*, which in O.E. held firmly together, become totally sundered in M.E. By this means, it is true, the strong conj. was enriched by several vowels; but this abundance contained the defect of impotency. A whole crowd of verbs, which strayed too far, lost all the support which the great number of verbs belonging to the same ablaut class used to offer them. It is these—*spurnan*, *murnan*, *frignan*, *bregdan*, and similar ones—which easiest fell victims to the weak conj. And what had been gained, as time sped, in vowel riches, had, after all, to be given up again, being useless and a burden. Thus it happened that at the end of the M.E. period the number of ablaut vowels in a single verb was limited to three at most: *wrîte*, *wrôt*, *iwrĭte*; *swĭmme*, *swăm*, *iswŏmme*, &c.; *fly*, *fly*, *iflowe*; *holde*, *huld*, *iholde*, &c.; *ēte*, *êt*, *iyēte*, &c. Whilst, on the one hand, more and more verbs succumbed to the weak conjugation, on the other hand the ablaut of Ia. was somewhat strengthened by the introduction of the vowel *ō* from the p.p. of other classes: *ispoke*, *itrode*, &c., already in M.E.; and in N.E. even *isōte*, p.p. of *sit*, enters this list. Otherwise, most verbs of this class would have had no vowel change at all, since all the O.E. ablaut vowels of such verbs as *sprecan*, *tredan*, had gradually developed into the same long *e*.

But now, in the N.E. period, the strife between past tense and p.p., which was already carried on here and there in M.E. with varying result, is entered upon for the last time, and on every occasion is brought to an issue by the suppression of

one of the forms. As will be shewn later in explaining the forms, sometimes the past tense and sometimes the p.p. is victorious, but the deeper vowel always proves itself to be the stronger. In the meantime, by far the greater number of the verbs have disappeared from the field, having become weak. In the nineteen remaining strong verbs the smallest possible amount of ablaut remained, *i.e.*, two vowels.

On the appearance of the phonetic law, that final *d* or *t* after a consonant (*r* excepted) was dropped before a word commencing with a consonant, the strong verbs were no longer to be distinguished, in this position, from the weak ones with rückumlaut, which also, though from other causes, had two distinct vowels; *tell*, *sell*, with their past tenses *tōl(d)*, *sōl(d)* existed, for example, by the side of *stēl*, *stōl*. What was now more natural than that a *d*, *t* should also be added to the few strong verbs when coming before a vowel, from analogy with *tōld*, *sōld*, &c., provided the verbs did not already end in *d*, *t*? For the past tenses *got*, *zot*, &c., had a long time before taken the appearance of weak verbs like *brought*, *thought*. That *tear*, the sole example of an originally strong verb in *r*, which has retained its ablaut to this day, should then also take *-d* before consonants, does not surprise us.

In explaining the forms, I begin with the present tense, and with those past tenses which shew the same vowel. The figures for the occurring words refer to the pages in the *Trans.*, 1875-6, which I was obliged to make use of supplementarily. The majority of the forms explain themselves readily from the M.E. pres. Special notice is only required for the following:

Ia. *Vraet*, 264, shews the same shortening as the N.E. *fret*, probably under the influence of the weak past tense; for *ai·t*, like the N.E. *ēat*, has retained its length, because—as the N.E. past tenses lead one to conclude—it has remained strong longer.*

* In the same way, in M.E., *schedden* appears more early than *letten*, because the weak preterite and the weak past part. of *schēden*, both with short vowels, are earlier than those of *lēten*; and *let* was shortened sooner than *tread*, as the orthography shews.

Gee, past *gid*, must first have lost its *v* in the weak past by assimilation to *d*, and then by analogy also in the present. The initial guttural sound arises from the literary English *give*; the M.E. *yiven* begins with the unstopped palatal consonant *y*, which remains unchanged in the modern dialect.

Git cannot be explained from the M.E. *yĭten* either. It comes from *gēte*, which, as was shewn above, already in M.E. gains a footing in the South. From this *gĕt*: comp. the vowel shortcomings in the examples given by Elworthy, p. 248. Then raised to *gĭt*: comp. the examples, pp. 248, 249. Perhaps a formation on the model of *zit* had something to do with it, on account of the past tenses (*gau·t* and *zau·t*). Already, in the first half of the seventeenth century, the vowel was short, as is shewn in a poem in dialect of that time from Devonshire (Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25, pp. 7, 8); there we have the rhyme *gett* : *vitt* (N.E. *fit*) and *gett* : *vett* (*fetched*).

Ia. Elworthy quotes *kau·m* and *kúm*. The former regularly from *cuman*, like *zau·m*, 238, from O.E. *sum*. The second form is probably nothing more than written English *come*; it can hardly come from O.E. *cyman*, although one might, perhaps, compare the dialectic forms for N.E. *gild*, *slip*, *pit*, 59.

Ic. *Fai·t*, 236, is regular from M.E. *fighte*, *fīte*; comp. the forms for *light*, *night*, *bite*, *five*, 236.

The vowels in *uurn* (*run*), 259; *buurnd*, 259; *uulp* (*help*), 259; *muurn* (*mourn*), 259; *buus* (*burst*), 259; *zwuul* (*swell*), 258, are influenced by the following *l* or *r*, and are to be explained by the plural of the past tense just as little as in literary English *burst* and *burn*; comp. Elworthy, 258, 259, where numerous other examples are to be found. *Klúm* (=*klèom*, 253) and *zwèom*, 253, are phonetic developments of *clĭmben* (with short *i*! without lengthening) and *swimmen*; comp. the words *brim*, *rim*, *slim*, &c., on the same page.

II. *Hrĕep*, 243, not from *rîpen*, but, like N.E. *reap*, from a M.E. *rêpen*; with shortening of the vowel, like *zwĕep* and others.

III. *Vluy*, 265, from *flêôgan*; *vlee*, 241, from *flêôn*.

Zuok, 257, shortened already in M.E. from *sûcan* on account of the *k*.

Chèo·z and *lèo·z*, 246, like N.E. *choose* and *lose*, presuppose a close *ô*. By the side of this we have *lau·s*, from *losian* or from the noun *lau·s* (N.E. *loss*), 239; there also exists an inf. *lau·st* (comp. Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25, 80), which (like the N.E. pres. *must* from *môste*, and dialectic *mid* from *might*) is formed from the past tense *loste*.

Shuut, 260, probably points to a M.E. form with close *ô*, like N.E. *shoot*; comp. *remove*, *roof*, 260.

Krŏap, 250 (*creep*), which occurs as well as *kree·p*, has adopted the vowel of the p.p., with shortened vowel, as is often the case, before *p*.

IV. *Staap*, 228, from O.E. *staeppan*, M.E. *stappen*.

Ai·v, 236, from M.E. *heuen*.

Stan (*stand*) has lost its *d* in accordance with phonetic rules.

Flaa·y, *slaa·y*, 229, formed from the p.p. *flaegen*, *slaegen*, like N.E. *flay*, *slay*; not yet shewn to exist in M.E.

Shee·ŭk, 244, *shee·ŭv*, 245, *shee·ŭp*, 244, are to be explained by the influence of the palatal *sc* from M.E. *shāke*, *shāve*, *shāpe*; this is apparent from the examples on pp. 244, 245: *ee·ŭ* stands for literary English *ēa*, *ĭ*; for *ā* only when preceded by *sc*, *c*, *y*. *Shae·ŭk*, 232, must be considered as only a dialectic variation of the literary English *shake*.

V. *Ang*, 224, from M.E. *hangen*.

Lat, 225, shortened form from *lêten*.

Zwĕep = N.E. *sweep* with shortened vowel. To be explained by means of the past tense *swepte*: this is = strong past *swêp* + *te*. So one had *swôpe*, *swepte*, and constructed and in imitation of *weep*, *wepte*, the inf. *sweep* instead. One must not dream of a generalisation of the umlaut in the second and third sing. pres., as in *scheden*, *leten*, &c., otherwise one would get **swâepan*, M.E. **swêpen* with open *ê*, N.E. **sweap*.

The vowels of the past tense and past participle differing from that of the present :

Ia. The vowels come from the later p.p. *ispōke*, *itrōde*, *igōte*, *isōte*, which arose by analogy, and, in part, were not formed till the N.E. period.

Ib. The vowel of the p.p. stands as in N.E. *tore*, *stole*, *broke*. *Bae·ŭr* (*bear*) has lost its ablaut; *ŭ-bau·rnd*, mentioned by Elworthy, is, as is immediately clear from the not Southern *n*, literary English dialectically influenced (just like *ŭ-duund* = *done*).

Ic. In *kloa·m(d)*, as in N.E. obsolete *clŏmb*, the vowel comes from the past tense, sing.; in *baewn(d)*, *vaewn(d)*, *graewn(d)*, as in the corresponding N.E. forms, from the p.p.

II. The ablaut of the past sing. is retained. *Hraud* with shortened vowel.

III. The p.p. has triumphed, as in N.E. *chose* (from *chōsen*).

IV. *Stèo·d*, *tèok(t)* from the past, the latter with shortened vowel.

It was already hinted at above, that everywhere the deeper ablaut triumphed; these ablauts point to M.E. *ū*, open *ô*, close *ô*, open *ō*. There is only one word about which there can be any doubt, whether the deeper vowel sound really triumphed, *i.e.*, *climben*. Here the past tense was *clomb*, in opposition to p.p. *iclumbe*. Whilst M.E. open *ŏ* and open *ō* remained unchanged for a long time (*ŏ* to this day and *ō* to the end of the M.E. period), the *ŭ* of the participle (for I attribute *ŭ* to our dialect on account of the short form in the pres. *klŭm*) developed first to unrounded *ŭ*, this to unrounded close *ŏ*, and finally to unrounded open *ŏ*, the sound pronounced by educated Englishmen in *but*, *thumb*, &c. (see Trautmann, *Die Sprachlaute im Allgemeinen und des Englischen, Französischen und Deutschen im Besoderen*, Leipzig, 1884, p. 164), and nearly so in the same words in the dialect of West Somerset (= Ellis' ɜ. Now, unrounded open *o* developed in the p.p. *iclŭmbe*, had a higher note than rounded open *ŏ* of the preterite *clomb* (cp. Trautmann's

table of vowels), and ɜ is still higher. Or, if the vowel of *clomb* was long in the dialect, it gradually turned into close ō, which is a deeper vowel than open ō, and the difference between *o* and *u* became still greater. Therefore, our rule, that everywhere the deepest vowel gained the day, holds good also for *climben*, if, which is highly probable, the p.p. *iclumbe* (with the ever-rising vowel sound) was not driven out by the past sing. *clŏmb* (or *clōmb*; then with continually deepening vowel) until the *ŭ* had received a higher tone than the *o*.

It is easy to see from what cause the deeper vowel gained this advantage. With by far the greatest number of verbs, and especially with all those which now still shew ablaut, a higher vowel stood in the pres.; as the deep one varied most from this latter it was best to retain it. So the two extremes were kept. Occasionally, in the choice between past tense and p.p., the fact that one of the forms had the same vowel as the pres. (*e.g.*, in *take*, *stand*) also intervened.

II. *An Exmoor Scolding and Courtship*, edited by Elworthy, Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25.

Elworthy gives a reprint of the edition of 1778 and a transcription in the present dialect; in both cases in Devonshire dialect. The corrections and notes, which the editor has occasionally given, are very important in considering the evidence, which is here sifted. I will here go through all the examples one after the other:

P.P. *took*, 24 in the old reading (before a vowel), Elworthy corrects to *ŭ-tèokt*.

P.P. *hang·d to*, 24, into *ang tu*.

P.P. *set*, 50 (= N.E. *set*) to *ŭ-zaut*; for *sit* and *set* got mixed up in the dialect.

Past tense *struck out*, 102, into *strèokt aewt*.

Past *begun*, 82, to *bigeend*; "*begun* is literary, not dialect."

P.P. *bound over*, 82, to *ŭ-baewn oa·vur*.

P.P. *arun*, 80, to *ŭ-uurn*.

Past *sung*, 90, to *zingd*; "*sung* is literaryism."

P.P. *taken*, 90, to *ŭ-tèokt*; "*taken* is impossible."

Pres. *shake*, 76, to *shee·ŭk*; past *roze*, 82, to *roa·zd*.

Past *fell*, 102, to *vaald*; "*fell* is unknown."

Past *avung*, 52, to *ŭ-vangd*. The form *avung* is now obsolete; the verb, however, quite common: *vang*, *vangd*, *ŭ-vangd*.—P. 97. Note 48: "always *ŭ-tèokt*."

To these I add:

Ia. *Zee*, 25; past *zeed*, 42; p.p. *azeed*, 44. *Vorbed* (*vurbai·d*), 106; past *bed* (*bai·d*), 42.

Ib. *Come* (*kaum*), 26; past *come* (*km*), 94; and *come* (*kaum*), 102.

Ic. *Drenk* (*draengk*), 82—in West Somerset it is *dringk*—*drash* (*draash*), 34; past *drash'd* (*draa·shd*), 80.

III. Inf. *lost* (*lau·st*), 80. P.P. *avrore* (*ŭ-vroar*) before a vowel! 36.

IV. *Laughing* (*laar·feen*), 42; past *tuck* (*tuuk*), 82.

V. *Drow* (*droa·*), 44; p.p. *adrode* (*u-droa·d*); past *blow·d* (*bloa·d*), 42; *let* (*lat*), 82.

One sees that Elworthy corrects according to the rules for *d*, *t* set up by himself; not always, however: *es km ulaung*, 95; *avroa·r ur*, 37. This shows distinctly that in reality the rule is not strictly observed. Compare also his Note 24, 5: "P.P. *took* would be *ŭ-tèokt* if written or pronounced in full."

In addition to these we get a twentieth verb with ablaut obtained through the past tense *struck* (*ŭ-strèokt*); it is not mentioned in the Somerset grammar. The *èo* points to an older close *ô*; comp. *stèo·d*, *tèok*(*t*), and the numerous examples on p. 53 of the Eng. Dial. Socy., Series D, 7 (N.E. *hook*, *look*, *cook*, *pook*, *rook*, *crook*). In the older N.E. writings one finds *strook* (in place of the modern *struck*), just like *took*, *forsook*, *shook*, *stood*. In modern Leicestershire dialect (*vide* Eng. Dial. Socy., 31, 28), we find *strike*, *strook*, *strook*; *shake*, *shook*, *shook*. All these forms point to a transition into the fourth ablaut class. The past tenses of the verbs *take*, *shake*, *strike*, *stand* are in different

stages of phonetic development. They start from M.E. close *ô*. This became *û* at the beginning of the N.E. period. Then, the vowels of part of the preterites and past participles were shortened at an early date, and the new short *u* getting mixed up with the descendant of old *ŭ*, both developed to the modern unrounded open ŏ, which stands in the Southern *tèokt*, *stèod*, *strèokt*, and in literary English *struck*. On the other hand, N.E. *took*, *stood*, *forsook*, *shook*, and Leicestershire *strook*, *shook*, point to a later shortening of *û*; this new *ŭ* remained unchanged, as the tendency to change *ŭ* into unrounded open *ŏ* had already ceased to work in the language.

III. Jennings. *Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire*, London, 1825.

On page 3 of his introduction he declares that the dialect of the whole of Somersetshire agrees with that of Devonshire, which is certainly correct only to a limited extent. He does not observe Elworthy's rule for *d*, *t*. Apart from this, the following forms agree with those quoted by Elworthy:

Ia. *Zee*, 85, 98. *Zid*, 85. *Zid*, 85. *Gee*, 39, 103. *Gid*, 39, 93. *Gid*, 39. *Get*, 58. *Got*, 115. *Got*, 102. Past *bid*, 116.

Ib. *Come*, 104. *Com'd*, *D105, C112; V119, 148. *Break*, 103. *Brauk*, C121. P.P. *taur*, V160.

Ic. *Clim*, 30. *Begin*, 133. *Begin'd*, D101, 149. Present *mult*, 56. Past *ring'd*, C99. *Vleng'd*, V122. *Vound*, V99, 117. *Voun*, V104, 115, 137. *Voun*, C121. *Bust*, 120. *Hirn'd*, C121.

II. *Dreav*, 128. *Sife*, 92 (from M.E. *sighen*, "to sigh"; comp. N.E. *enough*, *laugh*, and the examples from Somerset, *Transactions*, 1875-6, p. 238: *au·f* = *ought*, *thau·f* = *though*). Past *drauv*, V117. *Rawze*, C93, V149. *Rawd*, 148.

III. *Choose*, 113. *Choos'd*, V102, C110. *Croup*, V91. P.P. *alost*, 22.

IV. *Awake*, 92. *Tâk*, 138. *Astanin* (pres. part.), 98. Past *awâk'd*, C93. *Took'd*, C99. *Took*, V150. *Stood*, 99, 112. *Laugh'd*, V136. *Drâw'd*, V142. *Stapp'd*, C173.

* D means before a dental, C before other consonants, V before a vowel.

V. *Bihawld*, 92. Past *vall'd*, D 112 *Knaw'd*, V 98, C 140. P.P. *drode*, 35. *Zweept*, 159.

The following differ: Past *begun*: *fun*, 143. *Fout*, XIV. *Slid*, 156. *Swaur*, 150. P.P. *unbidden*, 177. *Spawken*, 97. *Vorlorn*, 92. *Sworn*, 134. *Laden*, 158. *Knawn*, 140.

One recognises these p.p. immediately as literary English, for in the Southern dialects indigenous p.p. in *-en*, *-n*, are not possible. The past tense *begun* is also certainly wrong, and is chosen for the sake of the rhyme; for inside the verse we find the weak *begin'd*. Therefore, with respect to the remaining three forms *fout*, *slid*, *swaur*, also, we will hold to Elworthy's assertion, *Transactions*, 1877-8, p. 187, according to which the verbs are weak.

On the other hand, in agreement with Elworthy, nineteen verbs have a weak past tense without ablaut, the only deviation being that they have the ending *d*, *t* also before consonants; and ten past tenses with ablaut correspond with Elworthy's statement, except that they never have the ending *d*, *t* before vowels. Three questions here present themselves to us:

1. Does the *d*, *t* law which Elworthy sets up for the preterites and past participles of his dialect not exist in its strict conception?

2. Have forms like *brauk't*, *drauv'd* (before vowels), and *begin'*, *hirn'* (past tense, before consonants), first come into use since 1826?

3. Did Jennings avoid the forms *brauk't*, &c., because they appeared to him, the scholar, incorrect and barbarous; and the past tense *begin'*, &c., because they were less easily understood by the reader of the poems than *begin'd*?

The form *took'd*, which has escaped him once, shews that he must also have known *drauv'd*, *brauk't*. As he has also occasionally used the dialectic form *chile* by the side of *child*, which he prefers, and *voun* for *vound*, it is also probable that he was acquainted with the past tense *begin'*, &c. Question

3 is, therefore, to be answered in the affirmative, and 2 to be negatived. As to the decision of the first question, I am inclined to believe that the exact truth lies in the middle between Elworthy's rule of putting or dropping the *d*, *t* and Jennings' way of observing, or rather disregarding, that law. I have the highest esteem for Elworthy's excellent work, which classes with the very best ever done in the investigation of modern English dialects. The doubts, therefore, which I have already been obliged to utter, and the following restriction, which I think should be made to his formulation of the law, will not take away from his great merits. The inconsistencies pointed out above, which here and there he has allowed to slip in, and the total want of any definite rule in Jennings' poems, lead me to conclude that the law regarding the appearance and disappearance of final *d*, *t* is, in fact, not rigorously observed in the actual speech of West Somerset. This is just what one would expect to be the case. The preterites *begin'd* and *begin*, *tookt* and *took*, &c., which, it is true, should be used according to the initial letter of the subsequent word, in reality cannot but influence each other; and thus *begin'd* may take the place of *begin* before a consonant, and *took* will occasionally replace *tookt* before a vowel. Probably those people who have the least contact with literary English, which does not make any similar distinction, are least subject to mixing up the forms. But I do not think that anybody's speech is free from the confusion. The purest Somerset dialect has a great number of verbs—viz., all those ending in a vowel or (vocalic) *r*—which only have one form for the preterite in both positions; such verbs, of course, help to destroy the regularity in the employment of the different preterites of the rest.

IV. Three works by Barnes:

1. *A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*, in *Trans. Phil. Society*, 1864.

2. *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, 1847.

3. *Hwomely Rhymes*, London, 1859.

In agreement with Elworthy (terminations excepted) are:

(*a*) Verbs without vowel change:

Ia. *Zee*, 2, 193. *Zeed*, 3, 200. *Azeed*, 1, 30; 2, 195. P.P. *awaïgh'd*, 3, 54.

Ib. *Come*, 2, 193 (: *hwome*, O.E. *hâm*). Past tense *come*, C 3, 200; (: *hwome*), 3, 34. P.P. *acome*, C 3, 4; V 2, 198.

Ic. None.

II. Past *slided*, 1, 29.

III. Pres. *lose*, 2, 196; (: *choose*), 2, 158. Past *lost*, C 2, 185. P.P. *alost*, 2, 157; C 2, 11; D 2, 8.

IV. *Steppèn*, 2, 1. *Stepp'd*, V 2, 145.

V. Past tense *flow'd*, 2, 110. *Blowed*, 1, 29. *Crowed*, 1, 29. *Growed*, 1, 29. *Knowed*, 1, 29. *Drowed*, 1, 29. *Glowed*, 3, 25. P.P. *agrow'd*, 3, 68. *Aknow'd*, 3, 45. *Adrow'd*, 2, 197. *Auverflow'd*, 2, 108.

(*b*) Verbs which have retained ablaut:

Ia. *Get*, 2, 192. *Got*, 2, 195. *Agot*, 2, 192. *Treaddèn*, 3, 136. *Trod*, 3, 62; 3, 30. *Atrod*, 3, 57. *Speäk*, 3, 204. *Spoke* V 3, 147. P.P. *spoke*, 3, 198. *Zit*, 3, 31. *Zot*, 3, 65. *Azot*, 3, 5.

Ib. *Brēak*, 1, 26; 2, 110. *Breäk*, 1, 44. *Broke*, V 3, 59; 3, 144; 3, 9; C 3, 9. *Abroke*, 1, 44; 3, 8; 3, 115.

Ic. Past tense *Clomb*, V 3, 27; 3, 198. *Vound*, V 3, 27. *Voun'*, V 3, 55; C 3, 146. P.P. *abound*, 1, 30; 3, 151. *Boun'*, 3, 194. *Avoun'*, C 3, 141. *Avound*, 1, 30; 3, 46.

II. Past *rose*, V 3, 5; D 3, 133. *Wrote*, 3, 130. *Rod*, 3, 25. *Drove*, 3, 49; 3, 125. *Struck*, 3, 79. P.P. *awrote*, 3, 131.

III. Pres. *creep*, 3, 113. Past *crope*, 1, 29.

IV. *Took*, V 3, 202; C 3, 2. *Stood*, 3, 4. P.P *atook*, V 3, 45; 2, 109.

Of examples in which the ablaut is wanting, contrary to Elworthy, there is only one: *climb'd*, C 3, 62 (comp. N.E.).

Examples with ablaut, contrary to Elworthy:

Ia. *Lay*, V 3, 145; 3, 79. *Given*, 3, 6.

Ib. *Bore*, c 3, 62 ; 3, 23 ; v 3, 36. *Abore*, v 3, 68. Also *awore*, 3, 79.

Ic. Past tense *spun*, c 3, 109. *Begun*, c 3, 193 ; v 3, 155. *Sprung*, 3, 24. *Flung*, 3, 84. *Wrung*, 3, 35. *Zung*, 3, 194. *Clung*, v 3, 80. *Rung*, 3, 70. *Swung*, 3, 165. *Zunk*, 3, 104. P.P *begun*, v 2, 193. *Awon*, 3, 141 ; (: *adone*) 3, 112. *Flung*, 3, 28. *Asprung*, 3, 9. *Azung*, v 3, 101. *Aswung*, 3, 9. *Azunk*, v 2, 107 ; 3, 17. *Run*, v 2, 192.

II. *Shone* (: *stwone*, O.E. *stân*), 3, 64. *Smote*, 3, 30. P.P. *smitten*, 3, 28.

III. [P.P. *avroze*, v 3, 34. *Avrore*, 1, 41, in *Exmoor Scolding*, is also recognised by Elworthy. Not ablaut, but vowel change in *shot*, 3, 130. *Vled*, 3, 30. *Ashot*, 3, 193. *Avled*, 3, 194.]

IV. *Shook*, v 1, 112. *Vorzook*, 3, 38. *Hove*, 1, 29. P.P. *ashook*, 2, 105; 3, 183. *Vorseäken*, 3, 61. *Aslaïn*, 1, 31.

V. *Held*, v 3, 203; 3, 136; 3, 144. *Vell*, c 3, 108 ; v 3, 35. *Hung*, v 2, 109. *Knew* (: *shoe*), 3, 27. *Ablown* 3, 132. *Mown*, 3, 174. *Beaten* 3, 18. And for N.E. *scraped*, past *scrope*, 1, 29.

What renders the consideration of these differences uncertain is the circumstance that Elworthy and Barnes treat of different, although closely neighbouring, dialects. Some forms, it is true, betray themselves immediately as literary intruders : p.p. *aslaïn*, *vorseäken*, *smitten*, *given*, *ablown*, *mown*, *beaten* ; pret. *knew* (: *shoe*), by the side of the correct form *knowed*. But to consider all the past tenses and p.p. with ablaut as literary would probably be too daring. The past tense *scrope* is assuredly dialectic. It is also noteworthy that the past tenses of Class Ic., *begun*, *sprung*, *clung*, *zunk*, &c., have *u* without exception, and never *a*, which in most verbs in literary English changes with *u*. So, perhaps, these past tenses with *u* are true Dorset dialect. Further, the p.p. *abore*, *awore*, have a dialectic appearance (without *n* !). However, one must not be surprised if one is led astray by such speculations. The modern dialect poets all make use of an artificial language, a mixture of dialect and literary

English. And they could not, if they would, do otherwise, as there is no longer a pure dialect in England. For education, which is imparted by means of the literary language at school to all grades of the people, colours the speech of each dialect-speaking person, so that there exists a series of degrees, rising from the common labourer to the better educated. It is possible that the last-mentioned forms really still belong to the vernacular dialect of the lowest classes, and that the Dorset dialect is still of an older order than that of Somerset. But it is also possible that they are only used by the educated, who derive them from literary English, and twist them to suit the dialect.

With regard to the treatment of the *d* and *t*, Elworthy's rule does not strictly hold good. One finds *child*, v 3, 71, and *chile*, v 3, 79; *an*, c 3, 194; *roun'*, c 3, 194; *behind* and *mind*, 3, 61; *wind*, 3, 203; &c. Of course the forms without *d*, *t* are more genuine. The past tenses and p.p. with ablaut never have a *d* or *t*. Those without ablaut always do. Exceptions are the past tense *come* and p.p. *acome*. The fault lies with the literary English. Both have open ō, which (as concerns the past tense) is not by chance like the pres. vowel, but springs from the present. But Barnes must have considered the past tense identical with the literary English *came*, and wrote it without *d*, as he uses *spun*, *begun*, &c. *A come* is also formed from literary English. Must not such a fact altogether strengthen us in our distrust of Barnes's forms?

V. Nathan Hogg. *Poetical Letters in the Devonshire Dialect*, fourth edition, London, 1860. The author is Henry Baird.

In agreement with Elworthy (termination excepted) are:

(*a*) Verbs without ablaut:

Ia. *Zee*, 5, 6. *Zeed*, 6. *Azeed*, 5, 7. *Gie*, 8, 19. *Gied*, 6, 9. *Lied*, 6.

Ib. *Kum*, 10. *Com*, 53, 55. Past *kum'd*, c 9, v 8. *Com'd*, v 66, 31. *Becom'd*, c 29. P.P. *com*, 52. *Acom'd*, 31.

Ic. *Urning*, 7. *Urn'd*, v 5, 6, 8. *Urn'd*, c 52. Also *rin* (pres.): *Robinsin*, 55. *Burk* : *Turk*, 18. *Begin'd*, c 19 (: *wind*), 54.

III. Pres. *shet*, 20. Past *shet*, 20, 54. P.P. *shet*, 29, 56. *Shuv'd*, 47 *Zoopin*, 47. (Mark that *sûpan* is still retained in the dialect.)

VI. *Laff'd*, 20. *Zwared*, 55. *Drade*, 56.

V. *Holdid*, 20. *Drawd*, 53. *Val'd*, c 31, v 29. *Zlayp'd*, 53. *Zleep'd*, 10. *Blaw'd*, 29. *Graw'd*, 56.

And also *wair'd*, c 6. *Dig'd*, v 19.

(*b*) Verbs with ablaut :

Ia. *Git*, 10, 11. *Got*, 8, 9. *Agot*, 8, 11. *Zot*, 47, 7, 9. *Spoak* : *cloke*, 55.

Ib. *Brauk*, v 10, c 5.

Ic. *Vound*, 55. *Voun*, 20, 19.

II. *Vraut*, 18.

IV. *Took'd*, c 8, v 5 ; 10, 56. *Took* : *cook*, 53, : *zook*, 52. *Stude*, 6, 9.

Forms which differ : *Zaw* (past tense of to *zee*) : *znaw* (snow), 53 ; *baurn* : *caurn* (corn), 36 ; *begun'd*, c 9, 20, d 29. *Baurn* and *zaw* are borrowed from literary English for the sake of the rhyme ; within the verse we find *zeed*. *Begun'd*, which is found by the side of *begin'd*, is the refined past tense and p.p. formed on the model of literary English *begun*.

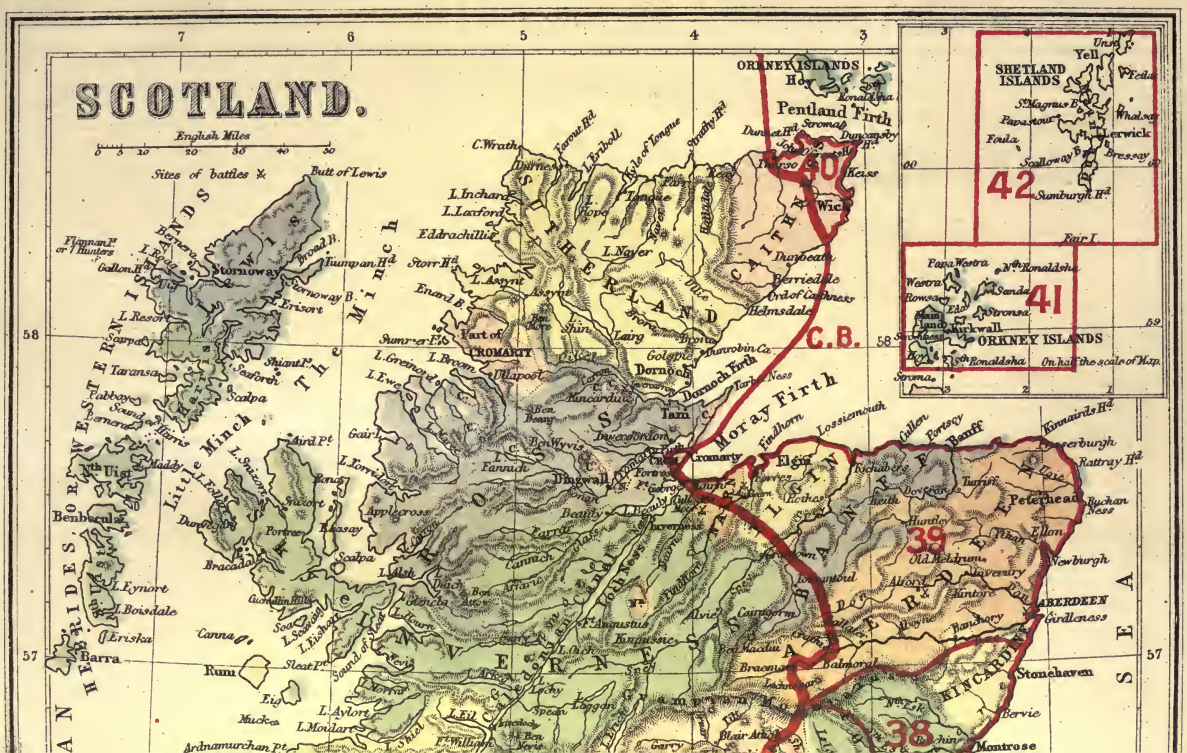
Baird makes no regular difference in dealing with the final *d*, *t*. Compare also *cole*, v 47 ; *ole*, c 8 ; *bess*, c 10 ; *tole*, 35. In the conjugation of the weak verbs without ablaut he always sets *d*, *t* in the past tense and p.p. ; p.p. *com*, instead of *acom'd*, is taken from literary English for the sake of the rhyme. *Tcok'd* (*took* only in rhyme) and *begun'd* prove that, also in the Devonshire dialect, formations with weak endings and ablaut as well are current ; Jennings only offered the one *took'd*.

That Baird approaches nearer than Barnes and Jennings to the renderings of Elworthy, who strives to give the dialect as pure as possible, *i.e.*, the dialect of the common people, is easily explained from the contents of their respective writings. Baird describes humorous scenes of everyday life; that was best done with the simple uncorrupted dialect. Jennings and Barnes give us for preference lyric poems, with such artistic observations and sentiments as cannot be expressed in the simple and illiterate dialect.

To Alfred Moore
from
Joseph Wright.

ENGLISH DIALECTS—THEIR SOUNDS & HOMES.

LOWLAND DIALECT DISTRICTS, by J. A. H. Murray & A. J. Ellis.



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To illustrate Alex. J. Ellis's "EXISTING PHONOLOGY OF ENGLISH DIALECTS,"
and "ENGLISH DIALECTS—THEIR SOUNDS AND HOMES."

ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS, by Alexander J. Ellis, 1887.

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ENGLISH DIALECTS—

THEIR SOUNDS AND HOMES;

BEING AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE AUTHOR'S 'EXISTING PHONOLOGY OF ENGLISH DIALECTS,' WHICH FORMS PART V. OF HIS 'EARLY ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION,' WITH A SELECTION OF THE EXAMPLES REDUCED TO THE GLOSSIC NOTATION.

BY

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Characters 163. Commencement of Mr. Dennison's *Peter Toral's Noisy Tumble* 164.

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Characters 168. Mr. Laurenson's Lerwick version of the *Parable of the Prodigal Son* 168. Dr. Edmonstone's Unst version of the *Parable of the Sower* 170.

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Key to the Maps of the English and Lowland Dialect Districts.

The Maps themselves are loose, and kept in pockets in the cover, for greater ease of reference.

The BOUNDING LINES OF THE DISTRICTS are drawn in red over Philip & Son's convenient little maps, but on account of the smallness of the scales (that of England being about 57 miles to the inch, and that of Scotland about 42 miles to the inch), the boundaries, which had been all previously traced out on maps of 4 miles to the inch, could be only roughly laid down.

The COUNTRY CONSIDERED lies east and south of the CELTIC BORDER marked CB, commencing in Ireland, and passing through Wales and Scotland.

The six principal DIVISIONS, Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern and Lowland, are bounded by thick lines, and, being sufficiently indicated by these positional names, are not further marked.

The forty-two DISTRICTS, in each of which a sensible similarity of pronunciation prevails, are bounded by continuous lines, numbered with bold figures, in the order in which they will be treated, and are named positionally in the following list.

VARIETIES, or parts of Districts separately considered, are not entered on the map, but are numbered with small Roman numerals, named and roughly located on the next page.

The CHARACTERS, principally phonetic, by which Districts and Varieties are distinguished, are briefly indicated in the following pages.

Ten TRANSVERSE LINES, passing from sea to sea, and limiting certain dialectal usages, are represented on the map by broken lines, which when the Transverse Lines coincide during any part of their length with the boundaries of Divisions or Districts, are expressed by small cross-lines. The Transverse Lines are numbered with small figures in ( ), and when two or more of them are partially coincident with one another, all the corresponding numbers are annexed as (1. 2), (4. 5), (8. 9. 10).

The names of these ten lines, the meaning of which is explained below, p. 6, are as follows:

(1) the north SUM.
(2) the south SŏŏM.
(3) the reverted UR.
(4) the south TEETH.
(5) the north THEETH.
(6) the south HOOSE.
(7) the north TEE.
(8) the south SUM.
(9) the north SŏŏM.
(10) the south Lowland.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST.

B, b. Border.
C Celtic.
D District.
Div. Division.
E, e. East-ern.
I Insular.
L Lowland (Scotch).
M, m. Mid, Midland.
N, n. North-ern.
S, s. South-ern.
V Variety.
W, w. West-ern.

TWO-LETTER ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF COUNTIES CONSIDERED, WITH THE PAGES WHERE THEY ARE PRINCIPALLY TREATED.

Ab. Aberdeenshire, 153.
Ar. Argyll, 144.
Ay. Ayr, 144, 149.
Ba. Banff, 153.
Bd. Bedford, 51.
Be. Berks, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35.
Br. Brecknock, 43.
Bt. Bute, 144.
Bu. Buckinghamshire, 34, 50, 57.
Bw. Berwickshire, 141.
Cb. Cambridge, 58.
Cc. Clackmannan, 141.
Ch. Cheshire, 76, 90, 99.
Co. Cornwall, 37, 39, 41.
Cr. Cromarty, 153.
Cs. Caithness, 160.
Cu. Cumberland, 113, 123, 137.
Db. Derby, 76, 90, 92, 101.
Df. Dumfries, 137, 149.
Dm. Dumbarton, 144.
Du. Denbigh, 99.
Do. Dorset, 24.
Du. Durham, 113, 123.
Dv. Devon, 24, 37, 38, 39.
Ed. Edinburghshire, 141.
El. Elgin, 153.
Es. Essex, 51, 57.
Fi. Fife, 141, 151.
Fl. Flint, 99.
Fo. Forfar, 151, 152.
Gl. Gloucester, 24, 32.
Gm. Glamorgan, 23.
Ha. Hampshire, 24, 30.
Hd. Haddingtonshire, 141.
He. Hereford, 24, 43.
Ht. Hertford, 51, 57.
Hu. Huntingdon, 51.
Kb. Kircudbright, 149.
Kc. Kincardine, 152.
Ke. Kent, 30, 32, 35.
Kr. Kinross, 141.
La. Lancashire, 76, 82, 113.
Le. Leicester, 101.
Li. Lincoln, 71.
Lk. Lanark, 144.
Ll. Linlithgow, 141.
Ma. Isle of Man, 83.
Mg. Montgomery, 44.
Mi. Middlesex, 57.
Mo. Monmouth, 43.
Na. Nairn, 153.
Nb. Northumberland, 123, 137.
Nf. Norfolk, 59.
Np. Northampton, 32, 51 58.
Nt. Nottingham, 96.
Or. Orkney Isles, 161, 163.
Ox. Oxford, 24, 32, 33, 34.
Pb. Peebles, 141.
Pm. Pembroke, 23.
Pr. Perth, 151.
Rd. Radnor, 43.
Rf. Renfrew, 144.
Rt. Rutland, 58.
Rx. Roxburghshire, 137.
Sc. Scilly Isles, 37, 41.
Sd. Shetland Isles, 161, 167.
Se. Selkirk, 137.
Sf. Suffolk, 59.
Sg. Stirling, 141, 151.
Sh. Shropshire, 43, 44, 99, 101.
Sm. Somerset, 24, 37, 38.
Sr. Surrey, 30, 32, 35.
Ss. Sussex, 24, 30, 35.
St. Stafford, 90, 92, 101.
Wa. Warwick, 32, 101.
We. Westmorland, 113.
Wg. Wigtonshire, 149.
Wi. Isle of Wight, 30.
Wl. Wiltshire, 24.
Wo. Worcester, 32, 101.
Wx. Wexford, 20.
Yo. Yorkshire, 83, 108, 113.

LIST OF DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND VARIETIES, WITH THEIR NAMES.

I. S. Div.
D 1 to 12.

D 1. w.CS.
That is, S on C ground, shewn on the map by the CB pointing to 1 in margin, representing the position of the se. of Wx. in Ireland, opposite Aberystwith Cd. Dialect in existence a century ago, but now extinct.

D 2. m.CS.
In sw. Pm.

D 3. e.CS.
In sw. Gm.

D 4. w.MS.
V i. Wl.
ii. Gl.
iii. e.He.
iv. Do.
v. Utchland.
Merriott, Montacute, and about a dozen villages between the railways w. of Yeovil Sm., where the personal pronoun I is called *utch*.
vi. n. and e. Sm.

D 5. e.MS.
V i. Ox.
ii. Be.
iii. Ha. and Wi.
iv. s.Sr. and w.Ss.

D 6. n.BS.
V i. s.Wo.
ii. s.Wa.
iii. Banbury.
iv. sw.Np.

D 7. m.BS.
In m. and s. Ox.

D 8. s.BS.
Containing s. London and suburbs in Be. Sr. and ne.Ke.

D 9. ES.
V i. e.Ss.
ii. n.Ke.
iii. e.Ke.

D 10. n.WS.
In w.Sm. and ne.Dv.

D 11. s.WS.
V i. n.Dv.
ii. s.Dv.
iii. e.Co.

D 12. w.WS.
In w.Co. and Sc., modern, varied, not dialects proper.

II. W. Div.
D 13 and 14.
D 13. SW.
In Mo. He. Rd. s.Sh.
D 14. NW.
In m. and se.Sh.

III. E. Div.
D 15 to 19.
D 15. WE.
In m. and n.Bu.
D 16. ME.
V i. Ht.
ii. Bd.
iii. Hu.
iv. m.Np.
v. Es.
D 17. SE.
Containing n.London and suburbs in Bu. Mi. and Es.
D 18. NE.
V i. Cb.
ii. ne.Np.
iii. Rt.
D 19. EE.
V i. nw.Nf.
ii. ne.Nf.
iii. s.Nf.
iv. e.Sf.
v. w.Sf.

IV. M. Div.
D 20 to 29.
D 20. BM.
The whole co. of Li.
V i. s.Li.
ii. m.Li.
iii. n.Li.
D 21. s.NM.
V i. se.La.
ii. nw. or n. Peak of Db.
D 22. w.NM.
V i. Ormskirk.
ii. Bolton and Wigan
iii. Chorley & Leyland
iv. Blackburn.
v. Burnley.
vi. Old Colne Valley.
D 23. n.NM.
V i. The Fylde in m.La.
ii. Ma.
D 24. e.NM.
In South Yo.
V i. Huddersfield.
ii. Halifax.
iii. Keighley.
iv. Bradford.
v. Leeds.
vi. Dewsbury.
vii. Rotherham.
viii. Sheffield.
ix. Doncaster.
D 25. w.MM.
V i. e.Ch.
ii. m.Ch.
iii. w.Ch.
iv. n.St.
D 26. e.MM.
V i. s.Peak of Db.
ii. w.Db.
iii. e.Db.
iv. s.Db.
D 27. EM.
The whole co. of Nt.
D 28. w.SM.
V i. nw.Sh.
ii. detached or English Fl.
iii. w.Ch.
iv. Dn. and se. of main or Welch Fl.
D 29. e.SM.
V i*a*. ne.Sh. and nm. St.
b. wm. St.
c. em. St.
ii*a*. me. and s.Sh.
b. s.St.
c. n.Wo.
iii*a*. e.Wa.
b. w.Wa.
iv. Le.

V. N. Div.
D 30 to 32.
D 30. EN.
Mostly in n. and e.Yo.
V i*a*. m.Yo.
b. York Ainsty.
c. Northallerton.
d. New Malton.
e. Pateley Bridge.
f. Washburn River.
ii*a*. s.Cleveland.
b. ne. Coast and Whitby.
iii*a*. Market Weighton.
b. Holderness.
iv. Goole and Marshland.
D 31. WN.
In nw. Yo., Cu. and We.
V i. n.Craven and nw. Mining Districts of Yo.
ii*a*. s.Lonsdale.
b. n.Lonsdale.
iii. s.We.
iv. Edenside.
Or basin of River Eden in Cu. and We.
v. w.Cu.
vi. s.Du.
D 32. NN.
V i. n.Cu.
ii. n.Du.
iii. Hexham or sw. Nb.
iv. Coalfields or se. Nb.
v. m.Nb.
vi. n.Nb.

VI. L. Div.
Chiefly after Dr. Murray, whose names of districts are given in Italics.
D 33 to 42.
D 33. SL.
Southern Counties.
With a different s. boundary.
V i. English.
In n.Cu. and nw.Nb.
ii. Scotch.
In e.Df., Se. and Rx.
D 34. e.ML.
Lothian and Fife.
In Bw. Cc. Ed. Fi. Hd. Kr. Ll. and Pb.
D 35. w.ML.
Clydesdale.
In Ar. n.Ay. Bt. e. and s. Dm. Lk. Rf.
D 36. s.ML.
Galloway and Carrick.
In s.Ay. w.Df. Kb. Wg.
D 37. n.ML.
Highland Border.
In nw.Fi. w.Fo. w.Sg. e.Pr.
D 38. s.NL.
Angus.
In e.Fo. and m. and s.Kc.
D 39. m.NL.
Moray and Aberdeen.
In Ab. Ba. e.Cr. El. n.Kc. n Na.
D 40. n.NL.
Caithness.
In ne.Cs.

The following were not treated by Dr. Murray.
D 41. s.IL.
The Orkneys.
D 42. n.IL.
The Shetlands.

Alphabetical Key to Glossic.

In order to treat intelligibly of sounds there must be some typographical representation of the elements of speech and a fixed method of combining them. A writer on English dialects generally takes the first combination of English letters, which strikes him as convenient for his own use, because it conveys to him personally and at the moment the sound he wants to express, and he mostly does not trouble himself to give any indication of the meaning of his letters and groups of letters. But in this way such a great variety and ambiguity of spelling has been introduced into dialectal writing that no one can read aloud with certainty unless he is previously familiar with the sounds, and a writer is not unfrequently posed himself with his own spelling after the lapse of some years, when the original associations have been forgotten. Outsiders are always quite puzzled. At any rate I have myself been frequently unable to guess the sounds intended. When the pronunciations of all existing different dialects have to be compared, this lazy method breaks down altogether. But such a comparison is what is aimed at in this book. Hence a systematic orthography must be used and its meaning must be explained. English dialect writers founded their own varied spellings on the present received orthography, one of the worst for the purpose that could be conceived. But this made it necessary for me to find a new spelling, which, though based upon the received, could nevertheless be used for all English dialects. Now some years ago I invented Glossic, which has already been used extensively by writers for the English Dialect Society, though strangely enough they do not give even a page of explanation except in one paper by Mr. Elworthy, where the explanation was written by myself. Now letters do not tell their own tale, and I have found my glossic symbols to be sometimes oddly misread by those who have shot at the meanings without having read the explanations. Hence to this treatise I prefix a key to glossic, and request that it may be consulted, as otherwise my book will be utterly useless.

To understand the very varied habits of different parts of the country requires much care and attention, and the length of the follow-

ing list may appal some readers who are unaware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem. To assist the general reader therefore I have devised a system of *varieties* indicated by superior figures. The varieties have to be referred to in my discussions, or preliminary notes, but in writing they are generally left undistinguished, thus the *a* will stand at times for a^1, a^2, a^3 and *e* at times for e^1, e^2, e^3 and so on, as explained in the preliminary notes for each district. All these are however displayed below in alphabetical and numerical order, so that when the reader meets with any one of them he can immediately obtain the required information. My intention has been to give every symbol used in the present treatise, with a general and familiar explanation. I have avoided all scientific and systematic phonetics, sufficiently treated in my larger work, but have endeavoured to make the meaning of the varieties clear.

The reader is recommended first to familiarise himself with the following very short key, in which sufficient words are given to explain the general character of the system of writing, and then to begin the book, and refer to the alphabetical key for an explanation of any other symbols he may meet with, especially those with superior figures attached, and not to assign any value to such symbols without consulting the key.

As an example of the use of Glossic according to the short key in the next page, I annex the dialect test, given on p. 18, in received educated London pronunciation, which may be contrasted with the various dialectal forms given below. The variants in parenthesis ( ) are admissible, but not recommended.

Received Educated London dt.

1. *Soa· (soa·w) ei sai· (sai·y), mai·ts, you see· nou, dhŭt ei ŭm reit ŭbou·t dhat lit·l gyu·l kum·ing from dhŭ skoo·l yon·dŭr.*
2. *Shee· iz goa·ing doun dhŭ roa·d dhe·r throo· dhŭ red gai·t on dhŭ left hand seid ŭv dhŭ wai·y.*
3. *Shoo·ŭr inuf· dhŭ cheild hŭz gon strai·t up tŭ dhŭ doa·ŭr (dau·ŭr, dau·r) ŭv dhŭ rong hous,*
4. *whe·r shee· wil chaan·s tŭ feind dhat drung·kn, def, shriv·ŭld fel·oa (fel·ŭ) ŭu dhŭ nai·m ŭv Tom·us.*
5. *Wee· au·l noa· (noa·w) him ver·i wel.*
6. *Woa·nt dhi oa·ld chap soo·n tee·ch hŭr not tŭ doo· it ŭgen· (ŭgai·n), puo·ŭ thing!*
7. *Luok·! iz·nt it troo·?*

Short Key.

All Glossic words and letters will, from this page forth, be written in Italics exclusively, and Italics will not be used for any other purpose.

The following method of expressing quantity should be thoroughly familiar.

All Glossic vowels are to be considered as short unless marked as long by a turned period (·) placed after them when having the stress, as *mee·ting*, or two turned periods (··) when not having the stress, as *moo·rgai··t* Moorgate.

All short Glossic vowels followed by a consonant in syllables having the stress are distinguished by an inverted period after the following consonant, as *eekon·oami* also pronounced *ikon·ŭmi* economy, where the *ee* and *oa* are both short and fall in familiar speech into *i* and *ŭ*.

Short vowels having the stress and not followed by a consonant are marked as in these words, *gŏŏ·in*, *goo..in*, common provincial forms of 'going,' in received speech, *goa·ing*.

An inverted period before a whole word indicates emphasis, as *·hee*, *not ·yoo*.

) separates words to the eye which are not separated to the ear, as *hee·)l* he will.

1. Long vowels	beet	bait	baa	bought	boat	boot	
Glossic	*bee·t*	*bai·t*	*baa·*	*bau·t*	*boa·t*	*boo·t*	
with vanishes		*bai·yt*			*boa·wt*		
2. Short accented vowels	knit	net	gnat	knot	nut	nook	
Glossic	*nit·*	*net·*	*nat·*	*not·*	*nut·*	*nuok·*	
3. Short unaccented vowels	merry	parental	influence				
Glossic	*mer·i*	*pŭren·tŭl*	*in·flooŭns.*				
4. Vowel diphthongs unanalysed	file	foil	fowl	fuel			
Glossic	*feil*	*foil*	*foul*	*feu·il.*			
5. Aspirate	hay	behave	mishap				
Glossic	*hai·*	*bi-hai·v*	*mis-hap·.*				
6. Mutes and Sonants	pea	bee,	toe	doe,	cape	gape	
Glossic	*pee·*	*bee·,*	*toa·*	*doa·,*	*kai·p*	*gai·p.*	
7. Hisses and burrs	whey	way,	feel	veal,	thin	then,	
Glossic	*whai·*	*wai·,*	*fee·l*	*vee·l,*	*thin·*	*dhen·*	
	seal	zeal,	rush	rouge,	hue	you	
	see·l	*zee·l,*	*rush·*	*roo·zh,*	*yhoo*	*yoo.*	
8. Liquids	ear ring	hearing,	gull	struggle			
Glossic	*ee·ŭ ring·*	*hee·ŭring,*	*gul·*	*strug·l.*			
9. Nasals	sum	chasm,	sun	open,	sung		
Glossic	*sum·*	*kaz·m,*	*sun*	*oa·pn,*	*sung·*		
10. Consonantal diphthongs unanalysed	chest	fetch,	jest	judge			
Glossic	*ches·t*	*fech·,*	*jes·t*	*juj·*			

Alphabetical Key.

Only short vowels are given in the list; but every one can be lengthened in the way indicated above. Analysed diphthongs ending in *i*, *uo* have these sounds expressed by *y*, *w* as *aay*, *aaw*. If analysed diphthongs end in any other vowel, as *u*, *ue*, this vowel has the short mark as *eŭ*, *uŭe*, which see, pp. xix and xxvi.

The palaeotype form of each symbol is given after the letter in parentheses ( ), preceded by 'pal.,' in order that it may be identified with the Table of Dialectal Palaeotype, pp. 76* to 88* of the larger work.

The varieties expressed by small-letter italics with superior numbers are placed in numerical order after the general symbol, written as a capital, and are generally used only in phonetic discussions. The pages of this book, where some of the principal varieties are used, are added at the end of most articles. Where no superior numbers are used or indicated in a preliminary notice, the general symbols have their values assigned in the short key opposite.

The numerous duplicate forms have been designedly introduced for the purpose of assisting the reader in approximating to the sounds.

A, general symbol, with three varieties:

a^1, pal. (æ), 'short a in bat' and long 'provincial a in Bath,' *ba*^{1}*t*·, *Ba*^{1}·*th*; see usual received 'short a,' p. 58.

a^2, pal. (ah), a finicking, but educated sound, used much by ladies in such words as ass, pass, laugh, aunt, *a*^{2}*s*, *pa*^{2}*s*, *la*^{2}*f*, *a*^{2}*nt*, commonly *aa*·*s*, *paa*·*s*, *laa*·*f*, *aa*·*nt*, or *aas*·, *paas*·, *laaf*·, *aan*·*t*, pp. 38, 58, differing little from *a*^{3}.

a^3, also written *aa*^{3}, pal. (a^1), fine 'Fr. a in patte,' heard short in place of *a*^{1} in sw. w. and e. England, and long in n.England, p. 58.

a', pal. (ah) or (a^1), used for either *a*^{2} or *a*^{3} when it is advisable to avoid superior figures, p. 68. See *a*'*y*.

AA, general symbol, with the following varieties:

aa$^\circ$, pal. (a$^\circ$), an indistinct sound recalling *aa*^{1}, p. 116.

aa^1, pal. (a), 'short of a in father,' quite distinct from *a*^{1}, and common in the M. div.

aa^2, pal. (*a*), frequently written *ah*, p. 138, to avoid superiors, broader form of *aa*^{1}, liable to be confused with *au*, especially heard in D 33.

aa^3, pal. (a^1), the same as *a*^{3}, which see; p. 154.

aa^4, pal. (a$_1$), a form of *aa* noted in D 31, p. 114, as lying very near to *aa*^{2}, but not quite so deep; here it is not generally distinguished from *aa*^{1}.

aa$_{\iota}$, pal. (a$_{\iota}$), nasalised *aa*, distinct from the 'Fr. an' *ahn*'.

AAŭ, pal. (a͡u), a fracture consisting of a short *aa* gliding on to *ŭ*; the long form *aa*·*ŭ* is heard occ. in 'far' *faa*·*ŭ*, but the *ŭ* is generally omitted by Londoners even in the pause.

AAW, pal. (âu), German diphthong in 'haus' *haaws*, an ordinary provincial diphthong representing *ou*, which see, consisting of short *aa* gliding on to short *uo*, fully written *aaŭŏ*.

AAY, pal. (âi), 'German ai in Hain' *haayn*, the common provincial form of *ei*, which see, consisting of short *aa* gliding on to short *i*, fully written *aaĭ*. Many educated people use *aay* for their 'long i.' In the English pronunciation of Greek, ει, αι are received and provincial 'long i,' or *a'y*, *aay*, or *ay aay*; the Greeks themselves pronounce them as *ee·*, *ae·*.

AE, pal. (E), the Fr. and Italian broad or 'open e,' the common provincial form of 'e in met,' which is also written e^3 as a variety of *e* (which see), and distinct from e^2, though both sounds are usually written by the general symbol, *e*; this *ae* approximates very closely to a^1.

AEN', pal. (EA), the 'Fr. orinasal in vin' *vaen'*, according to French analysis, but to English ears it sounds rather *an'*, or a French nasalisation of the English a^1, see *N'*.

AEW, *AE·W*, pal. (E'*u*, EE'*u*), two common provincial forms of *ou*, consisting of short or long *ae* or e^3 gliding on to short *uo*, of which *ew* is a mild London form.

AEY, *AE·Y*, pal. (E'*i*, EE'*i*), a very common provincial form of the 'long i,' (heard also often in London), consisting of a strong short or long *ae* gliding on to short *i*. It produces a very unpleasant effect. It is often represented by *ey*, which is a milder form.

AH, pal. (*a*), the same as aa^2, used when superior figures are inconvenient as in the three following combinations.

AHN', pal. (aA), 'Fr. orinasal vowel in dans' *dahn'* according to Fr. analysis; to Englishmen it sounds like *on'*, or a Fr. nasalisation of the English *o*. See *N'*.

AHW, pal. (*áu*), a diphthong in which *ah*, that is aa^2, glides on to *ŭŏ*, not uncommon provincially, and then often confused with *ow*, which see.

AHY, pal. (*ái*), diphthong with $ah = aa^2$ gliding on to *i*, very common provincially and constantly mistaken by strangers for *oy*.

AI, general symbol, with the following varieties:

- ai^1, pal. (*e*), 'Fr. é in été,' with no vanish or termination approaching but not reaching *ee*, as in *ai·y*; it is frequent in the dialects, and its long form also occurs, at any rate in older received speech, but in the pause $ai·^1$ is replaced by *ai·y*.
- ai^2, pal. (e^1), an acuter form of *ai*, nearly *i*, which is generally written, p. 154.
- $ai_{\downarrow}$, pal. ($e_{\downarrow}$), a nasal form of *ai* occ. heard.
- *ăiee*, (pal. (*éi*), a form of *ee* with a very brief initial *ai*, p. 114.

AIY, pal. (*éi*), with the first element short and the glide from *ai* to *i* rapid and close. Common provincially, and often not distinguished from *ey*.

AI·Y, pal. (*ee*'j), the first element long, gliding off (or 'vanishing') towards some indefinite voice-sound approaching *i*, but often not nearly reaching it; the common London final AY in the pause, as say may *sai·y mai·y*. This is the sound written 'ei' by Dr. Sweet in his 'Elementarbuch.' It is not common provincially.

AO, pal. (o) = o^2, a very common provincial form of 'short o' in closed syllables, replaced usually by *o*; long *ao·* occurs in the older careful pronunciation of 'oar ore, more, four fore,' properly *ao·ŭ*, *mao·ŭ*, *fao·ŭ*, but now constantly replaced by *au·ŭ*, *mau·ŭ*,

fau·ŭ, and even the *ŭ* is frequently omitted as *au· mau· fau·*, which should properly represent 'awe, maw, faugh!' p, 138, No. 9.

AON', pal. (ɔʌ), French nasal, see *N'*.

AOW, pal. (ɔ́*u*), a very common provincial form of *ou*, which is generally written *ow*, as most readers would probably confuse *aow*, *ow*, not merely together, but with *aaw*.

AU, general symbol, with the varieties:

*au*¹, pal. (ʌ), which when short differs very slightly from *o* or 'o in not,' but when long as in *au·* awe, *brau·d* broad, is a very common rec. vowel in England, but is not found on the continent, and also not found in NL., D 38 to 42, although 'au aw' are used by dialect writers. Englishmen constantly confuse *ah·* = *aa*² with *au*¹.

*au*², pal. (ʌʌ¹), a peculiar delicate form of *au*, heard in D 23, p. 82, and probably much the same as *ao*.

Aŭ, pal. (æ'ʊ), the short 'a in bat' gliding on to the 'short a in China.'

AUŭ, pal. (ʌ'ʊ), the sound of *au* gliding on to *ŭ* used for *r*, 'or' is constantly so pronounced when there is a little pause after it; but the first element is often lengthened. See *AO*.

AU·y, pal. (ʌʌ'*i*), the coarsest form of *oi*, the usual finer form being *oy*.

AW, pal. (æ'u), not to be confused with *au*,—a diphthong consisting of *a* gliding on to *ŭŏ*, very similar to *aew*, but coarser and harsher, used as a form of *ou*, see *ew*.

AY, *A·Y*, pal. (æ'*i*, ææ'*i*) not to be confused with *ai*, a coarse harsh provincial form of *ei*, beginning with *a*¹ in place of *aa*.

A'y, pal. (á¹*i*) or (áh*i*), according to the value attributed to *a'* [which see under *A*], the finest form of the diphthong *ei* (which see), used by the most refined speakers, in the s. and n. of England.

B, pal. (b), 'b in be,' the English voiced *p*.

CH, general symbol for the diphthong usually analysed as *tsh*, with the varieties:

*ch*¹, pal. (tɻ), usual 'ch in church,' a consonantal diphthong beginning with the ordinary English *t*² and gliding on to the 'convex *sh*¹.'

*ch*², pal. (tɹ), a variety of the last occasioned by reversion, beginning with reverted (r) and gliding on to the 'concave' *sh*², naturally and easily resulting from attempting to say *ch* with a 'reverted' tongue, that is, with the under part of the tip against the hard palate.

D, general symbol, having the varieties:

*d*¹, pal. (ˌd), the usual continental form of *d*, the tip of the tongue being brought against the lower part of the upper gums near the teeth, usually called 'dental,' but properly 'alveolar.' It seldom or ever occurs in the dialects except in connection with *r*⁴. See *D'R*.

*d*², pal. (d), the usual English coronal 'd in do' with the tip of the tongue free from the gums, and approaching the 'crown' of the arch of the hard palate, formed from *d*⁴ through *d*³.

*d*³, pal. (dˌ), the whole tongue so retracted that the tip of it touches the palate as far away from the gums as possible without 'reversion,' that is, without turning the under side against the palate, p. 28.

*d*⁴, pal. (ɒ), the tongue is 'reverted' so that the under surface of the tip comes against the palate and the tip points to the throat. The peculiar effect on the following vowel is produced by the great hollow thus formed at the back of the tongue. This reversion is naturally relaxed into 'retracted' *d*¹, and that again, by slightly advancing the tongue, into the coronal *d*². This *d*⁴ is the true Indian 'cerebral,' and the Indians still feel *d*² as cerebral, when opposed to the 'dental' *d*¹. The two letters *d*¹, *d*⁴ form part of the Indian alphabet. The English seems to be the only tongue which has all three forms *d*¹, *d*², *d*⁴ and perhaps *d*³ existing in its dialects.

D', pal. (d'), 'suspended' d. See p. 115.

DH, pal. (dh), the common 'English th in there father breathe' *dhe·r faa·dhŭr bree·dh*. When final, in the pause, it regularly becomes *dhth*, but the *th* being faint, and entirely resulting from ceasing to vibrate the vocal chords, is seldom recognised; the *dh* final is usually short and the *th* after it of indefinite length.

D'R, a contraction for *d*¹*r*⁴, pal. (ˌdˌr), shewing the dental *d*¹ in connection with the dental *r*⁴, as it occurs in some dialects. See p. 115.

E, general symbol, used for the following varieties:

e°, pal. (e°), an indistinct sound, scarcely separable from *ŭ*, but rather recalling *e*¹ or *e*² than *u*.

*e*¹, pal. (*e*), the true short of *ai*², which see.

*e*², pal. (e), the educated Londoners' fine sound of 'e in net, met, etc.,' the long of which are the vowels in air share there *e·r she·r dhe·r*, or in London often *e·ŭ she·ŭ dhe·ŭ*, distinct from *ai·ŭ shai·ŭ dhai·ŭ*.

*e*³, pal. (ɛ), the common provincial sound of 'e in net, met, etc.,' much deeper than *e*², also written *ae*, which see; as a general rule *e* is written for both *e*² and *e*³, except in phonetic discussions, because the reader is sure to pronounce them according to his usual habits, and will with much difficulty perceive the difference, as in p. 50.

EE, a general symbol, with the following varieties:

*ee*¹, pal. (i), short 'e in emit' in open syllables, where it is usually confused with *ee*²; in closed syllables it is frequent in Fr., as ville *vee*¹*l·*, and occurs also in Lowland, p. 137, and possibly occurs in the single English word *been·*, but the short form in closed syllables is common in Lowland, French and Italian.

*ee*², pal. (*i*), the same as *i*², which see, but represented by *ee*² to shew its similarity with *ee*¹. The two are confounded by most Englishmen.

*ee*³, pal. (*i*́i, *i*́$_1$i), is properly a diphthong beginning with *i*² or *i*³ and ending with a clear *ee*¹, but conceived to be a simple *ee*¹ by those who use it, p. 67. It is the first transitional form from *ee*¹ to *ei*. It is also written *ée* and more frequently *iy*, according to convenience.

E'E, *ée* another way of writing *ee*³ when it is desirable to avoid superior figures, and yet to shew the relation to *ee*¹.

EEŭ, pal. (iu), the diphthong heard when r is fully vocalised in here, tier tear, near, *hee·ŭ*, *tee·ŭ*, *nee·ŭ*, as usually appreciated, but perhaps *hi·ŭ*,

ti·ŭ, ni·ŭ, with i^2 lengthened, is the more correct analysis.

EEW, pal. (*iu*), a diphthong of the *eu* class beginning with a perceptibly clear ee^1, but *iw* is the more usual form. Not to be confounded with *yoo, yeew*, you, yew.

EI, pal. (a'i), an unanalysed diphthong beginning with some form of *a, aa, ae, u*, gliding on to *i*. Used when the particular form has not been satisfactorily analysed or obtained. It has been found in some cases impossible to determine the particular diphthong used, although the general character is well known, see p. 154.

EO, a general symbol, with the following varieties:

eo^1, pal. (*ə*), the true Fr. 'eu in peu' as distinguished from *oe* the Fr. 'eu in peuple,' which see. Dr. Murray recognises it in Lowland, but the sound there is usually taken as *ue*.

eo^2, pal. ($ə_1$), a deeper form lying between eo^1 and oe^1, pp. 38, 115. This seems to be the English form of the Fr. vowel.

EU, pal. (i'u), that is, an unanalysed diphthong, beginning with some variety of *ee*, and ending with some variety of *oo*.

Eŭ, pal. (*éu*), not to be confused with *eu* above, the first element e^2 is generally long and glides off into *ŭ* as London *ke·ŭ* care.

EW, general symbol of a diphthong beginning with some variety of *e* gliding on to *uo*, and generally a form of *ou*. Varieties:

e^1w, pal. (*éu*), beginning with *ai*.

e^2w, pal. (*e'u*), beginning with *e*, mild form.

e^3w, pal. (*ɛ'u*), beginning with $e^3 = ae$, and generally written *aew*, which see, and also *aw*.

EY, pal. (*éi*), a common provincial diphthong e^2 gliding on to *i*.

F, general symbol, with the following varieties:

f^1, pal. (f), 'f in fee' with the lower lip touching the upper teeth, the usual English, German, and Romance, and probably Old Latin *f*. When the upper teeth are lost, the under-lip is much retracted, and thus f^1 is still distinguished from f^2. The position of the tongue is usually low.

f^2, pal. (ph), the lower lip free from the teeth, the two lips in the position for blowing a small stream of air, the voiceless form of 'German w' $= v^2$, the modern Greek ϕ, the regular Magyar or Hungarian *f*. The position of the tongue is indifferent, but usually low.

f^3, pal. (fh), a *wh* complicated by bringing the lower lip against the upper teeth as for f^1, but leaving the back of the tongue raised as in *wh*; or it may be considered as an f^1 with the back of the tongue raised as for *oo*, p. 153.

G, pal. (g), English 'g in good,' the voiced form of *k*, and with the same varieties.

GH, a general symbol, with the following varieties not found in any English dialect:

gh^1, pal. (gjh), an attempt to pronounce *gh* and *y* at the same time, confused with *y* by German phonetists, the voiced form of kh^1 (which is found in English dialects), conditioned in German by a palatal vowel preceding 'g.' Also written *gyh*.

gh^2, pal. (gh), the true German 'g in Tage,' the voiced form of kh^2.

gh^3, pal. (*gw*h), gh^2 modified by bringing the lips together as for *oo*, found in German after labial

vowels, as genug *gŭnoo·gh*^{3}, also written *gwh*.

GW, pal. (*gw*), labialised *g*, an attempt to pronounce *g* and *w* at the same time, as in guano *gwaa·noa*.

GWH, the same as *gh*^{3} above.

GY, pal. (gj), an attempt to pronounce *g* and *y* at the same time, palatalised *g*, common in older English and still occasionally heard before *aa*, as garnet *gyaa·net*, and generally in girl *gyu·l*.

GYH, the same as *gh*^{1}, which see.

H, pal. (h), at the beginning of a word, or after a hyphen or stress accent or period in the middle of a word, the general form of the aspirate, as *hap mis-hap·* hap mishap, the latter thus distinguished from *mish·ŭn* mission, so also *hap-haz·ŭrd* haphazard, *pot·hous* pothouse, *ŭpoth·ikeri* apothecary. The following varieties are rarely distinguished:

h^1, pal. (ʜ), a mere jerk given to the following vowel, without any escape of unvocalised breath, the true voiced aspirate, used in Indian and Celtic postaspirates, where it is written *h*, as *sth*^{1}*oa·n* stone, p. 21, No. 124.

h^2, pal. (ʜ|), a gradual but slightly jerked emission of unvocalised breath preceding a vowel with the mouth in the vowel position and the pharynx slightly contracted, the most common form of the aspirate.

h^3, pal. (ʜh, ʜ|h), a strongly jerked emission of unvocalised breath before a vowel, a violent form of *h*^{2}.

I, general symbol, with the following varieties:

i^1, pal. (*i*^{1}), a high form of *i* approaching *ee* in character, but perceptibly leaning towards *ai*.

i^2, pal. (*i*), the true English 'i in hit,' which is a duller and lower form of *ee*, and hence sometimes written *ee*^{2}, which see, but to be carefully distinguished from *ee*^{1}.

i^3, pal. (*i*$_1$), very nearly *ai*^{1}, but with a perceptible leaning towards *i*; some consider that 'pity' is rather *pi*^{2}*ti*^{3} than *pi*^{2}*ti*^{2}, see pp. 39, 154, 163.

i^4, pal. (*i*$_{11}$), the Aberdeen 'thick i' which dialect speakers consider to be pronounced uniformly, but which to my ear varied as *i*, *i*^{3}, *e*, *u*^{2}, in different words with the same speaker, see pp. 152, 154, 155.

ĭ is used in some provincial diphthongs, p. 116, to indicate an equality of stress in the two elements of a diphthong beginning with *i*, as *ĭaa* = *ĭ*^{3}*aa*^{4} and *ĭe* = *ĭ*^{3}*e*^{3} with an even stress on each element, pal. (i$_1$á$_1$, *í*$_1$ᴇ′), and similarly *ĭö*, which see.

I′, pal. (*y*), a sound between *i* and *e* as in the last syllable of houses *houzi′z*, for which either *i* or *e* is generally used.

Iŭ, pal. (*iu*), nearly the same as *eeŭ*; this fracture, with a long first element, is common in London, as ear *i·ŭ*, mere *mi·ŭ*; and with a very short first element is common in D 33, p. 137, No. 3.

IW, pal. (*iu*), nearly the same as *eew*, but having a duller initial sound, the commonest form of 'long u' after a consonant, as few *fiw*, mute *miwt*, cure *kiwŭ*.

IY, pal. (*íi*, *í*$_1$i), the commonest way of writing *ee*^{3}, which see, pp. 68 line 1, 107, 114.

J, a general symbol of the consonantal diphthong in 'judge,' having two varieties:

*j*¹, pal. (dɟ), voiced form of *ch*¹, which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with *d* and gliding on to the 'convex' *zh*¹, the usual 'j in jest,' *jest*.

*j*², pal. (dʝ), voiced form of *ch*², which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with reverted *d*⁴ and gliding on to the 'concave' *zh*², heard in D 4 and D 11 when following *r*⁸, as *u*²*r*⁸*j*² urge.

K, a general symbol, which has the varieties:

*k*¹, pal. (kj), the tongue is raised into the position for *y* while the back position of *k* is maintained, hence this form is usually written *ky*, as *kyaa·t* = *k*¹*aa·t*, rather an antiquated form of 'cart.' This palatalisation of *k* was formerly much used before *aa*, but is now discredited.

*k*², pal. (k), the usual English 'k,' without palatalisation or labialisation.

*k*³, pal. (k*w*), the lips being closed as for *oo*; it generally gives the effect of a following *w*, and hence *kw* is usually written, thus *kwee·n* queen.

KH, a general symbol for 'the guttural,' having three varieties:

*kh*¹, pal. (kjh), the palatal form which may be considered a *k*¹ with the closure of the tongue against the palate opened so as to admit of unvocalised breath passing through the opening, and hence also written *kyh*; it is the German 'ch in ich,' and occurs in D 33, p. 132.

*kh*², pal. (kh), the usual guttural Germ. 'ch in ach,' usually written *kh* simply, frequent in the L. div.

*kh*³, pal. (k*w*h), the sound of *kh* modified by closing the lips as for *oo*, the Germ. 'ch in auch buch'; this occurs in D 33, p. 138, very frequently.

KW, pal. (k*w*), the same as *k*³, which see.

KWH, pal. (k*w*ch), the same as *kh*³, which see.

KY, pal. (kj), the same as *k*¹, which see.

KYH, pal. (kjh), the same as *kh*¹, which see.

L, general symbol, with the following varieties:

*l*¹, pal. (ˌl), the 'dental l' of the continent, see *d*¹.

*l*², pal. (l), the English 'coronal l,' see *d*², p. 38.

*l*³, pal. (l̠), the 'retracted l,' see *d*³, p. 28.

*l*⁴, pal. (ɭ), the 'reverted l,' see *d*⁴.

LH, pal. (lh), properly *l*²*h*, the flated form of the English *l*², which some phonetists say they hear in felt *felht*, but this would be extremely difficult for an Englishman to pronounce.

LY, pal. (lj), an attempt to pronounce *l* and *y* together, common in Italian, not heard in English, though *stal·yŭn*, *mul·yŭn*, *buol·yŭn*, stallion, mullion, bullion, are common; here the place of the accent mark shews that *l*, *y* are pronounced separately, and not as in Italian figlio *fily·oa*.

M, pal. (m), ordinary hum with closed lips and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *mai· him·* may hymn.

N, general symbol for the hum with open mouth, having the varieties:

*n*¹ pal. (ˌn), tongue as for *d*¹, 'continental n.'

*n*² pal. (n), 'ordinary coronal English n,' tongue as for *d*².

*n*³ pal. (n̠), 'retracted n,' tongue as for *d*³.

*n*⁴, pal. (ɴ), 'reverted n,' tongue as for *d*⁴, common in D 4, 10, 11 in connection with *r*⁸ as *ur*⁸*n*⁴ earn.

N', pal. (ʌ), French nasalisation, a peculiar way of combining the oral vowels with a strong utterance through the nose, whereby the uvula becomes so much detached that the purity of the vowels is much affected. The French refer their four orinasals to the vowels *ah*, *ao*, *oe*, *ae*, as *ahn' aon' oen' vaen'* an on un vin; but to Englishmen they sound like *on'*, *oan'*, *un'*, *van'*, though the three unnasalised vowels, *o*, *u*, *a*, are unknown in French.

NG, ordinary back hum with the mouth open and the tongue in the position for *g*. Observe the combination *ng-g* in *fing·gŭr*, compare *sing·ŭr* singer, and *ngk* in *thingk* think. Both *ng-g*, and *ngk* occur final in La. and Ch. for the participial termination *ng*.

NH, pal. (nh), the voiceless hum, unvocalised breath being passed through the nose; it is used in D 31 in place of initial *kn*, as *nhaa* know. See p. 116.

NY, pal. (nj), 'palatalised *n*,' an attempt to pronounce *n* and *y* at the same time, compare *ly*, common in French signe *siny*, which some analyse as *singy*.

O, general symbol, in two varieties not usually distinguished:

*o*¹, pal. (ɔ), the true English 'o in not,' very slightly differing from *au* short; this sound is very difficult to a foreigner, who uses *o*².

*o*², pal. (o), the same as *ao*, the common 'short o in French,' as in 'homme,' very usual among the dialects, but in this work *o*¹, *o*² are not distinguished.

OA, general symbol, with two varieties:

*oa*¹, pal. (ɔ), occurs often long, as in note *noa·t* and properly without the vanish, see *oa·w*; but the short sound does not occur in England, although heard in America, as *hoal·* whole.

*oa*², pal. (ɔ¹), a high sound of *oa*, approaching to *oo*, and very little different from *uo*³, p. 138.

OA·W, pal. (*oo'w*), the *oa* lengthened with a vanish which goes in the direction of *oo*, but does not quite reach it; the form *oaw* with a short *oa* is a diphthong of the *ou* class, by no means usual, see *aow*.

OE, general symbol, with the varieties:

*oe*¹, pal. (œ), Fr. 'eu in peuple veuve,' to be distinguished from *eo*¹, which see.

*oe*², pal. (æ), the peculiar sound heard, if, while saying *oo*, the lips are suddenly and widely opened without displacing the tongue, see *oo*², and p. 69.

*oe*³, pal. (œ₁), lying between *oe*¹ and *u*², often heard in Nb. p. 124, the northern transition from *uo*¹ to *u*² corresponding to the Midland *uo*².

OEN', pal. (œʌ), Fr. 'orinasal in un' *oen'*.

OI, pal. (o'i), an unanalysed diphthong, representing all forms of the English 'oy in boy.' See *au·y*.

OO, general symbol, with these varieties:

*oo*¹, pal. (u), when long, English 'oo in hoot,' but it does not occur short in ordinary English, being generally replaced by *uo*.

*oo*², pal. (æ'u), that is, *oo* commenced with too open a mouth, very like *ĕŏoo*, really *ŏĕ²oo*, much used in the Mid. division. It is always conceived to be simple *oo* by dialect speakers. Also written *óo*, pp. 60, 67, 69, 71, 77, 103.

*oo*³, pal. (*u*₁u), that is, *oo* com-

menced with a deep *uo*[3] gliding on to *oo*, which I generally write *uow* (which see); it is the first step in the transition from *oo* to *ou*.

óo, the same as *oo*[2].

OU, pal. (a'u), an unanalysed diphthong, beginning with *aa*, *ao*, *u'*, or *u*[2] and ending with *uo*, but the first element is often difficult to determine; see *ow*, *uw*.

OW, pal. (ɔ'*u*), used for *aow*, pal. (ó*u*), which see.

P, pal. (p), ordinary labial mute in paw *pau·*.

R, a general symbol, with many varieties; the essence of the *r* is a periodical rattle or beat causing an intermittence in the loudness of the voice or flatus similar to a beat of intermittence in music, by allowing the tip of the tongue in various positions, or the uvula or the lips, to flap without muscular effort, by the mere rush of the breath through the mouth. Though the variations are very considerable, they have been mainly overlooked, and usually the general form only is used, often in two or three senses, but by means of the superior figures these can be distinguished and discussed.

r[1], pal. (r), the true trill of the tip of the tongue, which is always supposed to be heard before a vowel in English, as ray row rue *ra*[1]*i· r*[1]*oa· r*[1]*oo·*, but is produced with different force in Scotch and Italian. It is only in w. Midland, Scotland and Wales that it appears to be heard after a vowel, as *her*[1] *haar*[1]*t* her heart, pp. 35, 45, 49. *r'* is also used for *r*[1].

r[2], pal. (ɹ), permissive trill, where *r* is usually vocalised to *ŭ*, or left untrilled as *r*[7], but may at pleasure be followed by *r*[1], especially in public speaking, as *deer*[2] either *dee·ŭ* or *dee·ŭr*[1]. But this, though frequently heard, is not permissible when no *r* is written, as *dhi eidee·r*[2] *ŭv it*.

r[3], pal. (ɪr), the *r* after a long vowel, when another vowel follows, as *Me·r*[3]*i*=*Me·ŭr*[1]*i*, Mary, the first *r* being simply vocalised. This is not the custom in Scotch or Italian, where *Mair*[1]*i* would be said.

r[4], pal. (ˌr), the tip of the tongue which is trilled is advanced nearly against the roots of the gums, which is necessary in the combinations *t'r*, *d'r*=*t*[1]*r*[4], *d*[1]*r*[4], pal. (ˌtˌr, ˌdˌr), on account of *t* and *d* being produced in that position.

r[5], pal. (*r*), the uvular *r* common in North Germany and North France, and much used in Nb., where also *r*[6] occurs, p. 125.

r[o5], pal. (*r*$_{\circ}$), the effect of stiffening uvula so that it does not flap with the passing breath, p. 125; this is comparable to *r*[7], in which, however, it is the tip of the tongue that is stiffened.

r[6], pal. (*rw*), that is, *r*[5] complicated by partial closure of the lips, frequent in Nb.; thus southerners are apt to hear Rothbury *R*[6]*oth-bor*[6]*i* as *Wau·thbau·y*.

r[7], pal. (r$_{\circ}$), the point stop, the tip of the tongue being so stiffened that it does not flap in the passing breath; in this case the breath is checked less than for *d*, of which *r*[7] is an imperfect form. It is said to be much used in London, where the speaker dislikes vocalising his r, pp. 49, 58, 70.

r[8], pal. (ʀ), reverted *r*, the tongue being bent round so that the tip points to the throat, the large

hollow thus formed behind the tongue gives a peculiar hollow effect. It may be trilled, and is perhaps always so before a vowel, but natives consider that it is not. It seems to blend with the preceding vowel. See pp. 7, 24, 35, 38, 39, 50, 70, 79.

r^{9}, pal. (r,), the tongue is as much retracted as possible, without being actually reverted, so that there is a large hollow at the back of the tongue, and the effect produced is nearly that of r^{8}, pp. 28, 34.

r^{10}, pal. (ɾ), the 'Midland r.' Whether the analysis given on p. 70 is correct, I cannot say with confidence, as Mr. Hallam, my principal M. authority, does not accept it. He considers this r^{10} to be the 'ordinary r, but only before a vowel,' that is, r^{1}. Not before a vowel, he makes r also $=r^{1}$ in n.Db., n. and m. St., Ch. and La., except in a few words. In e.Db., Nt., and Le. r not before a vowel is, he says, partly omitted or vocalised to *ŭ*, and partly becomes r^{1} or r^{7}.

r^{11}, pal. (ɯ), stiff-lip-trill; the lips being held firm, there is a slight trill of the inner edges, which is more felt by the speaker than heard by a non-native listener, who is apt to hear a simple *w*, for which reason w^{2} may be used as a symbol, but the speaker always feels that he is saying *r* and not *w*, for which there is no such tightness nor quivering. Usually this defective utterance, which occurs only before a vowel or between vowels, is written *w*, as 'vewi waini' for *ver*^{11}*i r*^{11}*aini* or *vew*^{2}*i w*^{2}*ai·ni* very rainy. See p. 128.

r^{12}, pal. (r^{c}), a variety of 'untrilled r' which I accept on the authority of Mr. Goodchild, but which I could not distinguish from r^{7} in his pronunciation. He considers that "r^{12} is produced by driving the voiced breath over the curved tip of the tongue, which is turned up to the front palate in a spoon-shaped form, and remains rigid instead of vibrating," it is therefore a retracted form of *dh* (EP. p. 543). Mr. Goodchild hears r^{7}, r^{10}, r^{12} as a series, so that to him r^{7}, r^{12} are not only not identical but have an intermediate form r^{10}. I have however usually written the general symbol *r*, as it would be hopeless without long native experience to make or even to recognise these fine and difficult distinctions.

RH, pal. (rh), a voiceless *r* in any of the 12 forms above symbolised; but as it is not generally recognised, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars; (r^{8}h) or voiceless reverted *r* is heard initially in D 4.

S, pal. (s), the common voiceless hiss in cease *see·s*. There are many varieties of no dialectal importance, depending on the position of the tongue.

SH, pal. (sh), the common 'sh in she wish.' Two varieties need only be mentioned:

sh^{1}, pal. (shj), with the tongue convex to the palate; it forms the second element in the consonantal diphthong *ch*^{1}, and is probably the high German initial 's' before 'p' and 't,' as in stehen spielen *sh*^{1}*tai·ŭn sh*^{1}*pee·lĭn*.

sh^{2}, pal. (sh), the ordinary 'sh' with the tongue concave to the palate, and the lips, especially in German, often projected, as *she wish*.

These varieties are both usually written with the general symbol *sh*.

T, general symbol, having the varieties:

*t*¹, pal. (t), 'dental t,' see *d*¹, and *t'r*, frequently written as *t'* to avoid superior figures.

*t*², pal. (t), the usual English *t*, see *d*².

*t*³, pal. (t), 'retracted t,' see *d*³.

*t*⁴, pal. (ᴛ), 'reverted t,' see *d*⁴, occurring in connection with *r*⁸.

T', pal. (t'), 'suspended t,' the tongue assuming the position for *t*¹ and remaining unmoved for a sensible time, which influences the glide on to the following consonant or vowel; thus *t' tin* the tin, different from *tin*, *t' dog* the dog, different from *dog*. It is often run on to the preceding consonant where possible, as *in)t' oo·s* in the house, *in)t' kaart* in the cart, used for the definite article in D 30 and 31.

TH, pal. (th), the common voiceless 'th in thin,' see *dh*.

T'R, pal. (t), contracted form of *t*¹*r*⁴ common in D 21, 22, and 23, and ne. 25, and in N. div.

U, a general symbol, having several varieties, which, however, need not be anxiously distinguished:

*u*¹, pal. (ə), the fine 'London u in nut' *nu*¹*t*, p. 58.

*u*², pal. (ɐ), a much deeper form prevalent in the provinces, and occ. written *uu*. In this treatise the general symbol *u* is usually written for either. Before *r*⁷, *r*⁸ it fuses with the consonant, as *ur*⁷ err in London *u*²*r*⁸ her in D 4.

*u*³, pal. (ʊ), as in parental *pu*³*ren·tu*³*l* or more conveniently *pŭren·tŭl*, or even *pu'ren·tu'l*; very common in unstressed syllables, in which frequently *u* alone is written, as *puren·tul*, the absence of stress preventing all ambiguity.

*u*⁴, pal. (ɔ), the 'e in her, u in cur,' if these can be distinguished from *u*¹, *u*², but remarkable in the Dv. form of *ou*, or *u*⁴*ŭĕ*³, see p. 40.

*u*⁵, pal. (ɔ), a peculiar modification of *u*² in D 4, which is heard with *au* sounding through it, so that dialect writers constantly write *au*, p. 24, and this is always written *u*⁵.

*u*⁶, pal. (ə¹), a peculiar lighter form of *u*¹ inclining towards *i*; heard in D 10, p. 38, replacing *i* and always written *u*⁶.

*u*⁷, pal. (œ), a much deeper sound than *u*², but of the same character, the back of the tongue being much lowered.

ŭ = *u*³, being the form usually employed. It is especially used for fractures and diphthongs.

u' = *u*³, a form of *u*³, used when the type *ŭ* fails.

u̇, a form formerly used for *uo*².

UE, a general symbol, of which the following are varieties:

*ue*¹, pal. (y), the true 'Fr. u, Germ. ü,' which seems not to be heard in English.

*ue*², pal. (y_1), a deeper variety of *ue*, heard in D 10, 11 and 19, and generally in the L. div. where, however, it is confused with *eo*¹, p. 38.

*ue*³, pal. (y_1^5), that is, *ue*² with very projecting lips, as in the Dv. diphthong *u*⁴*ŭĕ*³ more conveniently written *uw*², p. 40.

*ue*⁴, pal. ($ɪy_1$), a diphthong heard in D 19, p. 60; it consists in beginning *ue*² with the lips too open, and is generally misheard by southerners as *eu*.

UO, a general symbol, with the following varieties:

uo^1, pal. (*u*), the 'u in pull' in the S. div. It does not occur in the L. div. At the end of a diphthong of the *ou* class it is written *w* as *aaw* = *aaŭĕ*.

uo^2, pal. (u_o), or *uo*^{1} pronounced with the lips in the position for *oa* and a slightly lower tongue. It is very like *oe*^{3}, and both are transitional sounds between the early *uo* and the modern *u*^{2}. This *uo*^{2} is prevalent in the M div. where a southerner hears it as *uo*^{1}. The line of demarcation between *uo*^{1}, *uo*^{2} in D 24 is very difficult to draw, but in D 24, 30, 31 *uo*^{1} prevails; it is also difficult at times to distinguish between *uo*^{2} and *u*^{2}. See pp. 33, 50, 55, 61, 67.

uo^3, pal. (u_1), is a much deeper form of *uo*^{1}, almost *oa*^{1} at times, occurring in D 20, 31. See p. 75.

ŭö, used in some provincial diphthongs to indicate equality of stress in the two elements, thus *ŭöa*^{3} = pal. (*ŭá*^{1}), see *ĭ*.

UOŭ, pal. (*ŭʊ*), practically the English 'oor in poor' omitting all trill from the r, as *puoŭ*, but in L. div. where it occurs, the *uo* is practically *uo*^{3} and approaches *oa*^{2} in effect, the *ŭ* being very short, p. 138.

UOW, the more general form for *oo*^{3}, pal. (*ú*$_1$u). See the similar *iy*.

UU, the form used in place of *u*^{2} when it is convenient to avoid superior figures, as in *uuw* = *u*^{2}*w*, *uuy* = *u*^{2}*y*.

Uŭĕ, properly *u*^{4}*ŭĕ*^{3}, see *u*^{4}.

UW, general symbol, with the following varieties:

uw^1, pal. (ə′*u*), but used also for other similar diphthongs beginning with other varieties of *u*, as *u*^{2}*w* (generally written *uuw*; see *uu* above), *u*^{3}*w*, *u*^{4}*w*, which need not be anxiously distinguished.

uw^2, pal. (əʊ′y$_1$^{5}), the peculiar Dv. sound of *ou*, see *u*^{4}.

uw^3, pal. (ə′uu) or (ʊ′uu), not here distinguished, really diphthongs of which the first element is *u*^{1} or *u*^{3} bearing the stress, and the second is *oo* lengthened, but without stress, sometimes written *ŭoo*; but dialect speakers identify it with *oo*. See p. 123, lines 1 and 2, for examples.

UY, a general form, having the varieties:

uy^1, pal. (ə′*i*), a common southern form of *ei* differing from *aay*.

uy^2, pal. (ɑ′*i*), also written *uuy*, a very frequent broad southern form of the diphthong which is commonly confused with *oi*.

uy^3, pal. (ʊ′*i*), not very clearly distinct from the last = *u*^{3}*y*.

V, general symbol, the voiced form of *f*, with the following varieties:

v^1, pal. (v), 'v in view,' voiced form of *f*^{1}, which see. It is not used in German. On the e. of England from Ke. to Nf. it is replaced by *w*.

v^2, pal. (bh), voiced form of *f*^{2}, which see; the German *w*.

W, general symbol, with the following varieties:

w^1, pal. (w), common 'English w in we,' the back of the tongue being raised as for *oo*, and the breath when escaping inflating the upper lip, which is not the case for *v*^{2}. Either *w*^{1} or *v*^{2} may directly arise from *oo*, and in Sanskrit even *v*^{1} so arises. At present *w*^{1} seems confined to English, and it must be distinguished from a prefixed

short *oo*, thus Fr. oui *ooĕĕ*, English we *wee*, German wie v^2ee, Fr. vie v^1ee, and Wood wooed a woman *Wuod woo·d ŭ wuomŭn*.

w^2, a stiff tongued trill. See r^{11}.

WH, pal. (wh), the voiceless form of *w*, from which it differs as *s* from *z*, and is not at all *hw* or *hŏŏ*, thus when *when*, not *hwen*, and not *hŏĕn*. In educated London speech *wh* is mostly confused with *w*. In Aberdeen it becomes f^1 or f^3, p. 153.

Y, pal. (ɹ), common 'y in yet,' to be distinguished from prefixed *ee* as ye yield *yee· yee·ld*, and from the German *gyh*.

YH, pal. (ɹh), the flated form of *y*, heard properly in hue human *yhoo yhoo·mŭn*, not *yoo yoo·mŭn* or *hĕĕoo hĕĕoo·mŭn*.

Z, pal. (z), the common voiced form of *s* in zeal buzz *zee·l buz·*.

ZH, general symbol, voiced form of *sh*, which see, with the varieties:

zh^1, pal. (zhj), voiced convex sh^1, second element in $j = d^2zh^1$.

zh^2, pal. (zh), voiced concave sh^2, used in vision $vizh^2·ŭn$.

INTRODUCTION.

Nature of the Investigation.

In these pages I propose to give a comparatively popular account of the results obtained on the pronunciation and localisation of English dialects, in the fifth part of my *Early English Pronunciation*, specially entitled *Existing Phonology of English Dialects*. Those who wish more exact accounts are referred to that work, in which I have endeavoured to be as precise as the nature of the case admitted. To indicate the sounds I there used my phonetic alphabet called Palaeotype, or 'ancient types,' which admits of the utmost accuracy, but requires of course a considerable amount of study. In this account I use my other phonetic alphabet called Glossic, already familiar to the English Dialect Society by the works of Mr. C. Clough Robinson for Mid Yorkshire, Mr. Darlington for Cheshire, Mr. Elworthy for West Somersetshire, and Mrs. Parker for Oxfordshire, and extensively employed by Miss Jackson for Shropshire.

I shall not however use Glossic with all the accuracy of which it admits, because I am well aware that few people would take the pains to understand very fine distinctions, and my object is to give a general conception of the nature and localities of the different ways of speaking English among our peasantry, such as most people that can read and write would without much difficulty understand. The values of the Glossic symbols here used are given in a short introductory table, with which I must suppose the reader to be acquainted. The localities are laid down in the two preceding maps of England and Scotland, with the descriptions which follow. Each locality or District is numbered on the map, and will always be referred to by its number, preceded by a capital D, followed frequently by its abbreviated systematic name as given in the key to the map. Thus D 4=w.MS means, district 4, also called western Mid Southern. The district number will enable any one to refer at once from the map to the account of the district here given, without being obliged to look through a mass of other matter. The systematic name shews the

geographical position of the district. The name of the district is also used as the name of the special speech-form which is there prevalent.

The word Dialect has been much discussed, till it has become difficult to say what is a dialect as distinguished from a language on the one hand, or a variety on the other. The term is here used quite popularly for a form of speech among the uneducated confined to a certain district, and distinct from the received speech which we are taught in schools. The relation of received to dialectal speech need not be separately considered. We know that received speech, in all parts of the world, and not in England only, grew out of the speech of those districts which obtained political power, that it was cultivated by writers and taught in schools, till it became quite distinct even from its original source, and has altered continually both in construction and pronunciation, not to mention vocabulary, with the advance of knowledge and the whim of fashion. With this we have nothing to do. Readers that wish to know something of it are referred to the first four Parts of my *Early English Pronunciation*. The speech we here wish to know is the inherited speech of the uneducated, handed down from mother to child without any reference to books—a genuine organic formation. This is even now difficult to discover, and is rapidly disappearing under the influence of railways (which allow of constant shifting of the population), of domestic service (which brings the children of dialect speakers, especially their daughters, who subsequently as mothers become the principal teachers of speech, into close connection with the educated classes, whose speech they naturally strive to imitate), and, worst of all for this investigation, though best for the people themselves, of widely diffused primary education (which introduces as much as possible the system of received speech, and fights with dialect as its natural enemy). It is with great difficulty during many years search, aided by over eight hundred informants, from over eleven hundred places, both fully specified in my larger work,[1] that I have obtained

[1] For brevity and distinctness I here as a general rule omit the names of my informants, but I wish to mention my very great obligations to the following, without whose kind assistance I could not have produced anything like a satisfactory account of English dialectal pronunciation: Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, for general dialects and w. of England; Mr. T. Hallam, for the Midland Division and adjacent parts; Mr. J. G. Goodchild, for Cu. We. and nw.Yo.; Mr. C. Clough Robinson, for Yo. generally; Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Principal, four Teachers, and twenty-eight Students at Whitelands Training College, Chelsea, for very various counties; Dr. J. A. H. Murray, for Scotland; and, in addition, the following, among numerous others, for the districts named: D 4 Rev. A. Law, Mrs. Clay-Ker-Seymour,

sufficient knowledge to draw up the account here given. I only profess to assign the pronunciation prevalent during the last twenty years. Occasionally a happy chance has enabled me to look further back. The generation of those pronunciations I have been of course unable to trace, but by referring them all back to their Wessex or West-Saxon form, in which our principal documents of Old English, or so-called Anglo-Saxon, are written, I have been enabled to gain a common standard of comparison, by which all can be judged by themselves and by one another.

The reader should bear strictly in mind the limitations of the title. All speech consists of significant sounds, forming clauses or sentences, whence words are obtained by analysis. These words forming the *vocabulary* are then put together in certain ways called *constructions*, whence grammar and grammatical usage. Now the English Dialect Society has had a great deal to do with vocabulary, as shewn by their original and reprinted glossaries, and a little, unfortunately far too little, to do with grammar. In the present short treatise I have almost nothing to do with peculiăr words, and very little indeed to do with peculiarities of construction. My sole interest has been in sounds and places. Taking a number of words in received speech, which have different forms in different localities, and which as a rule have some definite form in each locality, I endeavour to discover what those forms are, and then to classify the kinds of speech by these forms. Thus taking the words 'some house' I find, very roughly speaking, that they are called *sum hous* in the South, *suom hous* in the middle, *suom hoos* in the North of England, and *sum hoos* in the Scottish Lowlands. This at once gives four very important localities, which will be more exactly treated presently. Other words I examine are like 'name, road,' which are occasionally heard as almost *neim*, *roud*, rhyming to 'lime, loud,' but also very frequently with what are here termed 'fractured' vowels, as *naĭŭm neeŭm*, *roaŭd rooŭd*.

Of constructions I venture upon giving very few indeed, and those principally because they accompany certain pronunciations. These I generally distinguish as 'usages.' Such constructions are 'I am, I be,

Mr. and Miss Trotter; D 5 Mr. Percival Leigh; D 7 Mrs. A. Parker; D 9 Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. R. Stead, Miss Darby; D 10 Mr. Elworthy; D 11 Mr. J. Shelly; D 17 Mr. S. Macburney; D 18 Mr. T. E. Cattell; D 19 Rev. Ph. Hoste, Mr. Grant, Rev. C. W. Jones; D 20 Lord Tennyson, Mrs. Douglas-Arden, Mr. Blasson, Mr. E. Peacock; D 25 Mr. T. Darlington; D 30 Mr. Stead, Rev. J. Jackson Wray; D 31 Rev. T. Ellwood; D 32 Mr. Ridley, Rev. G. Rome Hall; D 39 Rev. W. Gregor, Mr. Innes; D 41 Mr. W. Traill Dennison; D 42 Mr. A. Laurenson, Miss A. B. Malcolmson.

I is, I are, we am, they knows I, he do, they does, they do'n *doon*, I do walk, I have a-walked, he walketh.' But I do not dwell upon them as principals, merely as important accessories which serve to point out the district when other information fails.

There is one point of pronunciation which I have been obliged to neglect entirely—intonation. This is only heard in connected sentences spoken by unwatched natives, and even then requires great familiarity to appreciate properly. But even when appreciated there remains the great difficulty of symbolising it intelligibly—a difficulty I have been unable to surmount. Let any one attempt to indicate his own intonation and he will soon discover what I mean. We can go little beyond a vague statement of raising and lowering the pitch of the voice, which moreover does not present precise musical sounds at definite pitches, but a gliding imperfect approximation to musical sounds. When mere unconnected lists of words were sent or recorded, there was no possibility of obtaining even as much as this. Hence I have not attempted to give any account of this peculiarity, which, however, is very characteristic, and strikes a stranger strongly when he first hears it.

It must be understood, then, that this short essay says nothing upon the origin, history, vocabulary, or grammar of the English spoken in different parts of the country, but indicates simply as nearly as I could ascertain the prevalent non-received pronunciation of certain districts into which the English-speaking portion of England, Wales, and Scotland, has been mapped out. The determination of the boundaries of these districts with any approach to exactness has of course been extremely difficult and laborious, but in this essay I must take the results for granted, referring for more particulars to my larger work (Part V. of my *Early English Pronunciation*), and leaving the actual boundaries to the maps themselves. Very seldom indeed can they be accepted as exact, and generally the bounding lines may represent a width of five or ten miles. This is not surprising. The wonder rather is that I have been able to come so near the truth. Received pronunciation is never considered. Even the town as distinct from the rural pronunciation is rarely alluded to. The forces which cause dialects to disappear are necessarily more active and potent in town than in country districts.

The Area of English in Great Britain.

English was not the language originally spoken, and is not even yet universally spoken in the United Kingdom. The whole country was Celtic till about A.D. 449, when the North Germanic nations, usually called Saxons, invaded it. After the battle of Deorham, near Bath, Sm., A.D. 577, when the east of England had been conquered, there was more settlement than conquest. Draw a line roughly from the Firth of Forth by Edinburgh to the w. of Nb. and Du., through Yo., nearly on the line separating D 30 and D 31, and then along the division of D 22 and 24. Continuing by w. side of Db. and e. side of St., skirt the forest of Arden in Wa., and pass through Wo. to the Severn, near Gloucester. Cross the Bristol Channel, going e. of the forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wl. and Sm., and then through Wl. and Do. to the sea. East of this line the language was Saxon, complicated subsequently by Danish on the e. coast, and west of it, the language was Celtic.

The Modern Celtic Border is marked by a broad line lettered CB on the map. The disposition of the Saxon tribes, and the various changes, may be sought for in Rev. J. R. Green's 'Popular History of England,' and 'Conquest of England.' Here we are concerned only with the present boundary of Celt and non-Celt or English, for our population is now too mixed to be called Saxon. The Irish part of the Celtic border in Wx. belongs indeed to extinct times, and has no longer a material existence. The Welsh part of the Celtic border cuts off the extreme sw. of Pm., and the peninsula of Gowerland in Gm., which are old English colonies, where no Welsh has been spoken for centuries. It then runs with a little divergence to the w. through Mo. Br. Rd. Mg. Sh. Dn. and Fl. to the sea at Connah's Quay. To the n. and w. of this line Welsh is the general language spoken, although most (not all) of the inhabitants can understand and even speak English, which is taught in all the schools. To the east all is English, and remains so proceeding n. till we reach the Scotch part of the Celtic Border which passes through Bt. Ar. Dm. Sg. Pr. Ab. Ba. El. Na. Cr., where it reaches the sea, but again appears in Cs. To the w. of this line Gaelic is the language of the people. To the e. and ne. up to Orkney and Shetland, English is the regular speech.

For the other islands, Sheppy belongs to Ke., the Isle of Wight belongs to Ha., the Scilly Isles to w. Co., and all speak English only; the Isle of Man is also now almost, if not quite, entirely English. The

Islands off the w. of Scotland are Gaelic. The Channel Isles, as Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, are Norman French.

The English of Ireland is quite recent, and like that of the American Continent, Canada and the Colonies, is an imported speech, with peculiarities, not forming a separate dialect. These will therefore be disregarded.

Attention, then, will be confined to those districts limited by the Celtic Border as already described. For an accurate and detailed account of these and all other boundaries and matters here spoken of, the reader is once for all referred to my larger treatise. Here the maps are considered generally sufficient to point out the 'Homes' of the English Dialects.

The Ten Transverse Lines.

The area thus laid down is traversed on the map by 10 lines which point out the boundaries of great varieties of speech, but do not always delimit districts. They are shewn on the map by broken lines — — —, when not forming parts of other boundaries, when they do so the broken parts of the line are drawn transversely so as to cut the other boundary. These Lines are numbered on the map where they reach the sea, and often in inland places, by numbers in parenthesis. It will much facilitate the comprehension of the rather complicated arrangement of English dialects, if these Lines are carefully traced and studied.

1. The North *Sum* Line, that is, the northern limit of the pronunciation of 'some' as *sum* in England till, proceeding northwards, we reach Line 8. Between Lines 1 and 8 the word is called *suom* or *suo²m*. Beginning at the n. it follows the Welsh border to Sh., which it traverses to the Severn. Next it pursues this river to Bewdley Wo. (14 nnw. Worcester) where it cuts across Wo. and Wa., nearly in an e. and se. direction, till entering Np. it passes ne. through it and Hu. and by the borders of Rt. and Cb. to the Wash.

2. The Southern *Suom* Line. Although the above Line limits the n. pronunciation of 'some' as *sum*, it does not always limit its southern pron. as *suom* or *suo²m*. This Line bulging out in parts to the s. of Line 1, limits *suom* or *suo²m* to the south so far as it has been at present observed. Lines 1 and 2 coincide as far as Bewdley Wo. The Line 2 follows the Malvern Hills for some way, then crosses Gl. Wl. Ox., just touches Bu. Bd., and runs nearly along the border of Np., till it rejoins Line 1 in Hu. for a little while, but

soon again goes s. through Cb. and Nf., where it bends nw. and falls into the sea near Hunstanton, on n. coast of Nf. Hence there is a considerable area inclosed between Lines 1 and 2 in which both *sum* and *suom* or *suo²m* are both heard, and also an intermediate form like *som*. This may be called the mixed *som* region. We shall find a similar mixed region but with a different intermediate vowel between Lines 8 and 9.

3. The Reverted *ur*[8] Line, or n. limit of the pron. of 'r' as *r*[8]. Sporadically this *r*[8] through defects of utterance may be heard everywhere, but it ceases to be the regular pronunciation of 'r' beyond this Line. The Line proceeds along the Irish and Welsh parts of the Celtic border, but in England proper begins at the mouth of the Wye in the Bristol Channel at the e. border of D 13, along which it proceeds till it joins Line 1, and then passes along Line 1 to Np., when it diverges to the se. and then probably runs just e. of the border of Ox. to the Thames at Henley, the course of which it follows to the sea. The great difficulty of obtaining information renders the exact position of this line along Ox. slightly doubtful. The line bounds the whole Southern Group of English dialects, and *r*[8] becomes the parent of *r*[2], *r*[3], *r*[7].

4. The Southern *teeth* Line, or southern limit of the use of a 'suspended' *t*, or else a voiceless *th*, for the definite article 'the.' The *t* generally occurs by assimilation, except in D 24, where it is the rule; *dhu*, *dhi* are also found within this region. The line begins at the s. of the estuary of the Dee in Ch. passing just within the s. border of Ch., cuts across St. n. of Stone, and then across Db. s. of Derby. On leaving Db., it suddenly wheels n. along the e. border of Nt. and w. border of Li., continuing to the Humber, which it pursues to the sea.

5. The Northern *dheeth* Line, or the northern limit (till we reach Line 7) of the pronunciation of the definite article as *dhi*, *dhee*, *dhu* or *th*. Between Lines 5 and 7 the simple 'suspended' *t* alone is used, except in Holderness on se.Yo., where the definite article is altogether omitted. This line begins at sea to the n. of the Isle of Man, and proceeding by sea to Cockerham (6 s.Lancaster), runs e. with a slight s. cusp, till it reaches the Hodder, forming the e. border of La., and pursues this river till it joins the Ribble, which it follows into Yo. as far as Sawley (17 wnw.Keighley), and then probably proceeds direct to Burley (8 n.Bradford) till it joins Line 6, which it follows to the n. border of Li., along which it runs to the sea, that is, it then becomes the same as line 4, but lies on the south side of the Humber. Line 5 forms the n. border of the M. and s. border of the N. dialects.

6. The Southern *hoos* Line, or the Southern limit of the pronunciation of 'house' as *hoos*. From this line northwards throughout England and Scotland *hoos* alone is heard. But for a small portion of the area, in n.Nb. and in D 33, 'how' is not *hoo*, as usual within this region, but *huw*. Although this is a very important Line, yet this distinction does not limit dialects either at its e. or w. extremity, because *hoos* is simply a survival. To the immediate s. of this line 'house' sounds very variously, as will be seen. Line 6 begins at sea to n. of Isle of Man, then crosses to the mouth of the Esk by Ravenglass, Cu. (17 sse.Whitehaven), traverses Cu , and goes to the head of Windermere, which it descends to Newby Bridge (7 ne.Ulverston). It then sweeps round in a way not precisely mapped out, north of Cartmel, and through s.We., to the e. border of La., and enters Yo. just s. of Sedberg (8 e.Kendal, which says *hoos*), and n. of Dent (13 ese.Kendal, and 4 sse.Sedberg), which says *haaws*. This is a very close and sharp division. The Line then runs to the w. border of the West Riding of Yo., which it probably pursues to Burley (7 n. Keighley), and then crossing (to the nw. of Leeds, which has *aa·s*, a remnant of *aaws*), it passes to w. of Snaith (6 s.Selby, having *hoos*), and then goes nearly s., passing n. of Doncaster (using *haaws*), reaches the b. of Li. at the s. of the Isle of Axholme. The line then sweeps through the n. of Li. in rather a ne. direction to the sea, 6 nw. Great Grimsby in Li.

7. The Northern *tee* Line, or Northern limit of the use of simple *t* for the definite article 'the.' To the n. of this line *dhee*, *dhi*, *dhu* are again used, and remain throughout Scotland, except in Cs., where the definite article is reduced to simple *ee*, *i*, and in Orkney and Shetland becomes *dee*, *di*. Line 7 commences in the w. on the Solway Frith, and passes to the e. with two s. cusps, through Cu. into Du., where it keeps on the n. side of Weardale, and then dips a little to the se. till it suddenly turns ne., running close to the coast and falling into the sea about 3 sse. of Sunderland.

8. The Southern *sum* Line, or southern limit of the pronunciation of 'some' as *sum* proceeding from Scotland, just as Line 2 was the southern limit of *suom* or *suo²m* proceeding from the Midland Counties, and Line 1 the northern limit of *sum* proceeding from the South coast. Between Lines 1 and 8 only *suom* or *suo²m* is heard, and between Lines 1 and 2, and also Lines 8 and 9, both *sum* and *suom* or *suo²m* are heard, but *sum* alone is heard s. of Line 2 and n. of Line 9. Line 8 begins on the Solway Frith, about the mouth of the Esk, and proceeds to the ne. to the w. border of Nb. It then turns suddenly s. till it meets Line 7, with which it coincides up to the sea.

9. The Northern *Suom* Line, or the northern limit of any variety of *suom* mixed with *sum*, proceeding from the Midland counties. Between Lines 8 and 9, both *sum* and *suom* are heard with an intermediate form which sounded to me like *soem* (resembling *suo²m*), gradually falling into *sum*, and the latter finally prevails. This may therefore be called the mixed *soem* region. Line 9 agrees with Line 8, to the point where the latter *suddenly* turns s., whereas Line 9 sweeps along the s. declivity of the Cheviots in Nb. to the Cheviot Hill itself, and then proceeds to the ene. just s. of Wooler to fall into the sea by Bamborough.

10. The Lowland Border, distinguishing the Lowland Scotch from the Northern English dialects, and nearly but not quite agreeing with the political boundary between Scotland and England. Line 10 agrees with Line 9 from the w. to the Cheviot Hill, and then proceeds along the w. border of Nb. to the Tweed till it reaches the liberties of Berwick-upon-Tweed (which are in Bw., although the town itself belongs to neither England nor Scotland), and it skirts those liberties to the sea.

These 10 Transverse Lines give the principal divisions of English speech as now existing, though fast disappearing, and lead to the following

Six Divisions

according to which the present account will be arranged.

I. or S div.=the Southern Division, contains D 1 to 12, of which D 1 is in Ireland, and D 2 and 3 in Wales, and the rest lies south of Line 3.

II. or W. div.=the Western Division, containing D 13 and 14, lies between the Welsh part of the CB. and the western parts of Lines 1 and 3.

III. or E div.=the Eastern Division, containing D 15 to 19, lies between the eastern parts of Lines 1 and 3 and the sea.

IV. or M div.=the Midland Division, containing D 20 to 29, lies between Lines 1 and 5 right across England from sea to sea.

V. or N div.=the Northern Division, containing D 30 to 32, lies between Lines 5 and 10, also from sea to sea.

VI. or L div.=the Lowland Division, contains D 33 to 42, and lies in the Scottish Lowlands to the e. of the CB, including Orkney and Shetland.

For the further arrangement of these districts see the key to the map. The phonetic characters of each division, group, and district will be concisely given, and the last generally more or less exemplified in the following pages.

Standard for the Phonetic Comparison of English Dialects.

In order to compare all these 42 varieties of speech, it was necessary to have a standard to which they could be referred. Most dialect writers have selected the present received spelling, very indirectly recalling to the reader the present received pronunciation. This spelling is comparatively recent; and this pronunciation is not only still more recent, but is the modern development of the E. dialects which have very little in common with the other modes of speech. It seemed therefore advisable to go back to the language of the Saxon invaders, selecting the period of Alfred (d. A.D. 900) and his highly cultivated Wessex or West-Saxon speech (by abbreviation Ws.). This had its principal seat in D 4 and 5, but it also greatly affected the W. and E. div. The M. div. was very varied, and ancient records of these dialects fail. The N. div. was also specifically different, but its records are sparse in comparison with the Ws., and indeed it is the latter only which is generally understood by Anglo-Saxon. But many words in ordinary use which it is necessary to consider are not Ws. but Old Norse (by abbreviation N.), which is represented in writing, but not exactly in pronunciation, by modern Icelandic. There are also many words from miscellaneous or unknown sources, which may be classed as English, and must be referred to their present spelling. Then there are the numerous words that we owe to the Norman conquest. Here again the ancient form is too uncertain to use for the present purpose, and hence the modern French form is generally employed. The pronunciation of French is assumed to be known. The presumed pronunciation of Ws. is as follows, and for the present purpose it is sufficient to consider Old Norse to have been similarly pronounced, though there were most probably very marked differences. The Ws. letters are in capitals, the glossic in italic.

Probable Wessex Pronunciation.

A′ *ah·*, A *ah*, AW *aaw*, Æ′ *a·*, Æ *a*, ÆG *agyh* falling into *ay* (which must be distinguished from *ai*).

B *b*.

C *k* in all cases, except CG *gg*, CW *kw*.

D *d*, possibly reverted as d^4. ȣ *dh*, but often used for *th*.

E′ $e^{\cdot}$, or $e^{\cdot 3}$, E e, EA $e'ah$, EA′ $e'ah^{\cdot\cdot}$, EG ey, EI ɴ ey, EO $e'oa$, EO′ $e'oa^{\cdot\cdot}$, in $e'ah$, $e'oa$ the e is quite short, but has the stress; the aa, oa have no stress, but are short or long according to the accent mark.

F v, most probably in all native words, even when final.

G g, but possibly gy, falling into y, before e, i; also very commonly gh, gyh, of which the latter became y.

H h, $-h$, when final possibly kh, kyh, and in the combinations HL, HN, HR, HW it may anciently have been a prefixed guttural kh, but in Ws. literary times probably indicated the voiceless lh, nh, rh, wh.

I′ $ee^{\cdot}$, distinguished from ei. I i.

L l, or possibly reverted as l^4, HL lh or l^4h.

M m.

N n, but possibly reverted as n^4, HN nh or n^4h.

NG ng, ngg.

O′ $oa^{\cdot}$, or between that and $au^{\cdot}$, the open Italian 'o' $= o^{\cdot 2}$ or $ao^{\cdot}$.

O o, or between short oa and au, that is o^2 or ao.

P p.

R r, or most probably r^8, the reverted form, HR the voiceless form of r or r^8 as rh or r^8h.

S s when initial certainly, unless a voiceless consonant ended the preceding word, and very probably s when final, unless a vowel or voiced consonant began the following word.

T t, possibly reverted as t^4. Þ th, often also dh.

U′ $oo^{\cdot}$, neither yoo nor ou, U uo, not u; these pronunciations prevailed all over England till the xvth century, the uo still prevails in the M. div. (mostly in the transition form uo^2), and in many words as 'pull, push,' everywhere, the $oo^{\cdot}$ is found n. of Line 6, almost universally; the very various treatment of U′ as forms of ou in the parts s. of Line 6 will be shewn hereafter, but are all comparatively recent.

W w, probably the same as the modern w. HW probably wh. WL probably a labialised l, that is, l and w pronounced at the same time, and it may be written wl or lw. WR probably a labialised r, and it might be written wr or rw, as still existing it is wr or vr.

Y′ $ue^{\cdot}$, the long French u, or something very like it, approximating to eo, but after the Norman times confused with I′ $ee^{\cdot}$. Y ue, was also subsequently confused with i.

Classified Word List referred to as cwl.

The original Word List in *Early English Pronunciation* contains 971 words, of which a large selection is here given to shew the nature of each set of words, and each has its number in the original list prefixed. There are three lists, I. Wessex and Norse, II. English, and III. Romance. The principal word is always in Roman type, and when it is Ws. it is followed by a comma, when Norse by two commas, when modern French by (..), when old French by (...), when Latin by (—), in each case followed by the meaning, also in Roman type, and by a period (.). When the word does not come from any of these sources, or is of unknown origin, it is followed by (.) simply.

The arrangement is by the Ws. Norse, or French vowel in the accented syllable, and then by the following consonants in strictly alphabetical order, reckoning each of the letters þ, ð, as the two *t* and *h*.

I. Wessex and Norse.

Each set of words is headed by the Wessex form of the vowel, with its sound in glossie, followed by the words selected, each preceded by its number in the full classified word list. By A- is meant A followed by no consonant, or else by a single consonant, that is immediately followed by another vowel. By A: is meant A followed by one or more consonants at the end of a word, or by two or more consonants in the middle of a word. These differences have sometimes an effect on the subsequent pronunciation.

A- *aa-* 1 swa, so (thus). 3 bacan, to bake. 4 tacan, to take. 5 macian, to make. 8 hafa, have thou. 17 lagu, the law. 20 lama, lame. 21 nama, name. 23 same, same, adv. 24 scamu, shame. 29 aron, (we you they) are. 30 caru, a care. 34 latost, last.

A: *aa:* 38 also, as. 39 cwam, (he) came. 42 and, and. 43 hand, hand. 49 hangan, to hang. 51 mann, a man. 54 wanta,, to want. 56 wascan, to wash.

A: *aa:* or O: *o:* 58 fram from, from. 60 lang long, long. 61 on gemang gemong, among. 64 wrang wrong, wrong.

A'- *aa·-* 67 ic gá, I go. 72 hwá, who interrogative only. 73 swá, so = like as. 74 twá, two. 76 tâde, a toad. 77 hláford, a lord. 79 ágen, (his) own. 81 láne lone, a lane. 82 ánes, once. 84 mára, more (in quantity). 86 áte, oats. 87 cláðas, clothes. 89 báðir,, both. 92 cnáwan, to know. 94 cráwan, to crow.

A': *aa·:* 101 ác, an oak. 102 ácsian, to ask. 103 ácsóde, (he) asked. 104 rád, a road. 110 náht nát, not. 111 áhte, he ought. 113 hál, whole. 115 hám, a home. *117 án, one and a. 119 gán, to go. 120 ágán, ago = to pass by. 121 gegán, gone. 122 nán, none, no (adj.). 124 stân, a stone. 125 ánlíce, only. 128 þás, those. 133 wrât, (I) wrote. 136 áwðer, either or (see also Æ': 213). 137 náwðer, neither nor (see also Æ': 213).

Æ- *a-* 138 fæder, father. 140 hægel, the hail. 141 nægel, a nail. 142 snægel, a snail. 143 tægel, a tail. 144 ongægen, again. 147 brægen, brain. 148 fæger, fair adj. 149 blæse, a blaze. 150 læsest, least. 152 wæter, water. 153 sæterdæg, Saturday.

Æ: *a:* 154 bæc, back. 155 þæc, the thatch. 158 æfter, after. 159 hæfð, (he) has. 161 dæg, a day. 162 tó dæg, to day. 164 mæg, he may. 165 sægde,

(he) said. 166 mægden, a maid. 169 hwænne, when. 172 gærs, grass. 173 wæs, (he) was. 176 æt, at. 177 þæt, that. 179 hwæt, what.

Æ′ *a·* 182 sæ′, the sea. 183 tæ′can, to teach. 190 cæ′ge, a key. 193 clæ′ne, clean. 194 æ′nig, any. 195 mæ′nig, many. 200 hwæ′te, wheat. 202 hæ′ta, heat.

Æ′: *a·:* 203 spræ′c, speech. 205 þræ′d, thread. 207 næ′dl, needle. 208 æ′fre, ever. 209 næ′fre, never. 211 græg, grey. 212 hwæ′g, whey. 213 æ′gðer, either (see also A′: 136). 214 næ′gðer, neither (see also A′: 137). 215 tæ′hte, (he) taught. 218 scæ′p, sheep. 220 scæ′phirðe, a shepherd. 223 þæ′r, there. 224 hwæ′r hwar, where. 226 mæ′st, most. 227 wæ′t, wet.

E- *e-* 231 þe, the. 232 brecan, to break. 233 sprecan, to speak. 236 fefer, a fever. 238 hege, a hedge. 239 segel, a sail. 241 regen, rain. 243 plegian, to play. 244 wela, well (argumentative). 246 cwene cwén, quean quean. 248 mere, a mare. 250 swerian, to swear. 251 mete, meat. 252 cetel, a kettle.

E; *e:* 256 streccan, to stretch. 257 ecg, an edge. 259 wecg, a wedge. 261 secgan, to say. 262 weg, a way. 263 on weg, away. 264 eglan, to ail. 265 streht, straight. 266 wel, well (in a good manner). 269 self, self. 271 tellen, to tell. 273 men, men. 274 benc, a bench. 276 þencan, to think. 279 wended, (he) went. 281 lengð, length. 286 herwe, a harrow.

E′- *e·-* 290 hé, he. 292 mé, me. 293 wé, we. 294 fédan, to feed. 296 geléfan, to believe. 297 félagi,, a fellow. 299 gréne, green. 300 cépan, to keep. 301 gehéran, to hear. 302 gemétan, to meet. 304 bétel, a beetle (mallet).

E′: *e·:* 305 héh heáh, high. 306 héhðe, height. 311 tén, ten. 312 hér, here. 313 hércnian, to hearken. 314 gehérde, (he) heard. 315 fét, feet. 316 néxt, next.

EA- *éaa-* (both vowels short) 318 hleahen, (has) laughed. 320 cearian, to care.

EA: *éaa:* (both vowels short) 321 geseah, (he) saw. 322 hleahhan, to laugh. 323 feaht, (has) fought. 324 eahta, eight. 326 eald, old. 328 ceald, cold. 330 healdan, to hold. 332 tealde, (he) told. 334 healf, half. 335 eall, all. 338 ceallian, to call. 339 eam, I am. 340 geard geord, a court yard. 341 mearh, marrow. 342 earm, an arm. 343 wearm, warm. 344 bearn, bairn. 346 geat, a gate (doorway).

EA′- *éaa··-* (*e* short with stress, *aa··* long without stress) 347 heáfod, the head. 348 eáge, the eye. 349 feáwa, few.

EA′: *éaa··:* (*e* short with stress, *aa-* long without stress) 350 deád, dead. 351 leád, lead metal. 352 reád, red. 353 bréad, bread. 355 deáf, deaf. 357 þeáh, though. 359 neáhgebúr, neighbour. 360 teám, a team. 364 ceápman, a chap. 366 greát, great. 371 streáw streaw streu streá, straw.

EI- *ey-* (N) 372 ei,, aye. 373 þei,, they.

EI: *ey:* (N) 378 veikr,, weak. 380 þeim,, them. 382 þeirra,, their.

EO- *éoa-* (both vowels short, stress on *é*) 383 seofan, seven. 384 heofon, heaven. 386 eowe, a ewe. 387 neowe niwe, new.

EO: *éoa:* (both vowels short, stress on *é*) 388 meolc, milk. 390 sceolde, should. 391 eom, (I) am. 392 geond, yon. 394 geonder, yonder. 396 weorc, work, sb., see Y: 694 for the vb. 399 beorht, bright. 402 leornian, to learn. 406 eorðe, the earth. 408 cneow, (he) knew.

EO′- *éoa··-* (first vowel short with stress, second long without stress) 410 heó, hoo (La. for she). 411 þreó (fem. and neut., þrî mas.), three. 412 seó, she. 419 eówer, your. 420 feówer, four. 421 feówertig, forty.

EO′: *éoa··:* (first vowel short with stress, second long without stress) 422 seóc, sick, ill. 423 þeóh, thigh. 424 hreóh, rough. 425 leóht, light. 426 feóhtan,

to fight. 427 beón, to be. 428 seón, to see. 430 freónd, a friend. 432 feórða, fourth. 433 breóst, breast. 435 eów, you. 436 treów, true. 437 treówð, truth.

EY- *ey-* (N) 438 deyja,, to die.

EY: *ey:* (N) 439 treysta,, to trust.

I- *i-* 440 wicu wice wuce, a week. 446 nigon, nine. 446* hine, him (acc. him is the dat. used in modern Eng. also for accu.). 447 hire, her. 448 þise, these. 449 gitan, to get, obtain.

I: *i:* 452 ic, I. 453 cwic, quick. 455 licgan, to lie down. 456 gif, if. 458 niht, the night. 459 riht, right. 460 wiht, a weight. 463 til,, till. 464 hwilc, which. 465 swilc, such. 466 cild, a child. 469 willan, to will. 470 him, him (properly dative, see I-). 470* in, in. 473 blind, blind. 475 wind, the wind. 476 bindan, to bind. 477 findan, to find. 478 grindan, to grind. 480 þing, a thing. 481 finger, a finger. 482 is, (it) is. 483 his, his. 484 þis, this. 485 þistel, a thistle. 488 git, yet. 489 hit, it.

I'- *ee·-* (not *ei*). 490 bí, by = near. 492 síde, a side. 494 tíma, time. 495 hwínan, to whine. 498 wrítan, to write. 499 bítel bétele betel, a beetle (inseet).

I': *ee·:* (not *ei*) 500 gelíc, like. 501 wíd, wide. 502 fíf, five. 503 líf, life. 506 wífman, a woman. 507 wífmen, women. 509 hwíl, while. 510 mín, mine my. 511 wín, wine. 515 wís, wise.

O- *o-* 518 bodig, a body. 519 ofer, over. 522 open, open. 524 woruld, the world.

O: *o:* 525 of, of and off. 527 bohte, (he) bought. 528 þohte, (he) thought. 529 brohte, (he) brought. 530 wrohte, (he) wrought. 531 dohtor, a daughter. 532 col, a coal. 533 dol dwol dwal, dull. 535 folc, folk. 538 wolde, would. 541 wol nát, won't. 543 on, on. 544 þonne, than then. 546 for, for. 550 word, word. 551 storm, a storm. 552 corn, corn. 553 horn, horn. 554 kross,, a cross.

O'-, *oa-* (or *ao·-*) 555 scó, a shoe. 556, 557 tó, to and too. 558 lócian, to look. 560 scóla, a school. 561 blóma, a bloom = flower. 562 móna, the moon. 564 sóna, soon. 565 nósu, the nose. 567 þæt óþer, t'other.

O': *oa·:* (or *ao·:*) 569 bóc, a book. 570 tóc, (he) took. 571 gód, good. 572 blód, the blood. 573 flód, a flood. 578 plóg,, a plough. 579 genóg, enough. 581 sóhte, (he) sought. 586 dón, to do. 587 gedón, done. 588 nón, noon. 589 spón, a spoon. 592 swór, (he) swore. 594 bót, boot. 595 fót, foot. 597 sót, soot.

U- *uo-* 599 ábútan, above. 600 lufu, love. 601 fugol, a fowl. 602 sugu, a sow pig. 603 cuman, to come. 604 sumor, the summer. 605 sunu, a son. 606 duru, the door.

U: *uo:* 609 full, full. 610 wull, wool. 611 bulluca, a bullock. 612 sum, some. 613 druncen, has drunk. 614 hund, a hound. 615 pund, a pound weight. 616 grund, the ground. 617 gesund, sound in health. 618 wund, a wound. 619 funden, was found. 623 fundon, they found. 625 tunge, the tongue. 627 sunnandæg, Sunday. 629 sunne, the sun. 631 þunnresdæg, Thursday. 632 upp, up. 633 cuppa, cup. 634 þurh, through. 639 dust, dust.

U'- *oo·-* 640 cú, a cow. 641 hú, how. 642 þú, thou. 643 nú, now. 645 onbúfan, above. 648 úre, our. 650 ábútan, about. 651 wiðútan, without. 653 búton, but.

U': *oo·:* 655 fúl, foul dirty. 656 rúm, room. 657 brún, brown. 658 dún, down. 659 tún, town. 662 ús, us. 663 hús, house. 664 lús, a louse. 665 mús, a mouse. 666 húsbónda, husband. 667 út, out. 671 múð, mouth.

Y- *ue-* 673 mycel, much. 674 dyde, (he) did. 675 drygan, to dry. 679 cyrice, a church. 680 bysig, busy. 681 bysigu, business. 682 lytel, little.

Y: *ue*: 684 brycg, a bridge. 685 hrycg, a ridge. 690 gecynd, a kind. 692 gyngest, the youngest. 692 gyngest, youngest. 693 synn, a sin. 694 wyrcan wyrcean, to work (the subs. is 396 weorc). 699 wyrhta, a wright. 700 wyrsa, worse. 701 fyrsta, first. 702 wyð, with.

Y'- *ue*·- 705 scy',, the sky. 706 hwy', why.

Y': *ue*·: 709 fy'r, a fire. 711 ly's, lice. 712 my's, mice.

II. English.

Of disputed, uncertain, or neither Saxon nor Romance origin.

A. 722 drain. 726 to talk. 732 happen. 736 a lass. 737 a mate. 738 to prate. 739 a mauther (=girl, East Anglian).

E. 744 measles. 746 to breathe. 749 left. 752 fret (a peevish fit).

I. *and* Y. 756 a shrimp. 758 a girl. 760 shrivelled.

O. 761 a load. 765 John. 767 a noise. 770 Thomas. 776 goodbye. 781 a bother. 791 a boy.

U. 797 squeaking. 798 queer. 799, 800 scull (of head, or of boat). 801, 802 rum (liquor or queer). 804 drunken (adj. accustomed to get drunk). 808 to put.

III. Romance.

Following a word (..) means modern, (...) old French, (—) Latin.

A·· 811 place.. a place. 813 bacon.. bacon. 815 facta— facts. 822 mai.. May. 824 chaiere... a (professor's) chair. 833 paire.. a pair. 834 chaise.. a chaise. 835 raison.. reason. 836 saison.. season. 839 balle.. a bale. 840 chambre.. a chamber. 841 chance.. a chance. 845 ancien.. ancient. 847 danger.. danger. 848 changer.. to change. 849 étranger.. a stranger. 850 danse.. a dance. 851 tante.. an aunt. 852 napperon.. an apron. 857 cas.. a case which happens. 862 sauf.. safe. 864 à cause.. because. 866 pauvre.. poor.

E·· 867 thé.. tea. 885 verai... very. 888 certain.. certain. 890 bête.. beast. 891 fête.. feast. 893 fleur.. a flower. 894 décevoir.. deceive. 895 recevoir.. receive.

I·· *and* Y·· 900 prier.. to pray. 901 fin.. fine. 910 gîte.. a joist.

O·· 916 ognon.. onion. 920 point.. point. 925 voix.. voice. 926 spolier.. to spoil. 928 once.. an ounce weight. 929 concombre.. cucumber. 935 contrée.. country. 936 fonts.. (baptismal) font. 938 cornière.. a corner. 939 close.. close. (adj. and adv.). 940 cotte.. coat. 941 fou.. fool. 947 bouillir.. to boil. 950 souper.. supper. 955 doute.. a doubt.

U·· 963 quietus— quiet. 965 huile.. oil. 968 huître.. oyster. 969 sûr.. sure. 970 juste.. just.

Further to facilitate comparison not only a Wordlist, something like the above, but also a "Comparative Specimen" and "Dialect Test" were written in ordinary English, and translations into the various dialect forms were obtained. From these and from words noted from native speakers, were obtained the materials for the drawing of the 10 Transverse Lines already explained, and for the separation of the dialects into the preceding divisions, and districts. As at least extracts from these will be frequently quoted, they are both given at length, with the division into paragraphs adopted for convenience of reference. The number underneath each word shews its position in the above list, and hence gives every information about the word.

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN referred to as cs.

In my larger work this is usually given at length. Here for brevity much is usually omitted, but the paragraphs are numbered as here for ease of reference. The numbers below each word refer to the cwl. where the original forms are given.

0. Why John has no doubts.
706 765 159 122 955

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news
244 359 435 42 290 164 89 322 176 484 387

of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.
525 510 72 320 177 482 214 312 137 223.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't
349 273 438 864 373 29 318 176 293 92 586 110

we? What should make them? It is not very likely, is it?
293 179 390 5 380 489 482 110 885 500 482 489

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your
641 1 208 448 29 231 815 525 231 857 73 970 330 419

noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken.
767 430 42 427 963 463 452 8 587 313

4. I am certain I heard them say—some of those folks who
452 391 888 452 314 380 261 612 525 128 535 72

went through the whole thing from the first themselves—
279 634 231 113 480 58 231 701 380 269

that did I, safe enough,
177 674 452 862 579

5. that the youngest son himself, a great boy of nine, knew his
177 231 692 605 470 269 117 366 791 525 446 408 483

father's voice at once, though it was so queer and squeaking,
138 925 176 82 357 489 173 73 798 42 797

and I would trust him to speak the truth any day, aye
42 452 538 439 470 556 233 231 437 194 161 372

I would.
452 538

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh
42 231 326 506 447 269 469 271 194 525 435 177 322

now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if
643 42 271 435 265 525 557 651 673 781 456

you will only ask her, oh! won't she?
435 469 125 102 447 541 412

7. Leastways she told it me when I asked her, two or three
150 262 412 332 489 292 169 452 103 447 74 136 411

times over, did she, and she ought not to be wrong on
494 519 674 412 42 412 111 110 556 427 64 543

such a point as this, what do you think?
465 117 920 38 484 179 586 435 276

8. Well, as I was saying, she would tell you, how, where and
244 38 452 173 261 412 538 271 435 641 224 42

when she found the drunken beast that she calls her husband.
169 412 623 231 804 890 177 412 338 447 666

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying stretched
412 592 412 321 470 702 447 79 348 455 256

at full length on the ground, in his good Sunday coat,
176 609 281 543 231 616 470* 483 571 627 940

close by the door of the house, down at the corner of
939 490 231 606 525 231 663 658 176 231 938 525

yon lane.
392 81

10. He was whining away, says she, for all the world like
290 173 495 263 261 412 546 335 231 524 500

a sick child, or a little girl in a fret.
117 422 466 136 117 682 758 470* 117 752

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came
42 177 732 38 412 42 447 531 470* 17 39

through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes
634 231 154 340 58 49 667 231 227 87

to dry on a washing day,
556 675 543 117 56 161

12. while the kettle was boiling for tea, one fine bright summer
509 231 252 173 947 546 867 117 901 399 604

afternoon, only a week ago come next Thursday.
158 588 125 117 440 120 603 316 631

13. And, do you know? I never learned any more than this of
42 586 435 92 452 209 402 194 84 544 484 525

that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John
177 681 632 556 162 38 969 38 510 21 482 765

Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!
220 42 452 586 110 54 556 213 223 643

14. And so I am going home to sup. Good night, and don't
42 1,73 452 391 67 115 556 950 571 458 42 581 110

be so quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of
427 73 453 556 94 519 117 518 144 169 290 726 525

this, that, or t'other.
484 177 136 567

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is
489 482 117 378 941 177 738 651 835 42 177 482

my last word. Goodbye.
510 34 550 776

The Dialect Test, referred to as dt.

1. So I say, mates, you see now, that I am right about that
73 452 261 341 737 435 428 643 177 452 391 459 650 177

little girl coming from the school yonder.
682 758 603 58 231 560 394

2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on
412 482 119 658 231 104 223 634 231 352 346 543

the left hand side of the way.
231 749 43 492 525 231 262

3. Sure enough the child has gone straight up to the door of
969 579 231 466 159 121 265 632 556 231 606 525

the wrong house,
231 64 663

4. where she will chance to find that drunken, deaf, shrivelled
224 412 469 841 556 477 177 804 355 760

fellow of the name of Thomas.
297 525 231 21 525 770

5. We all know him very well.
293 335 92 470 885 266

6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again,
541 231 326 364 564 183 447 110 556 586 489 144

poor thing!
866 480

7. Look! Isn't it true?
558 482 110 489 436

I.

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

D 1, 2, and 3 form the Celtic Southern group, and consist of the outlying forms in Wx. Ireland, and Pm. and Gm. Wales, being English on Celtic ground. They present remnants of a very old form of S. English said to be mixed with Flemish, but in the XIIth century, when the settlements took place, the differences between English and Flemish must have been so slight that they may be disregarded. At the present day nothing remains which is more like existent Flemish than existent S. English. As being the most ancient English, which, planted in a foreign soil, has preserved its Ws. form on the whole, like most emigrants, the Irish form has been put first, but it will not be well understood until the most developed S. form in D 4 has been treated.

D 1 = w.CS. = western Celtic Southern.

The baronies of Forth to the e. and Bargy to the w. form the se. corner of Ireland, bounded to the w. by a line from the head of Bannow Bay to Wexford, forming a peninsula easily defended, and cut off from the rest of Ireland. All we know of the old forms of speech is contained in Sir J. A. Picton's paper on them in 1866, and in the "Glossary of Forth and Bargy," collected by Mr. J. Poole, with all the specimens known, and edited by Rev. W. Barnes in 1867. Of the specimens there given, the oldest (except a few isolated words) are those written down by Dr. Vallancey in Dec. 1788, when the dialect was grievously mixed with Celtic, and was fast disappearing. It has now entirely vanished, the people speaking like those in the rest of the county. A very careful examination of the above glossary leads me to the following pronunciation of some of the words adduced. I give first the written form used by Barnes from Poole and Vallancey, in Roman letters, and if it occurs in the cwl. on p. 12, preceded by its number there. If it does not, then the groups which are the same as in that cwl. sufficiently shew the original form. This practice will be

repeated in all similar cases hereafter. Afterwards follows the conjectured pronunciation in glossic (and therefore in Italics), without going into the reasons for the same, and finally the meaning.

I. Wessex and Norse (EP. p. 30).

The reference (EP. p. —) in a parenthesis here and elsewhere, is to my "Existing Phonology of English Dialects."

*** Note *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *r* were probably always reverted t^4, d^4, l^4, n^4, r^8.

A- taake *taa·k taiŭk* take. Similarly for '5 maake, 6 maate, caake, taale, 21 naame, gaame gaume'=make, made, cake, tale, name, game. glade *glaad·* glade.

A: 43 hoan *hoan* hand. loan *loan* land.

A: *or* O: 58 vram *vraam·* from. amang *ŭmaang·* among.

A'- 73 zoo *zoa* so. 82 oanes *oaŭ·nes* once. 86 oates *oaŭts oa·ts* oats. drowe draugh *droa drau* throw.

A': 115 hime hyme *heim* home. bane *baa·n* bone. 124 sthoan *st.hoa·n* stone [the inserted aspirate being Celtic].

Æ- 138 vather *vaa·dhur* father. 141 niel *neiŭl* nail. 143 tyel *teiŭl* tail. 144 agyne *ŭgei·n* again. 147 bryne *brein* brain. 152 waudher *waa·d.hur* water (with Celtic post-aspirate *.h*).

Æ: 155 detch *dech* thatch. glaud *glaa·d* glad. 161 die dey daily *dei deili* day daily. 179 faade *faadt·* what.

Æ'- leache *laich* leach or physician. laave lea *laiŭv lai* leave. 194 aany *aan·i* any. 200 whet *whe·t* wheat.

Æ': 211 gray grey *grei* grey. meale *mai·l* a meal. earch *airch* ever-each. 218 zheep *zheep* sheep. 223 aar, thaare *aar*, *dhaar* there. 224 far *faar* where.

E- 238 hey hye *hei* hedge. 241 rhyne *rhein* rain. 242 twine twy *twein twei* twain. 251 maate *maiŭt* meat. vether *vedh·ur* feather.

E: laaye *lei* lay. 262 wye wyse *wei weiz* way ways. 263 awye *ŭwei·* away. zeen *zee·n* send. een *ee·n* end.

E'- 296 beleave *bŭlai·v* believe. 301 heereen heireen *hee·reen hei·reen* hearing [*hei·reen* is even now an old form in Wl.].

E': 305 heegh *hee* high.

EA: 324 ayght *eit* eight. ayghteen *ei·teen* eighteen. 326 yole yola *yoa·l yoa·lŭ* [or *oa·l*] old. 328 cole khoal *koal k.hoal* cold. 346 yeat *yai·t* (*yeeŭt*?) gate.

EA'- 348 een *ee·n* eyes.

EA': 350 deed *dee·d* dead. 351 leed *lee·d* lead (metal). 352 reed *ree·d* red. 353 breed *bree·d* bread. 359 nyporès *nei·poares* neighbours. reem rhyme *ree·m rheim* cream.

EI- 373 thye *dhei* they. naay *nei* nay.

EI: haail *heil* hail! 380 aam *aim* them.

EO: 388 mulke *mulk* milk. hearth *heert.h* heart. 406 eart eard *ai·rt ai·rd* earth.

EO'- 411 dhree *d.hree* three. 412 shoo *shoo* she.

EO': 436 drue *droo* true.

EY- 438 dee *dee* die.

EY: 439 thrist *t.hrist* trust.

I- vreedie *vree·dei* friday.

I: 452 ich *ich* I [and in composition, cha cham chas chood chote chull *chaa*

chaam chaas chuod choa·t chuol I have, I am, I was, I would, I wot, I will]. 455 lee *lee* lie down. 458 neeght nieght *nee·t neit* night. 460 waaight *weit* weight. 475 weend *wee·nd* the wind. zhip *zhip* ship. dhurth *d.hurt.h* dirt.

I′- 492 zeide *zee·d* [supposing 'ei' to be a misprint for 'ee,' to agree with the following words] side. 493 dhreeve *d.hreev* drive. 494 deem *dee·m* time. peepeare *pee·pair* piper. eeren *ee·run* iron.

I′: 502 veeve *vee·v* five. hye *hei* hay. leen *lee·n* line.

O: 531 doughtere *dou·tair* daughter. 552 coorn *koo·rn* corn. 553 hoorn *hoo·rn* horn.

O′- 555 shoon *shoo·n* shoes. 564 zoon *zoo·n* soon. 565 nize niz *neiz niz* nose. anoor *ŭnoo·r* another.

O′: 571 gooude *gooŭd* good. 572 blooed *blooŭd* blood. 579 eenew *ineu·* enough. 597 zoot *zoo·t* soot.

U- 603 coome *koo·m* come. 605 zin *zin* a son. 606 dher *d.hur* the door.

U: 612 zim *zim* some. 629 zin *zin* the sun.

U′- 640 keow *kyou* cow [? *kyoo*, taking 'ou' as *oo*, and so on in other words]. 648 oor *oo·r* our. 650 about abut *ŭbyou·t ŭbuot*.

U′: 658 deown *dyoun* down [? *dyoo·n*]. 663 heouse *hyous* house [? *hyoos*]. 667 outh udh *out.h ud.h* out.

Y- heeve *hee·v* hive. ree *ree* rye.

Y: 684 burge *burj* bridge. 690 keene *kee·n* a kind. 701 vurst *vurst* first.

Y′- keen *kee·n* kine. 705 skee *skee* sky. theene tine *t.hee·n tein* tine.

Y′: breede *bree·d* bride.

II. English.

A. kaayle *keil* kail.

E. lear *lair* empty. skeine skyne *skein* skein.

O. poul *poul* the poll (head).

III. Romance.

A·· face fauce *faa·s* [*faa·ŭs*?]. laace *laa·s* [*laa·ŭs*?] 813 bawcoon *baakoo·n* bacon. gaaye *gei* gay. gryne *grein* grain. 835 raaison *reizoo·n* reason.

E·· 885 veree *veree* very. feyer *feiŭr* a fair. 890 besthès *bai·st.hes* beasts.

I·· *and* Y·· pee *pee* a [mag-]pie. 900 pry *prei* pray. gimlie *jim·lei* chimney.

O·· faaighe fythe *fei feith* faith. geint *jeint* a joint. 925 vice *veis* the voyce. 947 bile *beil* boil. 956 kiver *kiv·ur* cover.

U·· kie *kei* a quay. waaite *weit* wait.

Here the *v*, *z* initial for *f*, *s* and the *ei* for *ai* as in *teil* tail, are strongly S. The *ee* for long I′, as *vee·v* five, is much more ancient than the present English S. It sometimes becomes *ei*. In the same way U′ sometimes remains as *oo·d.h* out, but more often becomes *you* or *yoo*. The post-aspirations are of course Celtic.

This is the only dialect in which I have had to trust to a printed authority, having found it impossible to get information from private sources.

D 2 = m.CS. = mid Celtic Southern.

This district is also a peninsula, or rather two peninsulas, at the sw. of Pm. The character is decidedly S. *dr* for *thr* in three, through, throw, threaten, *v* for *f* in fair farm fast feed fiddle four fox flail from furrow, and *z* for *s* in say self seven sick six soon son Sunday; but *f* often remains (though not regularly as some of the words are not French) in face fail fall *v.* false far fat fault friend, and *s* remains still less regularly in sad sand saw so such sweet swallow swine. Then for AEG we have *ei* or *aay* in *sneil teil maayd* snail tail maid. The following Dialect Test (p. 18) was dictated by a native, and has variants from a resident (EP. p. 32).

(1) *zoa ey zaay, buyz* [*boiz*], *yu zee new* [*nyou*] *az ey)m reyt ŭbew·t* [*ŭbou·t*] *dhat lidl maayd kuomin* [*guomin*] *vrom dhu skoo·l* [*skoo·ld*] *ewt dhair.* (2) *shee·)z ŭ gwaayn dewn* [*dyoun*] *dhu roaŭd* [*rhooŭd*] *dhair dhroo* [*dryou*] *dhu rid gaa·t* [*gaiŭt*] *pon dhu lift hand* [*han*] *zeyd u dhu waay.* (3) *shoor enew·* [*ŭnow·*] *dhŭ cheyl* [*cheyld*] *huv ŭgon· straayt uop* [*up*] *tŭ dhŭ door ŭ dhŭ roq hews* [*hous*], (4) *wair* [*waar*] *shee)ŭl leykli feyn dhat druongkŭn* [*druqkin*] *dif* [*deef*] *skruoqk* [*srivlt*] *felŭ bey* [*bi*] *dhŭ naiŭm ŭ Tomas.* (5) *wi au·l* [*oaŭl*] *nau·z een veri wel.* (6) *woa·nt* [*wuont*] *dhu aaŭl* [*au·l*] *chap soo·n laarn ur not tŭ doo·)t ŭgen·, pooŭr dhing!* (7) *loo·k* [*luok*], *baint it tryoo?*

There is here substantial agreement, except in the treatment of U, which is *uo* from one and *u* from the other. From other inquiries it would seem that both sounds are heard, and that *uo*, the older form, still remains constantly in a few words as: full, cup, dust, up, Sunday. The analysis of *ou* differs, one giving *you* another *ew*. Probably it varies. The *r* is reverted = r^8, according to one good authority.

D 3 = e.CS. = eastern Celtic Southern.

The peninsula of Gowerland in Gm. is also a very old English colony, consisting of 17 English parishes. The information received is very scant. Reverted r^8 is inferred from *drou* through, occasional *z* initial for *s*, and *ŭn* unaccented for 'him,' are distinctly S, but the dialect seems to have been much worn out. The following are a few words obtained (EP. p. 35).

I. A′- 67 *ŭgwain* going. 73 *zoa* so. AE: 166 *maayd* maid. E: 261 *zaay* [or ? *zai*] say. EA: 326 *au·ld* old. EA′: 355 *dee·f* deaf. EO′: 427 *baint* be not = is not. 428 *zee* see. I- 446* *ŭn* him [for 'hine' acc.]. I′- 492 *zeyd* side. U- 606 *du·r* door [asserted to to be *doe·r*]. U: 634 *drou* through. Y- 682 *lidl* little.—III. A: *graasheo·z* gracious. E: *presheo·z* precious.

D 4 & 5 = MS. = Mid Southern.

Contains Wl., Do., n. and e.Sm., a small corner of Dv., Gl., a small part of se.He., most of Be., Ha., Wi. and w.Ss. General character most fully developed in D 4, reverted r^8 strong, *z*, *v* initial for *s*, *f* in Ws. words as opposed to Romance words, ÆG, EG = *aay*, while I′, U′ are *uy uw*, with a very broad u^2 or u^4; use of 'I be' for 'I am,' the periphrastic form 'I do love,' the *ŭ* prefixed to past participle and the use of the old acc. form 'hine' as *ŭn*, for 'him,' etc. In juxtaposition to reverted r^8, and probably originally in all cases, reverted t^4 d^4 n^4 l^4, ch^2 j^2. None of these reversions will be marked, but must be borne in mind. These characters fade out towards the e., and alter in many respects towards the w.

D 4 = w.MS. = western Mid Southern.

Contains all Wl. and Do., most of Sm. and Gl., se.He., extreme se.Dv., small parts of w.Be., w.Ha. and w.Ox.; and is the most typical region of S. speech. There are of course varieties over this large region, but they are comparatively slight. The main characters are those just given for the group of D 4 and 5.

A- is regularly represented by *eeŭ* reduced to *ee* in the n. and in towns especially, and becomes *aiŭ* in the s., and especially in rural districts, as in 'name,' called *neeŭm neem*, and *naiŭm naim*.

A: varies from a^1 to a^2 a^3, that is, in the direction of *aa*, which it does not quite reach, and will be simply written as *a*.

A′ is normally *ooŭ oaŭ*, as *tooŭd toaŭd* toad, but varies.

ÆG, EG are normally *aay* (not *uy*), as *taay·l* tail, which falls locally into *a·y aey ae·*, and sometimes *ai*, but only in certain words.

I′ is *uy*, sometimes broadened to u^2y, u^3y, u^4y, but never becomes *aay*.

O is generally *o* (or *ao*), but it often becomes *a* or *aa*.

O′ is properly *oo*, but occasionally u^2, and rarely u^5.

U is regularly u^2, and occasionally u^5, but in Gl. and as far south at least as Purton in n.Wl., the M. *uo* form is either frequently or occasionally heard.

U′ is regularly *uw* or rather u^2w u^3w, but not *aaw*.

R is regularly and strongly reverted $= r^8$.

I have collected slightly different examples for (1) the Wl. typical form in Christian Malford, Chippenham, Tilshead, (2) the Gl. form in the Vale and town of Gloucester, Tetbury, and the Forest of Dean, (3) the e.He. form in Ledbury, Much Cowarn and Eggleton, the Do. form in Hanford and Cranbourne, both near Blandford, and Winterborne Came, (5) the 'Land of Utch' from Montacute Sm., remarkable as the sole place where *uch* is preserved for I., (6) the Axe-Yarty district on the borders of Sm. Do. and Dv. and containing the land of Utch (which forms an island) and representing Sm. generally. These are of great interest to those who wish to investigate varieties, but the differences are so slight that it will be sufficient here to give the first and a very brief specimen of the fifth forms.

The Comparative Specimen for Christian Malford (EP. p. 44).

This was so altered by my kind and very competent informant to make it better agree with the habits of speech of the district, and the forms of the words are so strange, that it seems best to annex the translation. For convenience *r* is used for r^8, and *e u*, for e^2 u^2, but u^5 is retained. Exceptionally the whole specimen is given, because of its typical character. It was written and revised by myself from my informant's dictation.

0. *wuy Jon aŭrz nor)ŭ duwt. z)dhii want d)naau wuy Jon bee zi zaart'n buwt dhuk)ŭr dheng, wuy dhen uy)l tel)ee.*

0. Why John has ne'er a doubt. do'st)thee want to)know why John be so certain about that)ere thing, why then I'll tell)ye.

1. *wel, wot bi laf·in* [*le²·fin*] *ŭt ·uy vur, dhŭ gurt ziliz? aa! ŭ)mŭd) laŭf booŭdh on)ee, if)ee)muyn)tuo, ŭt wat uy dŭ)tel·)ee. ·uy duo)ŭnt keer! t)ee)ŭnt no odz tŭ ·uy, nŭr naa·bŭdi iŭls ŭz)ŭ)naawz on.*

1. well, what be (ye) laughing at I for, the great sillies? ah! ye)mote (=may) laugh both of)ye, if)ye)mind)to, at what I do)tell)ye. I do)n't care! it)is)not no odds to I, nor nobody else as)I)know on (of).

2. *t)woo)ŭnt kil ŭ chap bin* [*kai·z*] *ŭ)dŭ)laŭf at)ŭn, uy) dŭ)lot)ŭn! t)eeŭ)nt luykleĕ.*

2. it)will)not kill)a chap being [because] ye)do)laugh at)him, I do allot) it! it)is)'nt likely.

3. *wat uy bi gwoing tŭ)tel)ee, ŭwev·ur, bii troo·)ŭz evŭr uy wur baaŭrnd. dhur* [*dheeŭr*] *naw! zŭ juz buyd kwuy·ŭt ŭn let ·uy spaiŭk.*

3. what I be going to)tell)ye, however, be [as] true)as ever I was born. there now! so just bide quiet and let ·I speak!

4. *wel, uy huy·ŭrd)ŭm zaay, ŭwev·ur, ŭn zum)ŭ dhaay vu·ri*

4. wel, I heard)them say, however, and some)of they very folk too, as

vaa·k tuo, ŭz)zeed·)it vrŭm dhŭ vus dheŭrzel·vz, aay)haay! ·dhat)ee did troo nuf.

see'd)it from the first theirselves, I)hi! ·that)I)did true 'nough.

5. *dhut)dhŭ yung·gist zun izel·f, ŭ gurt bwoi ŭ)nuyn, naawd)iz ve²·dhurz vwois ŭz)zoo·nd)ŭz evur ĕĕ)huyŭrd)ŭn, dhaaw (dhuw) t)wur zŭ)kom·ikŭl)luyk. laa bles)ee, t)wŭr)z skwai·kee ŭn ba·ŭlee ŭz)evur) kŭd)bi, bŭt ·ee· naawd)ŭn, ŭn ee·)ŭl spaik dhu troo·th aar)ŭ de·y [daay], uy)l waarn)in! [warnd)ŭn!]*

5. that)the youngest son himself, a great boy of)nine, knowed)his father's voice as)soon)as ever he)heard)it, though it)were so)comical)like. Lord bless)ye, it)were)as squeaky and bawly as)ever)could)be, but ·he knowed)it, and he)'ll speak the truth e'er)a day, I)'ll warrant) him!

6. *ŭn dh)uwl)d)uomŭn ŭ,zel·f, ŭl)tel en·ee on)ee, ŭz straeyt vor·ŭd ŭz en·ee dheq, uy)l waarnd)ŭr, if)ŭl aks)ŭr.*

6. and the old)woman herself, 'l tel any of)ye, az straightforward as anything, I)'ll warrant)her, if) [you]'ll ask)her.

7. *liŭslwuyz ur teld ·uy wen uy akst)ur too·)ŭr)dree tuymz aa·vŭr, ŭr)diŭ·d, ŭn ·zhee·)d naaw, if ar)ŭn ooŭl, uy dŭ)lot)ŭr! wat dŭ)dhengk on)t, aay?*

7. leastways her telled ·I when I asked)her, two)or)three times over, her) did, and ·she)would know, if e'er)one will, I do)allot [warrant] her! what do)think of)it, eh?

8. *wel, ŭz)uy)wer)ŭ)zaay·in [zay·in] ŭr)d)tel)ee wŭr)ŭr vuwn dhik)ŭr dru³ngkŭn beeŭs ŭz)ur dee) ka·ŭl ŭr)uzbŭn.*

8. well, as)I)were)a)saying, her) would tell)ye where)her found that)ere drunken beast as)her do)call her)husband.

9. *dald)if)ŭr did)ŭnt tel uy ŭz ŭr)zee·d)ŭn ŭrzel·f. "·dhur)ee wur," ŭr zed, "led duwn ee)wur, wee)iz bes klaa·z on, ŭz tipsi ŭz evŭr)ŭ) kŭd)bee, ŭ)kuod)ŭnt wag izel·f noa uw. ŭ)wŭr) klaas· up ŭgin dhŭ dooŭr)ŭ)dhŭ uws, ŭt)dhi) kaa·rnŭr ŭ)dhi) liŭn.*

9. dashed)if)her did)'nt tel I az her) see'd)him herself. "there he)were," her said, "laid down he)were, with his best clothes on, as tipsy as ever he)could)be, he)could)'nt wag himself no how. he)were)close up against the door)o')the house, at)the)corner o')the) lane.

10. *"ŭ)wŭr)ŭ)ba·lin ŭn) ŭ) skwa·lin, bles)ee, vŭr)al) dhi wurl luyk)ŭ zik chuyld ŭr)ŭ)kat ŭ) myaaw·ŭtin." ŭn)ŭr)akst too·)ŭr) dree· on)ŭm, ŭr zed, ŭz)wurd)ŭnt vur·ee vur aa·f, "ŭn dhai elpt uy vaat·)ŭn uoŭm," ŭr)zed, "ŭn dhaay*

10. "he)were)a)bawling and)a) squalling, bless)ye, for)all)the world like)a sick child or)a)cat a)mewing." and)her)asked two)or)three of)them, her said, as)were)nt very far off, "and they helped I fetch)him home," she said, "and they brought(him all athwart asquint [diagonally across]

braa·t)ŭn al ŭdhur·t) ŭskwin·t vaa·r-mur Puyks viŭl," ŭr zed, "wur aay dŭ)buyd, ŭn dhur dhŭ) liŭf)ŭn."

farmer Pike's field," her said, "where I do)bide, and there they left)him."

11. *an dhat [dhek] wur d)ne·ŭ ? ŭz zhee)ŭn)ŭr) dat·ŭrle·· kumd in droo dhi bak yŭaard, wur)ur bin ŭ)ang·in uwt dhi klaa·z tŭ druy.*

11. and that were, do)know ? as she and)her)daughter[in]-law came in through the back yard, where)her [had] been a)hanging out the clothes to dry.

12. *ŭn)ŭr wanted tŭ bwuyl dhi kitl vŭr tai. "it gid uy al)ŭv)ŭ turn," ŭr zed, "ŭn miŭd uy zwet ŭmuoŭs· al aa·vŭr." Bil Juoŭnz, dhur, ŭ)ŭd)ŭ joo·bilus dhaa·t on)in vŭr ŭ teld uy ŭz)ee zeed)ŭn ŭbuw·t vuwŭr ŭklo·k in dh)at·urnuoŭn, ŭn) he)wur maayn vor·ŭdish dhen. ŭ)d waa·kt purti nuy zebŭm muyŭl ŭlong dhi rhaa·d ŭn)ee)wŭr) ŭz duwsti) ŭz evŭr en·ee dheng. uy nev ŭr zee·d noa zich dheng ŭvuoŭr. Laa· bles)ee, t)wŭr) ŭ wi·ŭk ŭguoŭ kum neks dhurzdi, ŭn)ŭ) vuyn zu^{5}m·ŭr at·ŭr-nooŭn, too, t)wur.*

12. and)her) wanted to boil the kettle for tea. "it gived I all)of)a turn," her said, "and made I sweat almost all over." Bill Jones, there, he)had) a dubious thought of)him, for) he telled I as)he) see'd him about four o'clock in the afternoon, and he were main forwardish then. he)had walked pretty nigh seven mile along the road, and)he) were)as dusty as ever anything. I never see'd no such thing afore. Lord bless)ye, it)were) a week ago come next Thursday, and)a)fine summer afternoon, too, it were.

13. *ŭn), tel)ee waat ! uy nevur huyŭrd noa muoŭr)ŭ)dhiŭs)i·ŭr job til tŭde·y, ŭn)ŭ)duo)ŭnt keeŭr wur)ŭ doo· ŭr naa, aa)luk)ĕ !*

13. and, tell)ye what ! I never heard no more)of) this)here job till to-day, and)I)do)n't care whether)I do or no, ah)look)ye !

14. *ŭn)dhur) uy bee gwoin uoŭm tŭ hai)ŭ bit ŭ zu^{5}p·pŭr, zŭ guod nuyt, ŭn)doo)n)ee bee zŭ kwik tŭ la·uf)ŭt)ŭ chap ŭgiŭn·, wen)ŭ)dŭ tel)ee)ŭ en·ee dheng.*

14. and there I be going home to have a bit of supper, so good night, and)do)'nt)ye be so quick to laugh)at) a chap again, when)he)do tel)ye) of anything.

15. *ŭn)dhat)s al uy got tŭ)zaay tuo)t. guod buy.*

15. and)that)is all I [have] got to say to it. good-bye.

The Hornet and the Beetle (EP. p. 51).

Original by Akerman, written by an informant from the dictation of an elderly Chippenham lady. The writer considered that the reverted r^8 was merely retracted or r^9, and all the letters *t d n l* were also always retracted as t^8 d^3 n^3 l^3. He also thought that the retracted r^9 was never trilled. These and other little points are disregarded in the present glossic version, but should be borne in mind. Akerman's original dialectal spelling is given in a second column, in which the superiors refer to the following notes.

dhu aa·rnut un dhu bitl.

dhu aa·rnut zaat·in)u ol·ŭ tree—
ŭ propŭr spahytful toaŭd wur ee;
un)ŭ meruli zung wahyl ee did zet
iz steng az shaarp uz)ŭ bagunet:
"oa, oo zu vahyn ŭn buwld uz ahy
ahy beŭnt ŭfiŭrd ŭ wops nar vlahy."

ŭ bitl up dhek trii did klim,
un skaa·rnvuli did luok at ee·;
zed ee: "zur aa·rnut, oo· gid dhee,
ŭ rahyt tu zet in dhik dhur tree?
vaar a·l dhee zengz zu neeshun vahyn
ahy tel dhe, t)iz ŭ uws ŭ mahyn."

dhu aa·rnuts konshuns veeld u twinj,
but graa·in buwld wi iz long steng.
zed ee, "pŭzesh·un)z dhu best laa,
zoa ·yur dhee shat)nt put ŭ kle·;
bi ah·f, un liŭv dhŭ tree tŭ ahy!
dhŭ muk·sun)z guod ŭnuf· vur dhu!"

jis then ŭ yuu·kl pa·sin bahy
wuz akst bi dhem dhŭ kai·z tŭ trahy,
"ae! ae! ahy zee uw t)iz!" zed ee·,
"dhi)ŭl mee·k u vee·mus munsh vur
ahy!"
hiz bil wuz shaarp, iz stumik liŭr,
zoa up ŭ snapt dhŭ kadlin pur!

The hornet and the bittle.[1]

A harnet zet in)a hollar tree—
a proper spiteful twoad[2] was he;
and)a merrily zung while he did set
his stinge[3] as sharp as a bagganet:
"oh, who so vine and bowld as I!
I vears not[4] bee, nor wopse nor vly."

a bittle up thuck tree did clim,
and scarnvully did look at him;
zays he, "zur harnet, who giv thee
a right to zet in thuck there tree?
vor ael you zengs zo nation[5] vine,
I tel 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

the harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
but grawing bowld wi his long stinge,[3]
zays he: "possession's the best lāāw,[6]
zo here th' sha'sn't put a clāāw;[6]
be off, and leave the tree to me!
the mixen's[7] good enough for thee!"

just then a yuckel[8] passin' by,
was axed by them the cause to try.
"ha! ha! I see how 'tis!" says he,
"they'll mak a vemous [famous]
nunsh[9] vor me!"
his bill was shearp, his stomach lear
zo up a snapped the caddlin[10] pair.

a·l yoo uz bee tu laa inklahynd
dhiŭs litl stahri bur in mahyn,
vor if tu laa· yoo aymz tu goaŭ
yoo·l vahynd dhay a·lwuz zaar) ee zoa;
yoo·)l meet dhŭ veet ŭ dhee·z iŭr too,
dhu)l teek dhi koaŭt ŭn kaa·rkus too.

ael you as be to lāāw inclined,
this leetle stwory bear in mind;
vor if to lāāw you aims to gwo,
you)'l vind they'll allus zar[11] 'e zo;
you)'ll meet the vate o these here two,
they)'l take your cwoat and carcase too.

[1] *bitl* was the first pronunciation, afterwards changed to *beedl*, a Londonism.

[2] *twoad* dialect writers constantly use *w* in this position, where an accented *oo·*, *oa·* is used followed by *ŭ*.

[3] 'stinge' seems to have been invented by Akerman for the rhyme.

[4] since 'vears not' is literary and not dialectal, the lady who dictated used *beŭnt ŭfiŭrd*, making the line too long, and hence *bee* had to be omitted.

[5] *neeshun* = nation = damnation = very.

[6] 'laaw,' Mr. A.'s spelling is unintelligible. The old sounds were *laa· klaa·*, the new are *le· kle·* broader than *lai· klai·*.

[7] 'mixen,' dunghill.

[8] 'yuckel,' one of the Wl. names for a woodpecker.

[9] 'munsh,' in the phonetic version is a verb used by mistake for nunsh = lunch, a substantive, correct in Akerman.

[10] 'caddlin,' usual Wl. for quarrelling.

[11] 'zar' for serve, also used for to earn.

Utch Joke (EP. p. 85),

As repeated to me by a native of the land of Utch. The spelling in the second column is that of Miss Ham, of Clifton, a native of Sm., in a letter to Jennings, 30th Jan. 1825, and printed by him in his glossary.

bred)n cheez uch)uv)ŭ)ad
un)wot uch)ad uch)uv)ŭ)ait,
ŭn moor uch)·uod, if uch)ŭd)ŭ)ad.

bread and cheese 'c' have a had,
that 'c' had 'c' have a eat,
more 'ch wou'd 'c' had it.

Translation.

bread and cheese I have a-had,
and what I had I have a-eaten,
and more I would if I had a-had.

The villages which use *uch* for I, lie in the angular space between the two railways which have their vertex at Yeovil, Sm., on the border of Do., East Coker, East Mid and West Chinnock, Merriot, Chisselborough, Montacute, Martock, Norton, South Petherton, and possibly Kingsbury. These are the only places which preserve a trace of *ich* found in D 1, and common in all early writers, to represent country speech. Compare Shakspere's King Lear, Act 4, sc. 6, line 240, p. 304 of the folio 1623, here followed, where the speech is supposed to be that of a Kentish peasant. "Chill not let go Zir,

without vurther 'casion . . . and 'chud ha' bin zwaggerd out of my life, twould not ha' bin zo long as 'tis, by a vortnight . . . keepe out che vor'ye or ice [=I shall] try, etc." It is also found so late as in the Exmoor Scolding. The form *uchee·* also occurs in the above villages as an emphatic term. The *us* also found seems to be an alteration of *uch*. Jennings's *ees* for 'I' is unknown, and his *eis* can also not be found. Both have been diligently sought for.

D 5 = e.MS. = eastern Mid Southern.

Contains all but the extreme s. of Be., all but the extreme w. of Ha., all Wi., s.Sr., w.Ss., and the extreme ne. of Ke.

The general character is that of a fading D 4. The reverted r^8 remains strongly, the initial *z*, *v*, for *s*, *f*, die out eastward, and *aay* for ÆG, EG is uncertain. *I be* remains, but the *ŭ-* before the past participle is lost.

Dialect Test from Witney, w.Ox. (EP. p. 92),

taken by an informant, from dictation of a native.

(1) *soa uy saay, mai·ts, yu siz nuw uz uy bi ruyt ŭbuw·t dhat dhur litl gyurl* [*gyaal·*] *ŭkum·in fraam dhŭ skooŭl yaan·dur.* (2) *ur*)*z ŭgwaay·in* [*ŭgwai·in*] *duwn dhŭ roa·d* [*raawd*] *dhur, throo dhu red gyet ŭ dhŭ lift and suyd u*)*dhu waay.* (3) *shooŭr ŭnuof· dhu chuyŭl*)*z gau·n straayt uop tu dhu dooŭr u*)*dhu rong uws.* (4) *wur ur*)*l mwust luykli fuynd dhaat dhur druongkŭn def srivŭld fel·ŭ ŭ*)*dhŭ nai·m ŭ Tom·us.* (5) *wee au·l noa·z* [*naawz*] *ee veri wel.* (6) *wunt dhŭ owld chaa·p suon laarn ur naat· tŭ duo*)*t ugyeṅ, pooŭr thing.* (7) *luk! yent it troo· ?*

Some of the following words were taken from a very old man at Witney, and others from another very old man at Leafield, (EP. p. 93):

A- 21 *nai·m* name. 23 *sai·m* same. — *re·dhur* rather. A: or O: 58 *frŭm* from. 64 *rong* wrong. A'- *lai·n* lane. *naaw*, know. A': 104 *roa·d* road. 115 *oa·m* home. Æ- 138 *faa·dhur* father. Æ: 154 *baak·* back. 161 *daay* day. Æ'- *mai·n* mean. *cheez* cheese. 200 *wai·t* wheat. Æ: 223 *dhiŭr* there. 226 *mwust* most. E- 233 *spaik* speak. 241 *rai·n* rain. — *liŭzin* leasing = gleaning. E: 261 *saay* say [*sai·y*, new form]. 262 *waay* way. 265 *straeyt* [*straayt*, older form] straight. E'- 299 *green* green. E': 314 *iŭrd* heard. EA: 324 *aayt* eight. 326 *owld* old. 346 *gyet* gate. EA': 350 *jed* dead. — *byem* beam. 364 *chap* chap. 371 *straa* [new form *strau*] straw. EI- 373 *dhaay* they. EO: 396 *wurk* work. EY- 438 *duy* die. I- 440 *wik* week. I: 459 *ruyt* right. 466 *chuyld* child. 468 *childurn* children. 488 *yit* yet. I'- 494 *tuym*. O- 524 *wurld* world. O: 531 *daa·tur* daughter.

538 *uod* would. 543 *aan* on. *aa·s* horse. O'- 562 *moo·n* moon. 564 *suon* soon. U- 603 *kum* come. 605 *sun suon* son. 606 *doo·ur* door U: 613 *druo²ngk* drunk. 623 *fuo²n* found. *sun suo²n* sun. *uo²p* up. *fur·dur* further. U'- 642 *nuw* now. 650 *ŭbuw·t* about. U': 658 *duwn* down. 659 *tuwn* town. 663 *uws* house. 667 *uwt* out.

Be. The differences in Be. are too slight to notice here.

Ha. The dialect deteriorates from the action probably of the large towns, as Winchester and Southampton. The following are extracts from a 'comparative specimen,' which was given me as the dialect of the district between these last-named towns. It is much worn out. The *uy* and *uw* were fully *u²y*, *u²w*. The *r* reverted as r^8. The *ŭ* is generally not distinguished from $u=u^2$ in writing, except in fractures.

Southampton to Winchester (EP. p. 97).

(1) *wel, naay·bur, dhee un him med booŭth la²·f. hoo· keŭrz?* (2) *wee noa·z, dooŭnt) us? ut bai·nt veri luykli, bee)ut?* (3) *jest dhee hoa·ld dhi nuyz, vrend, til uy)v ŭdun·.* (4) *uy bee saartn uy hiŭrd um zai·, dhat did uy, zai·f eenuf·,* (5) *dhut dhu yung·gust zun hissel·f, u gurt bwoi oa nuyn, nau·d hiz veeŭdhurz vuys ut wuns, und uy uod trust ·hee tu spai·k dhu troo·th en·i daay, ee·s, ·dhat uy ·uod.* (6) *un dh)oa·l) d)uom·un hurzel·f ŭl tel eni on)ee, if yoo·)l wun·li a·sk ur—oa·! wunt shi?* (7) *too· ur dree tuymz wu·vur,* (8) *huw, waiŭr, ŭn wen shee vuwnd dhi drungkŭn beeŭst shi kaul·z hŭr huz·bund.* (9) *shi sau· ŭn wi ŭr oa·n uyz ŭlaay·ing strecht on dhŭ gruwond, in iz guod zun·di kwooŭt, kloas bi dhu dooŭr oa dhu huws, duwn ut dhi ka·rnur oa dhu lai·n ya·ndur.* (11) *ŭn dhat hap·nd, uz shee un ar da·tur in lau kum droo dhu bak kooŭrt frum hang·un uwt dhu wet kloa·z tu druy on u woshun daay,* (12) *wuyl dhu kit·l woz ubuy·lun fur tai.* (13) *and dust dhee nau·? uy nevur laarnt noa mooŭr nur dhis heeŭr, un uy dooŭnt wau·nt tŭ ai·dhur, zoa dhaiŭr!* (14) *ŭn zoa· uy bi gwuy·un whauŭm tu zup·ur. guod nuyt.*

Wi. The Isle of Wight is politically a part of Ha., and it seems to have even more dialect, from the absence of large ports probably. Initial *z* is not frequent, but occurs in *zam·ut* somewhat, and some other words, and initial *v* is also found in *vurlong* furlong, and *vog* fog. Initial *thr-*, according to one authority, becomes *dr-*. The *r* is strongly reverted as r^8, but not transposed. 'I be, we'm goin', 'don't us, I've a-walked, I do know,' are usual constructions, and a national schoolmaster, a native of n.Sm., remarked that the Wi. speech struck him as closely resembling n.Sm. (EP. p. 107).

Sr. & Ss. The n. of Sr. belongs to D 8. The s. of Sr. and w.Ss. belong to the Ha. type. The *uy* has such a broad u^2, that it is written 'oy' by my informants. The s.Sr. and n.Ss. are said to be more mincing than s.Ss. In the former they say *hew much u pewnd iz dhat rewnd uv beef?* how much a pound is that round of beef? in which there is a change of the *uw* diphthong which we often meet with, found also in London and Ke., but where the change begins I do not know. A Sr. man talks of a *reb·it* rabbit, a regular Londonism, but a s.Ss. man says *ee)v u-got u raa·but in ee·z pau·kut* he has got a rabbit in his pocket, or rather did so fifty years ago, according to my informant (EP. p. 108). The commencement of the boundary at the river Adur was assigned by M. A. Lower; and was determined by my informants to lie between Bolney (12 nnw.Lewes) and Cuckfield. The northern part is rather conjectural. Within this line *I be* is regularly used.

D 6, 7, 8 = BS. = Border Southern,

Or the border-land between Southern and Midland on the n., and Southern and Eastern on the e.

These BS. districts embrace extreme n.Gl., most of Wo., w. and s.Wa. and s Np., most of Ox., probably extreme se.Be., n.Sr. and extreme nw.Ke. They were long a field of continued conflict between Wessex and Mercia (or the M. kingdoms) on the one hand, and Wessex and East Anglia on the other. The forms of speech are by no means homogeneous, but have on the whole a S. character, and at the s. part of the group they are nearly overwhelmed by the mixed populations of the Metropolitan area.

D 6 = n.BS. = northern Border Southern,

Is bounded on the n. and e. by the reverted *ur* line 3, on the w. by the s. *suom* line 2, and on the s. approximatively by a straight line running from w. to e. from about Paintley (8 nnw.Gloucester), through Tewkesbury and Moreton-in-Marsh, to Aynho, Np. (6 se.Banbury). The s. boundary is only approximative, for D 4 fades into D 6 imperceptibly.

This complicated district is by no means well marked, but four varieties seem vaguely to present themselves for Wo., s.Wa., Banbury, and sw.Np. Except at Eldersfield (6 s.Tewkesbury), close on the border of Gl., initial *z*, *v*, for *s*, *f*, seem to be lost, the reverted r^8 is inclined

to fall into the buzzed r^7, the fracture forms *eŭ*, *iŭ*, or *aiŭ*, *eeŭ* for A- become gradually lost; those for A′ appear as *wu* in place of *ooŭ*, as *stwun* for *stooŭn*, 'I be' remains, with 'her' for 'she,' and 'I, she, we,' as emphatic objective forms. The parts of the district not n. of the n. *sum* line 1 lie in the mixed *sum*, *suom*, *suo²m*, or *som* region, between lines 1 and 2. It will suffice to give two dialect tests, both taken down *vivâ voce*, from the dictation of natives, one from Worcester on the w., and the other from Shenington (6½ w.Banbury) on the e., which give the general characters of this interesting district. Here and elsewhere unaccented *u* is frequently written for *ŭ*.

Worcester (EP. p. 112).

1. *ahy se·y, chaps, yu see ahy)m ruyt ŭbuw·t dhaat· litl wensh kumin frum dhŭ skoo·l yondur.*

2. *ur)z gŏŏin duwn dhu roa·d dhur throo· dhu red gyeyt on dhu left aan· suyd ŭ dhŭ roa·d.*

3. *look dhur!* [*shooŭr vnuo²f·*] *ur)z gau·n straeyt uo²p tu dhu doaŭr u dhu rong uws.*

4. *wur ur)l veri lahykli drop ŏălt* [=hold] *ŭ dhăăt owld druo²ngk·n def ringk·ld Tom.*

5. *yoo ah·l noa·)im veri wel.*

6. *woa)nt· dhu oa·ld chaap soo·n tel)ur not tu kum ŭgyen·, pooŭ thing!*

7. *look dhur! ai)nt)it troo·?*

Shenington (EP. p. 117).

1. *soa uy saey, buo²tiz, yu si· nuw dhut uy bi ruyt ubuw·t dhaat· litl gurl ŭkuo²m·in frum dhu skoo·l yaan·dur.*

2. *shee)z u gŏŏin duwn dhu ruoŭd dhur throo dhu red geŭt on dhu left aand suyd u dhu waey.*

3. *shoor ŭnuw· dhu chuyld)z gon straeyt uo²p tu dhu dooŭr u dhu rong uws.*

4. *wiŭr shee)l aap·n tŭ fuynd dhaat druo²ngkn def felur u dhu niĕm u Tuo²m·us.*

5. *wee au·l noa·)un veri wel.*

6. *wuo²)nt dhu oa·l chaap· soon laarn ur năăt tu doo·)t ugen·, pooŭr thing!*

7. *look yiŭr! ui)nt)it troo?*

D 7 = m.BS. = mid Border Southern.

This contains that part of Ox. which lies s. of the s. boundary of D 6, and e. of the e. boundary of D 5, together with the extreme ne. horn of Be., which projects into Ox. between Abingdon and Oxford. The borders against Bu. and Be. being generally very ill defined are taken, with the exception just pointed out, as those of the county. As against Bu. this is by no means likely to be quite correct. But the information obtained is not sufficient to determine a better border. Such a border, however, must lie somewhere between a line on the w.

passing through Blackthorn, Islip, Holton, and Henley-on-Thames, and another on the e., passing through Buckingham, Aylesbury, and High Wycombe. There is no natural boundary between Ox. and Bu., and the Chiltern Hills pass through both. Towards the s. of Ox. the dialect forms become indistinct, and are practically lost. Upon the whole D 7 as distinguished from D 6 is very homogeneous, yet three regions have been distinguished, the Handborough, the Blackthorn, and the Southern.

In the Handborough region you hear *byent*, *gwai·n*, *wuts*, *byenz*, *kwut*, *dwunt*, be'nt, going, oats, beans, coat, don't, but in the Blackthorn *biŭnt*, *goo·in*, *ooŭts*, *beeŭnz*, *kooŭt*, *dooŭnt*. These are, however, mere varieties of the same original fractured vowels for each pair, thus Ws. áte, oats, became *ooă̆ts* or *ŏŏaats*, and hence developed *ooŭts* or *wuts*, and so for the rest. The Southern variety is mostly only more degraded, but I obtained in a dialect test from Sonning (4 nw.Henley-on-Thames), *maiŭts*, *skoo·ld*, *yen·dur*, *roaŭd*, *geeŭt*, *straiŭt*, *mooŭst*, *naiŭm*, *wunt*, mates, school, yonder, road, gate, straight, most, name, won't, which have quite the S. character. The *r* was reverted r^8, or rather retracted r^9 in Handborough and Blackthorn, but I could obtain no information about it from the s. With these observations it will suffice to give the following extracts from the comparative specimen for

HANDBOROUGH (EP. p. 123).

(1) *wel, maa·stur, dhee un ee med bwuth ŭn ee laa·f, oo keeŭrz ?* (2) *us noa·z, dwu)nt)us ? chent* [=*it yai·nt*] *vaar laykli, iz it ?* (3) *bee kwuyut til uy u dun.* (4) *uy bee saart·n shooŭr uy yurd)um sai—dhaat·) ee)did, sai·f unuf·—* (5) *dhut dhŭ lit·ŭlest bwoy izsel·f, ŭ gret bwoy ŭ nuyn, noa·d iz faa·dhurz vwauys dhurek·li* [=directly], *un uy)d trust ·ee tu spai k dhu troo·th en·ee dai·, aa·, ·dhat)ee)·uod.* (6) *un dhu oa·l)d) uomŭn ursel·f uol tel en·ee)ŭn)ee, if yoo)l un·li aks)ur, jest wunt)ur ?* (7) *oa·vur un oa·vur,* (8) *waa·r, wen, un uw ur fuwnd dhŭ drung·kn byest uz ur kalz ur uzbŭn.* (9) *ur sin· ee wee ur oa·n uyz, lai·in spraa·ld au·l ŭlong·, in iz guod sun·di kwut, kloa·s buy dhŭ uws dooŭr, duwn ut dhu kaa·rnur ŭ dhaat· lai·n yan·dur.* (11) *ŭn dhaat· aap·nd ŭz ·ur ŭn ŭr Tomz wuyf kum throo dhŭ baak· yaard frŭm aang·in uwt dhu wet kloa·z tŭ druy, an u wosh·n dai·,* (12) *wuyl dhu kyit·l wuz ŭbwuy·lin fur tai·.* (13) *aan duost noa· ? uy nevur yurd nu mooŭr nur dhis, un uy dwunt waa·nt too nee·dhur, sŭ dhaa·r !* (14) *un nuw uy bee u gwain oa·m tu aa· muy sup·ur, guod nuyt !*

D 8 = s.BS. = southern Border Southern,

containing extreme se.Be. n.Sr. and extreme nw. Ke.

The composite nature of a constantly shifting population renders the growth of any dialect proper impossible. Yet the stamp of S. remains still recognisable. At Wargrave (6 ne.Reading) I obtained *vivâ voce* a distinct reverted r^8. I also obtained A- *taiŭk* take, *naiŭm* name. A′ *roaŭd* road, ÆG *snaeyl taeyl dai·* snail tail day. EA: *gaiŭt*. I′ *su²yd* side. Usages, 'I be, her be, I am, I are, we knows-un.' And similarly from neighbouring Hurley and Hurst, enough to shew that S. still existed in this district (EP. p. 129).

In Sr. however the traces were very small. From Chobham and Chertsey clergymen who had known the places fifty years or more had noticed nothing. From Leatherhead I got the usage 'I be.' In Croydon I got 'I be a-goin,' but 'I am, I are' are also used. From nw.Ke. I could get nothing, and I only infer that it follows the same lines (EP. p. 130).

Hence in D 8 dialect proper has been almost banished under town influence. The district forms the s. part of the metropolitan area, or that lying s. of the Thames. But the speech even of the town districts is S. when compared with the n. part of the metropolitan area, which is distinctly E. in its character.

D 9 = ES. = East Southern,

Contains the whole of Ke. (except the extreme nw.) and e.Ss., e. of the boundary of D 5.

The reverted r^8 prevails throughout the whole district, but in the neighbourhood of London and on the e. coast it becomes the usual r^1, r^2, r^3. This gives the dialect a strictly S. character, but it is dashed with eastern habits, of which the most remarkable is the regular use of *w* in place of *v*, a practice that obtains up to the n. of Nf. Whether the converse use of *v* for *w* occurs, I have not been able satisfactorily to determine. The Folkestone fishermen are credited with using *v* for *w*, but careful inquiry from good sources has not confirmed the report (EP. p. 131).

The peculiar character which sharply separates D 9 from any other in England is the use of *d* for *dh* in *dis*, *dat*, *dŭ* (or *dĭ*), *de·r*, *de·rz*, *dem*, *den*, *dee·z*, *doa·z*, *dai·*, this, that, the, there and their, theirs, them, then, these, those, they. We should have therefore expected the same in 'than, thou, thee, thy, thine, though, thus,' but these words

are not used in the dialect, 'than' becoming 'nor,' 'thou, thee, thy, thine,' you, your, yours, and 'though, thus,' not being required. In the middle of words *d* is found in far*th*ing, fur*th*er, fa*th*er, ano*th*er, and in wi*th* before a vowel, as *wid)it* with it, *udin·* within, *udew·t* without. This use of *d* for *dh* is in so far modern that it was unknown to Dan Michel A.D. 1340, although he had plenty of *z*, *v* initial for *s*, *f*. In 1736 John Lewis declares the use of *d* to be universal in the Isle of Thanet. Perhaps the development of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs have quite exterminated it, for it is now unknown there. It is also unknown at Folkestone. Hence the practice has grown up, and is dying out or dead within five centuries (EP. p. 131–2).

This dialect is tolerably uniform. The long I′ is properly u^2y with a very broad u^2, but most of my informants take it as *oy*. The U′ is apparently *aew* in e.Ss., and *ew* or *aiw* in Ke., the diphthong being very fine as in London.

As a contrast I give the e.Ss. and e.Ke. (Folkestone fishermen's) form of the dialect test in parallel columns.

MARKLYE′ (EP. p. 133).

(15 n.Eastbourne, agricultural.)

1. *soa oy sai, meŭts, yu see naew dut)ŭ bee royt ŭbaew·t dat)eŭr lee·tl gal ŭkum·in from dat)eŭr skooŭl aewt yondur.*

2. *shee·)z u gŏŏ·en daewn dat)eŭr rooŭd deŭr throo du red geŭt on t)udhur soyd u)du rooŭd.*

3. *shooŭr unuf· du choyld bee gau·n royt ŭgin· du dooŭr u)du rong aews.*

4. *wiŭr shee)ŭl ap tŭ foyn dat)eŭr drungk deth* [=deaf] *sriveŭld chap u)du naiŭm u Tom.*

5. *wee au·l noa·z im veri* [*weri*] *weŭl* [*waa·l*].

6. *wooŭnt dv oaŭld chap sooŭn laarn ŭr nevur tu doo ut noa· moŭr, pooŭr thing !*

7. *luok)ee deŭr ! biŭnt ut troo ?*

FOLKESTONE (EP. p. 143).

(Fishermen's speech.)

1. *soaw oy saay, ma³yts, yue see new dhut oy)m royt ubew·t dhet lit·l⁴ gyurl⁴, kom·in from dhu skue·l yandur.*

2. *shee·)z goaw·in dewn dhu roawd dhaiyŭ thrue dhu red ga³yt an dhu left end soyd ov dhu waay.*

3. *shue·ŭr ŭnof· dhŭ choyl⁴d⁴* [*chah·l⁴d⁴*] *uz gau·n straayt op tue dhu doaw·ŭr ov dhu rahng·* [*raang·*] *ews.*

4. *waiy·ŭ shee wiŭl⁴ chaans tu foynd* [*shee)l⁴ preps kum ŭkraa·s*] *dhet drongk·n def skin·i chep ov dhŭ na³ym ov Tahm·us* [*Taam·us*].

5. *wee au·l⁴ noaw im weri weŭl⁴.*

6. *woŭnt dhu oa·ld chep sue·n tee·ch ur naat· tue due· it ŭgaay·n, pooŭ thing.*

7. *luek· ! iz·nt it true· ?*

This is the greatest contrast which the dialect offers. The Folkestone fishermen are considered to have almost developed a dialect of their own. Observe the French *ue*, which is possibly *ue*². In the Marklye version *deth* for *def* is remarkable, and *weri* had not established itself, that variant was from Selmeston, Ss. (6 ese.Lewes). The reverted *l*⁴ in Folkestone is very remarkable.

The following, taken down *vivâ voce*, represents the ordinary mid Ke. speech.

Faversham (8 nw.Canterbury) abridged cs. (EP. p. 137).

(1) *waa, miŭts, yoo un ee mŭ boŭth laf, oo sets en·i stooŭr bi ·dat?* (2) *dur ai·nt* [*bai·nt*] *turbl meni duy kewnt u beein la·ft at. wee nau· dat din* [=within] *ŭ lit·l dooŭnt wee? dat ai·nt* [*bai·nt*] *tur·bl loy·kli, iz it?* (3) *soa jest au·d yur tong un kee·p wist til uy ŭ dun.* (4) *uy)ŭr saar·tin shooŭr uy iŭrd ŭm saay,—dat uy saar·tinli di·d—* (5) *dat dŭ yung·gest boy izsaa·f, u greet chap nuyn yiŭr oa·ld, noa·d iz faa·durz woys direk·li min·it, ŭn ee·)l taa·)ee dŭ treuth dewt* [and he'll tell)you the truth without] *en·i roaman·sin en·i daay, ee saar·tinli ·wuo d.* (6) *un d)oa·l uom·ŭn ursaa·f ŭl taa en·i an yee, ef yoo·)l oa ni aa·st)ur, woa·nt shee?* (7) *and kee·p aa·l on tel·in· an yoo* (8) *ew shee kum upon· dis iŭr drungk·in chap wot shee)z got marid tuo.* (9) *shee kecht u²y an im ŭrsaa·f lai·in au·l long dŭ grewn in iz best kwoŭt, tloaŭs ugin· du dooŭr u)du hews, ut du fur·dur eend u dat)eŭr ruoŭd.* (11) *dis iŭr hapt wu²yl d)uom·ŭn ŭn ŭr daa·tŭr-in-laa kum treŭsin* [=tracing, tracking, running] *kras du bak yaard, weŭr dai·)d bin hang·in ewt du tloŭz tu dru²y on ŭ wosh·in daay,* (12) *wu²yl du ket·l wuz ubu²y·lin fur tee.* (13) *an, bŭ-hoa·ljee!* [=behold you] *u²y nevur iŭrd taal noa· moŭr, un, unud·ur thing, u²y dooŭnt wont tuo it, deŭr new!* (14) *new u²y)l nip au·f woŭm tu sup·ur. guod nu²yt.*

D 10, 11 & 12 = WS. = West Southern.

This group embraces the whole of the sw. of England, w. of the w. boundary of D 4, comprising w.Sm., all but the extreme se. of Dv., all Co. and the Scilly Isles. The ancient border of the West Saxons against the Celts was the river Parret in Sm., but it shifted to the Quantock hills, reaching from the sea to Taunton, and thence continued to the mouth of the Axe. All w. of this line is a comparatively recent encroachment of English on Celtic, and is in fact English acquired by foreigners from West Saxons and their descendants.

The Celts were subsequently driven back to a line just within Co., so that Dv. was English for a longer time than Co. English gradually extended over e.Co. as far as Truro, keeping the Dv. character, but w. of Truro Celtic was spoken till about 200 years ago, and the Dv. character does not prevail in that district. In Scilly no dialect at all seems to be now spoken.

D 10 = n.WS. = northern West Southern.

The boundary begins at Comtisbury (14 ene.Ilfracombe, Dv.), skirts Exmoor, and then runs in a s. direction to Tiverton and Collumpton, down to about 7 ese.Taunton, when it turns ne. to join the boundary of D 4 at 7 s.Taunton, which it pursues to the sea. It contains therefore w.Sm. and a very small portion of n.Dv.

The fractures *eŭ* for A-, and *ooŭ*, *oaŭ* for A′, as well as *aa·y* for ÆG, EG, are the same as in D 4. The A: is more a^2 than a^1, but *a* will be written. The peculiarities are I: often u^6, I′ a^2y, for which *ei* will be used, O′ ue^2, eo^2, U u^2, *au*, and U′ *aew*. Of these, the u^6, ue^2, eo^2, are the most peculiar, and distinguish the dialect. Here u^6 will be written, to draw attention to the sound (which must be distinguished from both *u* and *i*, between which however it seems to lie, though it is apparently a descendant of *i*), but *ue*, *eo* will be used for ue^2, eo^2. I found the sounds u^6, ue^2, eo^2 difficult even to appreciate, but to say *tue*^{2} *beo*^{2}*·ts* two boots, like a native, is a great feat, which I could not accomplish. The *r* is fully reverted as r^8, but *t*, *d*, *n*, *l* are apparently not so, so that they may be uttered, as in received speech, t^2, d^2, n^2, l^2, though the effect to my ear was different. The *e*, *u* are really broad e^2, u^2, except the short unaccented *u*, which is u^3 as usual. This dialect has been thoroughly explored by Mr. Elworthy for the English Dialect Society, so that the following abridged comparative specimen must suffice.

Wellington, Sm. (EP. p. 148).

(1) *wel faar·mur Ur·chŭt, ei tul)ee aa·t t)ai·z. yue un ee, booŭdh oa)ee mid laa·fi. ·ue dŭ kiŭr vur dhat?* (2) *wee due noa· dhat doa·n)ees? t)ed)n veri leik* u^6*z* u^6*t.* (3) *jis stap dhee rat·l oaŭl fel·ur, gin ei)v ŭfu*^{6}*nish.* (4) *ei bee saar·tin shooŭr ei yurd)ŭm zai·—dhat ei ded saa·f ŭnuf·*—(5) *aew dhat dhee yung·gees zu*^{6}*n* u^6*zel·, ŭ gurt bwoy ŭ nein yiŭr oa·l noa·d dhu vays u dhu faa·dhur oa)ŭn* [=of him] *turak·lĕĕ* [=directly], *un ei)d waurn ·ee vur tŭ spai·k true· u*^{6}*n·ee dai· u)dhu wik, ee·s, un ·dhat ei wu*^{6}*d.* (6) *ŭn dh)oa·l)d)um·ŭn urzul·,*

·ur ŭl tul u⁶n·ee oa)ee, n)if ee)ŭl un·ee taaks· oa)ur, [=and)if ye)will only ask of)her] *oa! aay! oa·n)ur? dhat)s au·ŭl,* (7) *tue· ur dree teimz oa·vur,* (8) *aew un weŭr un wai·n ur vuwn dhik·i drungk·een tooŭd wau·t ur due kau·l ur meŭn.* (9) *ur zeed·)n wai ur oa·n eiz ŭlaayd pun taap· oa)dhu graewnd wai) u⁶z geo·d zu⁶n·dee kooŭt on, ju⁶s aup· ugin· oa)dhu dooŭr oa)dhu aewz, daewn dhur tu)dhu kau·ndur ŏă dhik·i dheŭr leŭn.* (11) *ŭn dhat dhur apt dhu veri seŭm teim)z ·ur ŭn ŭr daa·rturlau wuz ŭkaum·een een drue· dhŭ baak· koaŭrt, aa·dur* [=after] *dhai·)d ŭbin· ŭ)ang·een dhu wet kloaŭz vur tu druw·ee pun ŭ wau·rsheen dai·,* (12) *seŭm teim dhu ku⁶tl wuz u bwoy·leen pun dhŭ veiŭr vŭr tai·.* (13) *un, du⁶z dhee noa·? ei nu⁶v·ur laarn waun maur·sl bee·t mooŭr)n dhish)yur, ŭn waut)s mooŭr, ei doa·)ŭn waunt tue nudhur, dheŭr naew!* (14) *ŭn zoa· ei bee gwai·n oaŭm vur tu a·ŭ mee sup·ŭr. geod neit)ee·.*

D 11 = s.WS. = southern West Southern.

Boundary on the e., the boundary of D 10 and the w. boundary of D 4. To the n. and s. the sea, to the w. most probably the following line, the result of much inquiry. Begin at the Black Rock in the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, and take the centre of the water way to Truro. Then pass by land to the e. of Kenwyn, St. Allen, and Perranzabulo, but w. of St. Erme, Newlyn (8 n.Truro), and Cubert, to reach the sea in Perran Bay. The district therefore contains almost all Dv. and Co., and the line just described is properly the w. limit of dialect in England (EP. p. 156).

The Dv. characters seem to prevail distinctly as far as the old line between Saxon and Celt just within the Co. border, but then, so far as I have been able to collect, they deteriorate towards the boundary just described. One effect of this is that the boundary is esteemed by some to be a line further e. as from St. Austell on the s. to Padstow on the n., passing through St. Colomb Major.

The character is nearly the same as D 10, the *r* is strongly reverted as r^8, and superinduces reverted t^4, d^4, n^4, l^4, which sometimes occur by themselves; we find u^6, ue^2, of which the latter is generally the most conspicuous feature to strange ears. The u^6, though occasionally recognised, sounded to me sometimes as i^3, and sometimes as u^3, and has been hence often written *i* or *u*, requiring examination. I′ has become always *aay* to the exclusion of the a^2y of D 10 and the form *uy*, properly u^3y or u^4y of D 4. In this case then ÆG, EG could not be *aay* as in D 4, and in fact they become *e·*, *ae·*, generally followed by a more or less conspicuous *i* as *e·y*, *ae·y*. The form of U′ is the

most curious, being *u*⁴*ŭě*³, as near as I can analyse it. The first element is generally taken as French *oe*, which requires the mouth to be partially closed, whereas careful observation convinced me that the mouth was wide open for the first element, but then the lips suddenly close as for *ue*, and are also rapidly and greatly projected, as *ue*³, so that the whole effect is *u*⁴*ŭě*³. Singularly enough this is heard at first as simple *uw*, and hence for simplicity it will here be represented as *uw*², distinguishing the ordinary diphthong where necessary by *uw*¹.

I have not been able to find any marks of different pronunciation in n. and s., e. and w. Dv., and hence as these are generally taken as distinct varieties, I suppose that this depends upon vocabulary and construction rather than pronunciation. But a little way within the Co. border, as at Camelford (14 w.Launceston), from which I saw a native, the *ue*² seemed to be lost, and I could not distinguish the *uw*² from ordinary *uw*¹. The information I received from Cardyn'ham and St. Colomb Major, conveyed by letter, was too indistinct to be serviceable. Under these circumstances it will, I think, suffice to give the abridged form of the comparative specimen for m.Dv. taken from the lips of a native servant nearly fresh from the place.

Iddesleigh (16 s.Barnstaple), Dv. (EP. p. 157.)

(1) *wel Jau·rj yue mai boa·dh laa·f, if ee wil.* *·ue keŭrth fur dhat?* (2) *vue*² *men daay koa z dhe)m* [=they am] *laa·ft at, us nau·, doaŭnt) us? t)id)'n veri laay·kly, iz)ut?* (3) *zoa jes oa·ld dhee nauyz, Jau·rj, roar aay)v duen)ŭt.* (4) *aay bee zur·ten aay yeeŭrd um zai· it—dhat aay did seŭv ŭnuf·,*—(5) *dhut dhu yung·ges zu*⁶*n, izsel·, ŭ gurt boy ŭ naayn, nau·d)z faa·dhŭrz vauys ŭt wans, ŭn aay)d tru*⁶*s)n vŭr spai·k dhu true·th an·i dae·y, ees, aay wed.* (6) *un dh)oa·l wuom·un u₁zel· wud tel)ee dhu zaiŭm an i o)ee, ef yue·)l on·li aks ur, oa·w! waa·nt)ur?* (7) *tue· ur dree taaymz ov ur* (8) *uw*² *ur vuw*²*nd ŭn, we·n ur vuw*²*nd ŭn an we·ŭr ur vuw*²*nd ŭn, dhu drungk·n peg ur kaa·lth ur man.* (9) *ur zeed)ŭn wai ur o·n aayz, laay·in strecht uw*²*t on dhu gruw*²*n, wai iz best koa·t on, kloa·s tu dhu doeŭr, duw*²*n in dhu kau·rndur, o dhu leŭn.* (11) *un dhat ap·nd uz ·ur ŭn ŭr daa·turlai, kum d₁ue dhu bak koaŭ·rtlej frum ang·een uw*²*t dhu wet tloa·dhz on dhŭ wash een dai·.* (12) *waaylst dhu tai·kitl wuz boyleen fur tai.* (13) *un due)ee nau? aay nev·ur yurd nau·rt moaŭr buw*²*t it, ŭn aay doa·nt wont tŭ*⁴*ue*³ [=too, with the stress and a rising inflection on *ue*³, and thus distinct from *tuw*², which has the same elements, but with the stress on *u*⁴] *udhur, dhur nuw*². (14) *un zoa aay bee gwai·een aa·m tu a· u bit ŭ sup·ur. guod naiŭrt.*

D 12 = w.WS. = western West Southern.

The e. boundary is the w. boundary of D 11. This district comprises the w. extremities of Co. and the Scilly Isles (24 wsw.Land's End). There is no real dialect in the whole of this district, but a great deal of very queer language on the mainland. In the Isles all dialect has been educated out, and Mr. Dorrien Smith, the Proprietor of the Isles, says that he does not know of any part of the British Isles in which 'the Queen's English' is less murdered. No attention therefore need be paid to them (EP. p. 174). Numerous tales have been written in the speeches (for they are numerous and varied) of w.Co. The following adaptation of part of my Comparative Specimen, introducing some well-known jokes, was made by a gentleman well acquainted with the people of the particular locality, and was written down from his dictation.

Marazion or Market Jew (3 e.Penzance). (EP. p. 172.)

1. *Jak·ee Tuzaayz sed: Oa! ·hee la·f! hee did)nt la·f wen ŭ rund uwai· leŭst krez·mus frum dhu gee·z-deŭnsŭz, un sed too Un Mal·ĕĕ Puolgrai·n, dhut hee)d see·d ŭ pis·kĕĕ. ·hee ed)nt wuth u snuf!*

1. John Tresise said: Oh! ·he laugh! he didn't laugh when he ran away last Christmas from the guise-dancers, and said to Aunt Molly Polgrain, that he)d seen a pixy. ·he isn't worth a snuff!

2. *seed·)n, ·did)shee? drungk, aay spoa·z? kraay·in too? zak·li laay·k)ŭn! naaw aay)l tel)ee, Jeŭmz, aay nev·u laayk)ŭn. au·lez kraayd in dhu rong plai·s.*

2. saw)him, did)she? drunk, I suppose? crying too? exactly like) him! now I'll tell)ye, James, I never liked)him. always cried in the wrong place.

3. *aay wuz daawn too Midh·iŭn mit·ŭn leŭst Sun·dai, un Ungk·l Tom Ves·nt preecht ŭbaawt dhu pooŭ Sŭmar·itun. (Wee had ŭ klub feest dhŭ dai ŭfoaŭ·, un sum)uv)uz eet unuf fŭ jen·tlmen.) un dhu woz)nt u draay aay en dhu mit·ŭn, sept ·heez.*

3. I was down at Mithian meeting last Sunday, and Uncle Tom Vincent preached about the poor Samaritan. (We had a club feast the day afore, and some)of)us ate enough for gentlemen.) and there wasn't a dry eye in the meeting, except his.

4. *soa· aay sed too)ŭn: "haaw ar)ee soa· unkŭnsaa·nd?"*

4. so I said to)him: "how are)ye so unconcerned?"

5. *un sez hee: "Jak·ee, u doŭnt kŭnsaa·n ·mee, kaw·z aay doŭnt liv in yoŭ par·ish. aay oa·nlee stai·d aaf·tu dhu klub feest kaw·z aay wuz u lit·l fuod·ld wi beeŭ."*

5. and says he: "Jacky, he doesn't concern me, because I don't live in your parish. I only stayed after the club feast because I was a little fuddled with beer."

6. *as tu see·ŭn ob)m, hĕĕ wuod·nt kum in·tu ·maay haaws un not bee see·d! aaw·ŭr Me·ri taawld mee oa·nli Mun·dai ee·bmin, heeŭrin ubaaw·t dhŭ tan·trumz ŭ kikt up daawn tŭ church taawn.*

6. as to seeing of)him, he would not come into ·my house and not be seen! our Mary told me only Monday evening, hearing about the tantrums he kicked up down to Church Town.

7. *"ez)nt ha·f u man," sez shee, "hee)l guz·l au·l dhu lik·u hee kŭn hich und skrai·p un u du pai noa·bŭdi. sum du sai hee ed)nt paatik·lu ubaaw·t tai·kin whot ed)nt ez oan. dhu kloa·z u had on u nev·u pai·d dhu pak·man fau. and aay wuod)nt," sez shee, "trus)n in aawr ai·l chai·mbu baay usel·f."*

7. "is)not half a man," says she, "he)ll guzzle all the liquor he can hitch and scrape, and he do pay nobody. some do say he is)not particular about taking what is)not his own. the clothes he had on he never paid the packman for. and I would)not," says she, "trust)him in our hall chamber by himself."

8. *"aay bleev if hee·)d noth·in ee·tin au dringk·in, hee)d tai·k u lump u shuog·u aawt u dhu niŭriz kai·j. aay nev·u seed u fel·u laayk) un fur ee·tin, sept dringk·in. aay bleev hee·)z laayk u kloa·men kat, hee·)z hol·ŭ daawn tŭ hiz toa·z."*

8. "I believe if he)had nothing eating or drinking, he)would take a lump of sugar out of the canary's cage. I never saw a fellow like)him for eating, except drinking. I believe he)is like an earthenware cat, he)s hollow down to his toes."

It is evident that there is no dialect here. Except for a word here and there, and the absence of Easternisms, the whole might have come from a low Cockney.

II.

THE WESTERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

D 13 & 14 = W. = Western.

This consists of parts of those western counties of England lying s. or w. of the Northern *sum* line 1 and w. of the reverted *ur* line 3, which were for a long time purely Celtic, and then came under the domination of the West Saxons and Mercians. It includes also those parts of Wales where English has been very recently introduced. These older and newer encroachments of English on Welsh are not sufficiently separate to allow of any definite line being drawn. The e. side is more distinctly dialectal English, and the w. side book-English spoken by foreigners with an occasional slight dialectal colouring. The most recently acquired English shews no dialectal marks.

D 13 = SW. = South Western.

This comprises He. (except the se. portions about Ross, Ledbury, and Much Cowarne, which belong to D 4) with the e. part of Mo., and a narrow slip of Sh., and in Wales, e.Br. and almost all Rd. In He. the character is that of a mutilated D 4. The initial *z*, *v*, being rarely if ever used for *s*, *f*, and the initial *dr* for *thr* altogether lost. The reverted r^s is scarcely perceptible, but has been traced as far as Ludlow, Sh. The use of *aay* for ÆG, EG is uncertain. The fractured forms *eŭ* for A and *oŭ* for A′ remain. A: is *a*, approaching oftener to a^2, a^3 and sometimes nearly reaching *aa*. The use of *u* for U, O′, has developed itself more than in D 4. The diphthongs for I′, U′, are of the mild form *uy*, *uw*, although *ahy*, nearly *oy*, and *ahw* occasionally occur. The use of *uth*, *uoth* for with, and *frum* for ripe, forward, generally strikes a stranger.

The following dialect test was dictated at Lower Bache Farm (3½ ene.Leominster). (EP. p. 176.)

(1) *Nuw uy saay, meŭts, yòo see nuw uy bee ruyt ŭbuw·t dhat litl*

wensh kumin frum dhu skɔɔ·l yaan·dur. (2) *ur)z ugwaayn duwn dhu roa·d dheŭr thruw dhu red geeŭt o)dhu)lift ond suyd o)dhŭ)waay.* (3) *shooŭr unuf·, ur)z gaun strahyt tu)dhu) rong uws,* (4) *weŭr luyk unuf· ur)l fuynd dhat druqkn dun·i ahwld Tum.* (5) *wi au· noaw un wel unuf·* (6) *uy)l bak ee)l lurn ur bet·ur)n doo)it ŭgyun·, pooŭr wensh!* (7) *lŏŏk! yunt)it troo.*

The following specimen was obtained from the neighbouring Docklow (EP. p. 177):—

Pleez, misis, dhu meeŭstur teld mi tu aks yoo tu send Tum·us un Jeeŭmz duwn tu ım in dhu aay fild, uz soon uz dhaay uv dun mag·itin dhu ship.† Un Bil iz tu tai·k u ok·shut uv weŭtur‡ in·tu dhu sidz‖ fur dhu kau·vz un fil dhur trau·§ fur um, ŭn dhen bring dhu wag·in tu dhu aay fild. Ee must puot dhu fil·ur aus** in, uz Dau·rbi ud bee too res·tiv fu dhu bwauy tu druyv up dhu au·rchit,†† uz praps i uod run uwaay· un spwuyl‡‡ izself, ur sum·ut.*

Notes.—* hayfield. † they have done maggotting the sheep. ‡ hogshead of water. ‖ seeds. § trough. ** shaft horse. †† orchard. ‡‡ spoil, hurt.

The English of Mo. is in general merely a book English spoken with a Welsh lilt, and some peculiarities of grammar, but on the e. border the Southern forms are more used. In e.Br. and in w.He. A-, ÆG, EG, and other cases, where received speech has *ai·*, *ai·y*, are fractured to *eŭ*, *iŭ*, with an excessively short first element, as *beŭk* bake, *teŭk* take, *sneŭl* snail, and words in A′- with O′ and other words pronounced *oa·*, *oa·w* in received speech, have *uoŭ* with an excessively short *uo*, as *guoŭ* go, *tuoŭd* toad, *kuoŭl*, coal, *nuoŭs* nose (EP. p. 179).

From Rd. I have no proper information except that the English is very "free from provincialisms," and probably it does not differ materially from mid and w.Mo. already described.

D 14 = NW. = North Western.

Comprises all the rest of Sh. in this district, with a small part of Mg. Sh. is much cut up, nw.Sh. is in D 28, and in the ne. and se. Sh. are in D 29, and the s. belongs rather to D 13. The greater portion belongs to D 14, and is a remarkable mixture of Southern and Midland habits. The pronunciation is mainly S, though initial *z*, *v*, for *s*, *f*, and reverted r^s, have entirely disappeared. The U and O′ become more frequently *u* than in received speech, as 609 *ful* full, *ful·ur* a fuller. 615 *pund* pound, *bund* bound. 611 *bul·uk* bullock,

bruk brook, *stud* stood, *ruf* roof, *tuth* tooth. 595 *fut* foot. 597 *sut* soot, but of course not consistently. *Aay* occurs in 161 *daay* day. 241 *raayn* rain. 243 *plaay* to play. The form *thee bist* thou art is quite S., and so is *be* for 'are' in the plural. But here the Midland character comes out strongly by the universal use of the verbal plural ending in *n* or *en*, thus *wi bin* we be-n, *wi wun* we were-n, *wi shan* we shall-en, *wi dun* we do-n, *wee)n* we have-n, *wi had·n* we had-en. The S. reverted r^8 is replaced by r^1, or almost r^4, as in Wales, well trilled even when not preceding a vowel, better than the Midland *r*, evidently Welsh in its origin. The intonation, too, has a Welsh character. The formation of the verbal negatives is remarkable, *am·nu* am not, *bin·u* be not, *wun·ŭ* were-n not, *an·ŭ* have-n not. The real form is *nud* not, with the *d* dropped and the *n* coalescing with preceding *n*. But the *d* reappears when a vowel follows, as *am·nŭd ei* am not I? *wun·ŭdŭ* were-n not they? *uon·ŭdŭ bee* will-en not they be? Initial *d* is sometimes changed to *j*, as in *jel* deal, Ws. dæ'l. 350 *jed* dead, *jeth* death, *jaarn* darn, *jyuw* dew, probably from an inserted *y*, which we find independently in 347 *yed* head, *yep* heap, *yaar* hair, *yuwl* howl, while similar changes occur in *chem* team, *choo·n* tune, *choo·zdi* Tuesday, and *shoot* suit, *shoo·it* suet, *kunshoo·m* consume. The combination *shr-* presents a difficulty, and *sr-* or *s-* is used, thus *sringk* shrink, *srub* shrub, *shroa·zbri* "classical and well educated," *sroa·zbri* "semi-refined," *soa·zbri* "country" pronunciation of Shrewsbury. For full particulars of grammar, idiom, and pronunciation, see Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word Book*, one of the best, if not the best, of our existing county glossaries, and full of illustrations. From this I select the following, there (p. xcv) printed in both approximative and the fullest analytical Glossic. It relates how one Betty Andrews told the story of her son's falling into the water and her rescue of him—no pause, no stops, continued high pitched voice, and rapid utterance.

Original (EP. p. 183).	Translation.
ei eeŭrd ŭ shreik mŭm ŭn ei run ŭn dheeŭr ei sid Frangk ŭd pekt i dhŭ bruk ŭn doukt undŭr ŭn wuz droundin,	I heard a shriek, ma'am, and I ran and there I seed (saw) Frank had pitched in the brook, and ducked under, and was drowning,
ŭn ei jumpt aftŭr im ŭn got out on im ŭn lugd im on tŭ dhŭ bongk aul slej,	and I jumped after him, and got hold of him and lugged him on to the bank all sludge,
ŭn ei got im woem ŭfoaŭr ouŭr Sam kumun in—	and I got him home afore our Sam (had) come in—

ŭ guod job it wuz fur Sam uz ee wun·ŭ dheeŭr ŭn uz Frangk wun·ŭ droundid fur if i ad bin, ei shud u toaŭr ouŭr Sam aul tu windŭr ragz,

un dhen ee)d ŭ bin jed un Frangk droundid un ei shud u bin angd.

a good job it was for Sam as he wasn't there, and as Frank wasn't drowned, for if he had been, I should have torn our Sam all to window rags,

and then he)would have been dead, and Frank drowned, and I should have been hanged.

ei toud Sam wen i tuok dhŭ ous ŭz ei did·nu leik it.

I told Sam when he took the house as (that) I didn't like it.

'bles dhu wensh,' i sed, 'wo)d)n)i want? dheeŭz u teidi ous un a u guod gardin, un u run fur dhu pig.' 'aay!' ei sed, 'un u good bruk fur dhu childern tu pek in.'

'bless the wench,' he said, 'what-do-n-ye want? there's a tidy house and a good garden, and a run for the pig.' 'aye,' I said, 'and a good brook for the children to pitch in.'

soa if Frangk ad bin droundid ai shud u bin dhu jeth u ouŭr Sam.

so if Frank had been drowned, I should have been the death of our Sam.

ei wuz dhat frit·nd mŭm dhŭt ei did·nŭ spai·k fur ŭ nour aftur ei got woem, ŭn Sam sed ŭz i ad·nŭ sid mi kwei·ut soa lung sens wi wuor mar·id an dhat wuz aay·teen eeŭr.

I was that frightened, ma'am, that I didn't speak for an hour after I got home, and Sam said as (that) he hadn't see'd (seen) me quiet so long, since were-n married, and that was eighteen year.

The following is a short cwl. :—

A- 3 *baik·* bake. 4 *tak·* take. 5 *mak* make. 21 *naim·* name.

A: 43 *ond* hand. *uont* a want, i.e. the animal mole. 51 *mon* man. 54 *want* to want. 56 *wesh* wash.

A: *or* O: 60 *lung* long. *strung* strong. 64 *rung* wrong. 66 *thung* thong.

A'- 67 *gooŭ* go. *gwun* gone. *gwi·in* going. *tooŭ* toe. 76 *tooŭd* toad. 86 *ooŭts* oats. 92 *noa·* know.

A': 101 *wuk* oak. *loaf* loaf. 115 *wum woa·m* home. 117 *won* one. *bwun* bone. 124 *stwun* stone. *wuth ooŭth* oath.

Æ- *ai·ch* ache. 138 *fai·dhur* father. *ladhur* ladder. *staarz* stairs (but *stairz* stars). 150 *lai·st* least. *sai·t* seat. *wai·tur* water.

Æ: 154 *bak* back. 155 *thech* thatch. 161 *daay* day. *ar·est* harvest. *op·l* apple (s.Sh). 179 *wod* what.

Æ'- *lai·d* to lead. *ree·d* to read. *sprai·d* to spread. *lai·v* to leave. 190 *kai·* a key. *mai·n* to mean. 200 *wiŭt* wheat. *yiŭt* to heat. *at* heated.

AE': *sprai·d* spread. *yiŭth* heath.

E- 232 *brai·k* break. 233 *spai·k* speak. *trai·d* tread. 236 *fai·var* fever. 241 *raayn* rain. *wai·n* to wean. *baar* to bear. *maar* a mare. *eet* to eat. *yet* ate. *fidh·ur* feather.

E: *fach* fetch. *rach* wretch. 259 *waaj·* wedge. 261 *saay* say. *sil·dum* seldom. 276 *thengk* think. *pin* a pen. *thrush* thresh. *nist nee·st* nest. *nee·zn* nests.

E'- 290 *ee* he. 292 *mee* me. 296 *bilif* belief. 301 *eeŭr* to hear.

E′: 305 *ei* high. *brei·ur* brier.

EA: *laf* laugh. 324 *eyt* eight. 326 *oud* old. *boud* bold. 330 *out* hold. *mau·t* malt. *sau·t* salt. *fyaarn* fern.

EA′- 347 *yed* head. 348 *ein* eyes. 349 *fyou feu* few.

EA′: 350 *jed* dead. 355 *jef* deaf. 356 *liŭf lef* leaf. 359 *naay·bur* neighbour. *beeŭm* beam. *krai·m* cream. 361 *beeŭn* bean.

EO: 394 *yantur* yonder. *daark* dark. 402 *laarn* learn. *fai·r* far. *stai·r* star [it is well known that in Sh. they go up the *staarz* to see the *stai·rz*]. 401 *yaarth* earth.

I- 440 *wik* week. *siv* sieve. *iv·i* ivy. *is* or *yaa·s* yes.

I: *meit* might. 460 *weit weyt* weight. 473 *bleind* blind. 485 *fis·l* thistle. 488 *it* yet. *sens* since.

I′- *seik* to sigh. 498 *reit* to write.

I′: *deich* a dyke. 502 *feiv* five. 506 *uom·un* woman.

O- *bou* a bow, weapon. *throoŭt* throat.

O: *truf troa* a trough. 527 *baut·* bought. *goud* gold. *bwurd* board.

O′- 555 *shoo* shoe. *oo·* to woo. 562 *muon* moon. 564 *suon* soon. *udh·ur* other. *brudh·ur* brother.

O′: 569 *buok* book. *bruk* brook. 571 *guod* good. 573 *flud* flood. 575 *stud* stood. *flur* floor. *tuth* tooth. 595 *fut* foot.

U- *uod* wood. *lov* love. *puon* to pound. 606 *dur doaŭr* a door.

U: *shuodh·ur* shoulder. 600 *ful* full. *poo·l* pull. 615 *pund* a pound.

U′- 640 *kou* cow. 643 *nou* now. *suk* suck. *kuod* could. 653 *but* but.

U′: 656 *ruom* room. 665 *mous* mouse. 667 *out* out. *proud* proud.

Y- 673 *much* much. 675 *drei* dry. 679 *church* church.

Y: *bei* buy. *bild* build. 694 *waarch* work = throb. *berin* a burying. 701 *furst* first. *shet* shut. *uoth uth* with.

III.

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

D 15 to 19 embrace the greater part of the eleven eastern counties, Bd., Bu., Cb., Es., Ht., Hu., Mi., Nf., Np., Rt., Sf. The n. border runs nearly over the n. of Np., Rt., Cb., and Nf. The other boundaries are the reverted *ur* line 3. The general character is a closer resemblance to received speech than can be found in any other division. Received speech was certainly formed from the habits of that prevalent in these counties. East London or Cockney habits of speech have some of the strongest marks of Easternism. The n. part of this div. is intersected by the n. *sum* line 1, and s. *suom* line 2, but this does not produce a difference of dialect, as we see by the prevalence in the n. part of other habits of speech heard in the s. The fact is that as our received speech grew up U was always *uo* throughout both the S. and E. div., and it is only in comparatively recent times that the *u* sound has in most cases prevailed over the *uo*. There are about 64 words which have the sound of *uo* in received speech. But of these the following are the only ones which had Ws. U: wolf (with derived wolfish wolverine), wood, wool with woolly, full with fulfil, fuller, pull, cushat, Fulham. The following words which have *uo* are not found in Ws.: bull, bulfinch, bullace, bulwark, puss, pudding, hussar, huzza, hurray, bush, ambush, put. The following are French mostly (1) with 'ou': courier, caoutchouc, bullet bulletin, pullet, pulley, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, push, bushel, or (2) with 'u,' pulpit, sugar. Some even educated people still say *buchŭ*, *kushŭn*, *push*, *put*, part of an unsuccessful attempt to carry out the change into *u*. Others use *uo* in *pulse*, *fulsome*, *fulminate*. The following, which have *uo* in received speech, are unconnected with the above, as they had Ws. O′: book, cook, hook, shook, look, rook, brook, crook, took, good, hood, stood, foot, soot, of which 'soot' is often *sut*, while 'brook' is *bruk* in Sh., and 'foot' is *fut* in many places. The words: woman, would, should, could, worsted, Worcester, have various origins, and that of 'nook' is unknown.

Now we occasionally find a reversion of the use of *u*, *uo*, as *duol bul* for *dul buol* dull bull, and in these E. counties there is sometimes considerable uncertainty in usage. Also where O′ is *u* in received speech, as in mother, monday, other, brother, blood, flood, enough, tough, done, the sound generally, not always, becomes *uo*, when U remains *uo*. But there is no proper connection between this case and some=*sum*. In the O′ words the vowel first became *oo·*, and was then shortened to *uo*, and that by a mistaken analogy became *u*.[1] In the U words the vowel was originally *uo* and became *u*. In examining the change, attention should therefore be confined to original U words; as love, come, summer, son, butter, ugly, some, drunk, under, tongue, hunger, Sunday, nun, sun, up, cup, tusk, dust; and 'u' words of list 2 in the cwl., which we cannot trace to a Ws. form, should be disregarded, as: hug, jug, shrug, scull, rum, jump, fuss, for although they are generally 'levelled up' to the Ws. words, they do not indicate the law of change with certainty.

No reverted r^8 has been found in the E. div. Before a vowel 'r' is either a gentle convex r^1, or the imperfect untrilled 'point rise' r^7. When not before a vowel it is entirely resolved into the vowel *u* in one of the forms u^1, u^2, u^3, u^4, according to circumstances. The permissive r^2 is really artificial, and merely tolerated as a 'refinement,' or attempt to accommodate pronunciation to orthography. After *aa·*, *au·*, *ŭ*, 'r' is absolutely and entirely lost, unless a vowel follows, and then it reappears. But this is felt to be for the sake of euphony, so that when there was no original *r* it is inserted as 'euphonic' *r*, to avoid an hiatus. Thus in received speech *ab-hau·* abhor, but *ab-hau·ring* (but *ab-hor¹·ŭnt*), and then *sau·* saw, and *sau·ring* sawing; *taa·* tar, *taa·ring* tarring, and *solfaa·*, *solfaa·ring*, solfa, solfaing; *faa·* far, but *faa·r ŭn weid*, and hence *pŭpaa·r)ŭn mŭmaa·* papa and mamma; 'draws, drawers' are confused as *drau·z*, and 'drawing' becomes *drau·ring*. The words 'laud, lord' both become *lau·d*, 'farther, father,' both fall into *faa·dhŭ*. This is very general over all the E., any exceptions are due to education, and even the educated, when not particularly on the alert, fall into these habits. Such a rule as 'never insert *r* unless written,' of course, could not apply to speech used without reference to reading. To many persons of high education 'ar,

[1] In the same way *roo·m* from Ws. rúm, was first shortened into *ruom*, a pron. still very prevalent, and then lengthened into *roo·m*. The proper modern form would otherwise have been *roum*, as the German 'raum' *raawm*. More closely resembling this case are Ws. búton *but*, and Ws. ús *us*, which must have been shortened to *buot*, *uos*, before passing to *but*, *us*, and have thus been saved from becoming *bout*, *ous*, as would have been regular.

or' are merely symbols for *aa·*, *au·*, and under these circumstances they believe that they pronounce 'r,' because if the 'r' were not written, they would say *ai·*, *oa·*, or *aiy*, *oaw*. Informants have actually written the sounds of 'all water, amen,' as 'orl worter, rmen,' meaning *au·l wau·tŭ*, *aa·men*.

This treatment of *r* is not quite peculiar to the E. div., but so far as vocalisation or omission is concerned (leaving the euphonic insertion undetermined), extends along the whole e. coast of England, at least as far as North Shields, Nb.

D 15 = WE. = West Eastern,

Comprises all Bu. except the extreme s. below the Chiltern Hills. Bu. mainly differs from Ox. by the absence of reverted or retracted r^8 or r^9. A- remains from the S. as *eŭ* in 20 *leŭm*, 23 *seŭm*, lame, same, etc., and A′- as *uoŭ*, 76 *tuoŭd* tood, with the usual variants. ÆG may also be *eŭ*, as 166 *meŭd* maid, 142 *sneŭl* snail, or be recognised as *aey*, thus *maeyd*, *snaeyl*. I′ is usually *ahy*, approaching very closely to *auy*, with which it is usually identified by my informants, but I rarely heard *auy* myself. U is avowedly u^1, u^2, and was so found at Wendover (5 e.Aylesbury), but at Buckingham and further n. of course *uo*, or some mixture of *uo*, *u*, as uo^2, prevails. In the s. at Aylesbury I got *luov*, *kuom*, *buotŭ*, *uogli*, *druongk*, *uondŭ*, *tong*, *onggŭ*, *uop*, *thuorŭ*, *duov*, love, come, butter, ugly, drunk, under, tongue, hunger, up, thorough, shewing the indeterminacy even in this neighbourhood. U′ is rather uncertain, but *aew* seems to prevail. The consonants are as in received speech. The *z*, *v* initial have become always *s*, *f*. The most important feature for the division of the districts is the treatment of the A- words as *eŭ*, which seems to prevail in country districts, although in Buckingham and Towcester town districts *ey* is occasionally found.

The following example was dictated to me at Aylesbury. The *e*, *u* are rather e^3, u^2 (EP. p. 190).

1. *auy bi* [*auy ŭr*] *ŭguoin tŭ see im sooŭn, auy tel*)*i*.

2. *buot auy sai, fadh·ŭr* [*feeŭdhŭr*] *ŭnd mudhŭr ŭ buoŭth an*)*ŭm turŭbl laiŭm wi*)*dhŭ roomŭtiz tŭdai·*.

3. *auy bi* [*auy*)*ŭr*] *ŭmooŭst ŭfeeŭd dhe wunt bi ŭget·in ŭbaewt ŭt*)*aul fŭr*)*ŭ long wauylst tŭ kum*.

4. *ŭn dooŭnt yŭ noa? dhai uol bi auf ŭgin ŭfuoŭ· wintŭr, un laiv mi ulooŭ·n i*)*dhŭ oa·l aews*.

5. *weeŭr ŭl dhe goo tŭ?*

6. *auy doaŭnt tŭzakli noa: sum waiŭz daewn i)dhŭ saewt, auy blai·v.*
7. *dhai·)l bi hevŭ sŭ long ŭwaiy·.*
8. *us eeŭd ŭ dhat yiŭstŭdai·.*
9. *did)yŭ naew? oo tuwld yŭ?*
10. *muoch guod mai it doo·)ŭm.*
11. *yu shŭl eeŭ drek·li us noa dhai bi ŭkum·in oaŭm* [*wum*] *ŭgin·.*
12. *soa guod nauyt.*

Notes.—1. 'I are' is more common than 'I be,' the *r* is euphonic before following vowel here and elsewhere. 2. I heard *faadh·ŭ* from the labourers. 4. *noa* distinctly not *noaw*; *oa·l* = old; the *aews* inclined to *aaws*. 6. *tŭzakli* is the common form, *hegzakli* exactly is emphatic. 7. *hevŭ* ever, the *h* is mere emphasis. 9. *tuwd* told, the *uw* quite distinct from *aew* in *saewt* south (*t* for *th*).

D 16 = ME. = Mid Eastern.

This contains most of Es. and Ht., all Bd. and Hu., and m.Np. It is a long straggling district, but very uniform, if we do not take into account the change of *u* to *uo* in n.Hu. and Np.

A- remains as *eŭ* or *ai* among old people, especially men; but in the younger generation, and even among old women, *eŭ* has become *ey* or *aey*. Thus a woman of 73 at Ardeley or Yardley, Ht. (8 e.Hitchin), said *aeyprŭn* apron, but reported that her grandmother called it *eŭprŭn*; two men of 77 and 73 at the same place said *mai·t* mate, but their wives of about the same age said *meyt*, *maeyt*. This treatment of A- is now the great character of D 16 or ME., and thus appears merely as the change of *ŭ* into *ĭ*, as *ey* is the equivalent of *eĭ*.

A′ as an old form is still *ooŭ*, *uoŭ*, but degenerates into *oaŭ*, and that into *oaŭŏ* or *oaw·*, although *oa·* occasionally remains.

I′, apparently to prevent confusion with A-, is now quite *auy*, which is the alphabetic name of 'i,' while 'a' is called *aey* or even *aay*.

U′, apparently to be distinguished from A′ (which, as just stated, has become nearly *uw*, or *ahw*), is changed to *aew*, *ew*, which are the general forms.

The received *ai·*, *oa*, a^2y, a^2w, thus become *aey·*, *oaw·*, *auy·*, *aew·*. [The permissible *ai·y*, *oa·w* which occur at the end of a phrase, at least, as *wot d)yoo sai·y? noa·w*, seem to have another origin, and must be distinguished from the dialectal *aey·*, *oaw·*.] These four shifts or changes form the main characteristic of ME. or D 16, which will be illustrated by examples from Ht., Bd., Hu., Np., and finally Es., the last being immediately connected with D 17 or SE.

i. Hertfordshire.

Ware, abbreviated cs. from dictation of a native (EP. p. 197).

The *e*, *u* were usually e^3, u^2. The (˛) indicates a nasal pronunciation of the preceding vowel, heard when the specimen was dictated, but apparently not general in the dialect.

(1) *weŭl, neeŭbŭ, yeew ŭn ee· mŭ buo·ŭth lĕaa·f. eew keeŭz?* (2) *feew men dauy kŭz dhai ŭ lĕaa·ft ŭt. wee nuo·ŭz, duoănt)ŭs? t)ee·)nt weri loykli, is)t?* (3) *jist oaw·d yŭ rew, meŭt.* (4) *oy)m sut·n oy eeŭd ŭm syai˛y, dhaat· oy deed, seeŭf ŭnyu·f,* (5) *dhaat dhŭ yunggest sun imsel·f, u greeŭt boy ŭ noyn, neew iz fĕaa˛dhŭz voyŭs ŭt wu·ns, ŭn oy ŭd trust ŭm tŭ speeŭk dhŭ treewth eni dyai·y, aa·, oy ·wuod.* (6) *ŭn dh)oaw·d wuomŭn ŭsel·f, ŭl tel eni ŭv yŭ, ef yeew)l oa·ni aks)ŭ, oo·ŭ! wuoŭnt shi?* (7) *teeu ŭ threeŭ toymz uoŭvŭ!* (8) *ew·, weeŭr, ŭn wen shi fyewnt dhŭ drungkŭn beeŭst shŭ kau·lz ŭr uzbŭn* [*oaw·d man*]. (9) *shŭ sii·d)ŭm wi ŭr oa·ŭn oyz ŭloyŭn streeŭcht o·n dhu gryewnd in iz guoŭd sundŭ kuo·ŭt, kluo·ŭs boy dhŭ duo·ŭr ŭ)dhŭ yew·s, dyew n ŭt th)kuo·ŭnŭr ŭ)dhŭ leeŭn indŭ.* (11) *ŭn dhaat aap·ŭnd ŭz shee· ŭn ŭr duo·ŭtŭr in laa· keeŭm threew dhŭ byakyŭaa˛d frŭ ang·ŭn yew·t dhŭ weeŭt kluo·ŭz teew droy on ŭ wosh·ŭn de·y,* (12) *woyl dhu kitŭl wŭz ŭ baayl·ŭn fŭ tee.* (13) *ŭn d)yu nuo·ŭ? oy nevŭ laa·nt eni muo·ŭ dhŭn dheeŭs, ŭn ŭ duo·ŭnt wo·nt teew nudhŭ, dheeŭ nyew.* (14) *ŭn so· oy)m guo·ŭn uo·ŭm teew su·pŭ. guo)noyŭt.*

Ardeley or Yardley Wood End, Ht. (8 e.Hitchin) dt. (EP. p. 200).

(1) *soa oy sai·yz, me·ŭts, yeew see ne·w, dhaat· oy bee royt, tŭgidhŭr, ŭbe·wt dhaat· eŭ leetl gaal· ŭkum·in from dhu skeewl yaan·dŭ.* (2) *shee·)z ŭgoa·in de·wn dhŭ roa·ŭd dhe·ŭ threew dhŭ re·ŭd geeŭt on dhŭ left aan·d soyd ŭ)dhŭ we·y loyk.* (3) *sheewŭ nuf dhŭ choyld ŭ gau·n stroyt up teew dhŭ dooŭr ŭ)dhŭ rong e·ws,* (4) *we·ŭ shee·)ŭl moa·st ŭn ee·n foynd dhaat· drungkn de·ŭf see·ŭd chaap· neŭm ŭ Tau·mus.* (5) *wi aa·l noa·ŭz ŭn veri wel.* (6) *wunt dh)au l chaap seewn laa·n ŭ not tŭ deew ŭt ŭgeeŭn noydhŭ? puo·ŭ thing!* (7) *leewk! e·ŭ)nt ŭt treew!*

Notes.—Very drawled speech. 1. *together*, common mode of address to two or three people, in E. 4. *most on end*, a local phrase for generally, surely. *seared*, shrivelled. 5. *him*, this use of the S. form *ĭn* has not been confirmed, and is very doubtful.

ii. Bedfordshire.

T. Batchelor, in his "Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language," to which is added a minute and copious analysis of the dialect of Bd., 1809, has used a systematic orthography. He refers everything to the usual spelling, and hence each of his 17 rules refers to many original sounds, partly pointed out by prefixing the numbers of the cwl. As shewing pronunciation at the beginning of the xix th century, these rules will be given here very briefly (EP. p. 204).

1. 'ow' is generally *ew*, as 643 *new·* now. 640 *kew·* cow. 357 *dhew·* though. 601 *few·l* foul. *ew·l* owl. 578 *plew·* plough. *vew* vow. *ŭlew·* allow.

2. long 'u' is generally *eew·*, as 436 *treew·* true. *treew·s* truce. *meew·z* muse. *reew·in* ruin. *neewzŭns* nuisance. *kreew·il* cruel. *sleew·s* sluice.

3. 'ai ay' are *e·y*, as 161 *de·y* day. 262 *we·y* way. 261 *se·y* say. 141 *ne·yl* nail. *re·yl* rail. *pe·y* pay. *pe·yl* pail. But 'a' followed by a consonant and final 'e' is *eŭ, e·ŭ, ai·ŭ*, as *seŭl se·yl* sale sail. *teŭl te·yl* tale tail. *meŭl me·yl* male mail. *peŭl pe·yl* pale pail. Also *we·ŭr* wear. *teŭr* to tear. 346 *ge·ŭt* gate. *gre·ŭs* grace. 811 *ple·ŭs* place. *spe·ŭs* space. 833 *pe·ŭr* pear pair, and *ne·ŭshŭn* nation. *ste·ŭshŭn* station.

4. 'ea' and long 'e' before 'r' = *eeŭ*, as: 202 *heeŭt* heat. *meeŭt* meat. *sweeŭt* sweat. *beeŭt* beat. *feeŭr* fear. *Jeeŭmz* James. *peeŭr* pear. *beeŭr* bear. [The final *r* is really not pronounced except euphonically. The words are very variously derived, and the 'ea' spelling recent.]

5. 'oa' and 'o' before a consonant followed by 'e' = *ooŭ*, as: *mooŭn* moan. *grooŭn* groan. *throoŭt* throat. *booŭt* boat. *tooŭn* tone. *sŭpooŭz* suppose. *befooŭr* before. *mooŭr* more. *flooŭr* floor [same remarks as to 4]. But not in: hope home rope spoke oak told mould sold soul roll, and final no though doe crow, in all of which, I think, he used *oa·w*, he has no sign for any other long *oa·*.

6. 'o' short before *k, g, ng* is *oa* quite short, and run on to the consonant, as: *broak·* broke. *stroak·* stroke. *spoak·* spoke. *foak·* folk. *doag·* dog. *hoag·* hog. *roag·* rogue. *soang·* song. *loang·* long. *roang·* wrong.

7. *ung ungk* of rec. sp. become *uong·, uongk·*, as *suong·* sung. *duong·* dung, *huong* hung. *druongk·* drunk. *truongk·* trunk. *suongk·* sunk. *buong·* bung. *muong·gril* mongrel. *ŭmuong·* among.

8. 'oi, oy' become *uy*, in *bruyl* broil. 926 *spuyl* spoil. *fuyl* foil. 947 *buyl* boil. *suyl* soil. 965 *uyl* oil. *uynt·ment* ointment. *nuyz* noise. *tur·muyl* turmoil [here his *ur* is only long *u'*]. *ruyŭl* royal, but is *oy* in enjoy, voice, choice, toys, boys. [This is really a xvii th century distinction.]

9. 'r' is not pronounced before 's' followed by 'e,' or by a consonant, as: 701 *fust* first. *dust* durst. *wust* worst. *kooŭs* course. *fooŭs* force [in the last two *ŭ* replaces the *r* as now]. 663 *au·s* horse. *bau·dŭr* border. *buth* birth. *wuth* worth. *wuos·tid* worsted.

10. 'ow' final is often *ŭ*, as: *elbŭ* elbow. *melŭ* mellow. *narŭ* narrow. *win·dŭ* window. Also *uydee·ŭ* idea. *pŭtai·ytŭ* potato. *Af·rikŭ* Africa. *chai·yni* china-ware.

11. '-nge' final = *nzh*, not *nj*, as: 849 *strai·ynzh* strange. *rai·ynzh* range. *mai·ynzh* mange. *sprinzh* springe. *sinzh* singe. *swinzh* swinge.

12. '-ing' of participles = *in*, as: *sing·in* singing. *gooin* going.

13. 'wh' initial is simple *w*, as: *wot* what.

14. 'h' initial generally omitted, as: 290 *ee* he. 483 *iz* his. 470 *im* him, but sometimes inserted in the wrong place, as: 335 *hau·l* all. *hew·l* owl. *hau·dŭr* order [really no *r* final]. *haks* axes. *hand·uy·ŭn* andiron.

15. '-aw' final generally -*aa·*, but the custom is disappearing, as: 17 *laa·* law. *saa·* saw. *klaa·* claw.

16. 'er ir' followed by a consonant is *ur* [*ur*[10] at most, generally *u·* accented, and *ŭ* unaccented, as here written]. *pŭhap·s* perhaps. *pŭswai·ŭd* persuade. *pu·rt* pert. *mus·ifuol* merciful. *pu·sŭn* person.

17. unaccented 'o' and even 'a' are replaced by *ŭ*, as: *in·ŭsŭns* innocence. *ŭku·* occur. *ŭfen·d* offend. *ŭlooŭ·n* alone. *ŭkew·nt* account.

Note.—'I are' for 'I am' is common, and 'he'm she'm we'm you'm they'm' are used by a few. On the borders of Bu. 'I be' may be heard.

To compare this old form with one 70 years later, take the following abridged cs. written from dictation.

Mid Bd. (EP. p. 206).

(1) *wel, neŭ·bŭ, yeew ŭn ee mŭ booŭth la·f. eew keeŭz?* (2) *feew men doy koz dhŭ bi laa·ft ŭt. wi noa·, doa·nt wi? it iz·ŭnt vuri loykli, iz it?* (3) *jist oa·ld yŭ noyz, frind.* (4) *oy)m saa·tŭn oy u·d)ŭm se·,—dhat did oy seŭf* [*seeŭf*] *ŭnuf·—*(5) *dhŭt dhŭ yuong·gist sun izsel·f, ŭ gu·t booy ŭ noyn, noa·d eez fadh·ŭz voys ŭt wuns, ŭn oy ŭd trust ·im tŭ spe·k dhu treewth ani de·, aa, oy ·uod.* (6) *ŭn dhŭ oa·l)d)uom·ŭn ŭsel·f ŭl tel ani ŭ yeew, if soa bee ŭz yeew)l oa·ni aks)ŭ, oa·, wunt shi?* (7) *teew ŭ three· toymz oa·vŭ.* (8) *ew·, weeŭr, ŭn wen shi fun dhŭ druongkŭn beeŭst ŭz shi kau·lz ŭr uzbŭn.* (9) *she seed im wi ŭr ooŭn oyz, le·in strecht an dhŭ grew·nd in eez guod sundi kooŭt, kloa·s bi dhŭ dooŭr ŭ)dhŭ ew·s, dew·n ŭt dhŭ kau·nŭr ŭ dhat dheŭ leŭn.* (11) *ŭn dhaat· aap ŭnd ŭz shee ŭn ŭ dau·tŭr in lau·ŭ kum threew dhŭ bak yaa·d from ŭ)aang·ŭn ew·t dhŭ wet klooŭz tŭ droy aan ŭ woshin de·,* (12) *woyl dhŭ kitl wur ŭ buylin fu tee·.* (13) *ŭn dŭ yeew noa·? oy nivŭ laa·nt aan·i mooŭ nŭ dhis, ŭn oy do·nt wo·nt teew udh·ŭ, dheeŭ new·!* (14) *ŭn soa· oy bi ŭgŏŏ·in hum tŭ aa· mi supŭ. guod noyt.*

And to compare the specimen of Bd. speech with the others, exemplified by a dt., take the following as dictated by a native.

Ridgmont (9 ssw.Bedford) dt. (EP. p. 206).

(1) *soa· oy se·y, mai·yts, yoo see naew· au)ŭ royt ŭbaew·t dhaat· litl gel* [*gal*] *kum·in from dhŭ skuol yon·dŭ.* (2) *ur)ŭ goa·in daew·n dhŭ rooŭd dhe·ŭ throo dhŭ red ge·ŭt on dhŭ left aan·d soyd ev dhŭ wai·y.*

(3) *shu·r ŭnuf· dhŭ choyld)z gaun· strai·ŭt up tŭ dhŭ dooŭr ŭ)dhŭ rong aews,* (4) *wu· shi)l loykli foynd dhaat· drungk·n def sringk·ld fel·ŭr) ŭv dhŭ nai·ŭm ŭv Tum·us.* (5) *wi au·l noa·z ŭm veri wel.* (6) *wunt dh)oa·ld chaap· suon tai·ch [laa·n] ŭ not tŭ doo·)t ŭgin·, peew·ŭ thing!* (7) *luok)ee, ai·nt it treew [truew]?*

iii. Huntingdonshire.

In that part of Hu. which is s. of the n. *sum* line 1 the difference from Bd. is very slight, and there being no mixed *som* region, the change from *sum* to *suom* or *suo²m* is very sudden somewhere between Gt. Stukeley (2 nnw.Huntingdon) and Sawtry, only 6 or 7 miles further n.

Great Stukeley dt. (EP. p. 211).

(1) *soa·w oy saey, maeyts, yuo see naew dhŭt oy)m royt ŭbaew·t dhŭt litl gyal kum·in frŭm dhu skoo·l yin·dŭ.* (2) *shee)z guoin daew n dhŭ rooŭd dhe·ŭ, threew dhŭ red gyaeyt on dhŭ left aan·d soyd ŭ)dhŭ waey.* (3) *shooŭ ŭnuf· dhŭ choyld)z gaun· straiyt up teew dhŭ do·ŭ ŭ)dhŭ rong aew·s,* (4) *weeŭ shi)l chaa·ns teew foynd dhaat drungk·n deth sriv·ŭld fel·ŭ ŭ)dhŭ naeym ŭ Tum·us.* (5) *wi au·l on us noa·w·z im veri wel.* (6) *wunt dhŭ oa·wld chaap· soo·n tee·ch)ŭ not tŭ deew it ŭgen·, po·ŭ thing!* (7) *luok! aiynt it treew?*

Now if in this dt. we change *kum·in ŭnuf· up Tum·us wunt* into *kuo²m·in ŭnuo²f· uo²p Tuo²m·us wuo²nt*, the dt. will do for Sawtry, but *kum·in* is a word which does not regularly change. All n. of Sawtry, as Holme (2 n.Sawtry) *uo*, in the form *uo²* as in the M. div., replaces *u*. Hence we have a convincing proof that this change does not necessarily affect dialectal speech in any other respect. Although it has the transitional M. *uo²*, yet the speech of n.Hu. is certainly not M. in other respects.

iv. Northamptonshire.

The change in passing to m.Np. is almost imperceptible, as is shewn by the following dt.

Lower Benefield (3 w.Oundle) (EP. p. 218).

(1) *sow· aay saey, chaap·s, yŭ see· naew ŭz aayŭ [aay)m] rahyt ŭbaew·t dhaat litl wench kum·in frŭm dhŭ skoo·l dhe·ŭ.* (2) *shee·)z guo·in daew·n dhŭ roa·wd dhe·ŭ throo· dhŭ red gyaayt on dhŭ left aan·d*

saayd ŭ)dhŭ waay. (3) *bi aang·d, if dhŭ chaayld ai·nt gau·n strayt uo²p tŭ)dhŭ rong doaw·ŭ* [*aew·s*], (4) *wae·ŭ shee)l veri laayk fahynd dhaat· druo²ngk·n dɐf skyin·i chaap·* [*fel·ŭ*] *ŭ)dhŭ ne·ym ŭ Tom.* (5) *uo²s au·l naaw im veri wel.* (6) *wuo²nt dhŭ oaw·ld chaap· soo·n laaŭn)ŭ not tŭ doo· it ŭgyen·, poa·ŭ thing* [*wench*]. (7) *look· yŭ! ai·nt it treew?*

The long 'i' was here uncertainly dictated as *aay ahy*, and probably *oy* is the correct form, as this was obtained from most places in the neighbourhood.

v. Essex.

After this journey n. we start again from Ht. and go e. to Es., where all the ME. forms are intensified.

A- becomes *ey, aey, aay*, and the first letter of the alphabet is often called *aay*.

A′- is often *o·* or *u*, as 115 *o·m um* home. 86 *o·ts uts* oats, but in a few words is *oa·w*, as 92 *noa·w* know.

I′- varies, as *ahy oy auy*, and is hence kept clear of A-, as *taeym* tame. *toym* time.

U′- is generally *aew*.

V is replaced by *w*, an e. coast habit in Ke., Es., Nf. When in isolated cases *v* is heard to replace *w*, it seems to be only a 'refinement,' the speaker having acquired the power of saying *v*, and knowing that he ought to use it in most cases, but not having any natural guide, carries the correction too far, and intrudes *v* into words which should have *w*. I have never personally met with, or heard of others meeting with, a natural substitution of *v* for *w*, although it is commonly assumed in literature that where *v*=*w*, there also *w*=*v*. I got the following *w* words from Es.: *witl* victual. *winŭgŭ* vinegar. *weri* very. *woys* voice. *wes·lz* vessels.

Maldon (9 e.Chelmsford) dt. (EP. p. 223).

(1) *soaw· oy say, mayts, yaew· see nyaew· dhŭt oy)m royt ŭbaew·t dhat· lit·l gel* [*gal*] *ŭkum·in from dhŭ skoo·l yon·dŭ.* (2) *ŭt bee ŭgeeŭn daew·n dhŭ rooŭd dheeŭ throo dhŭ red gayt on dhŭ left an·d soyd ŭ)dhŭ way.* (3) *shooŭr ŭnuf· dhŭ choyld ŭz gau·n strayt up tŭ dhŭ dooŭr ŭ dhŭ rong aew·s,* (4) *weeŭ shee)ŭl loykli foynd dhat· drungk·n def sriv·ld fel·ŭr ŭ dhŭ naym ŭv Tom·us.* (5) *us au·l noa· im weri wel.* (6) *oa·nt dhŭ oa·ld chaap· soon tai·ch* [*laa·n*] *ŭ not tŭ duu it ŭgin·, poa·ŭ thing!* (7) *luok! ai·nt it treew?*

D 17 = SE. = South Eastern.

This contains all Mi., se. of Bu., s. of Ht., and sw. of Es, and hence all London n. of the Thames, together with its n., ne. and nw. suburbs. It is essentially a place where dialect could not grow up, because of the large mass of changing, and more or less educated population. But under the whole lies a ME. substratum which influences all above it. In the rural districts all the information I have been able to obtain, slight and unsatisfactory as it is, tends in this direction, and shews the speech to be a worn-out ME. dialect. But in North and East London, within the last 50 years apparently, especially Es. forms have obtained more and more root, and, if we may judge by what has happened in previous centuries, will perhaps in another 50 or 100 years give the tone to our speech. It is remarkable that in the American Colonies, afterwards the United States, a distinctly East Anglian character (see D 19) was introduced, and that in the Australian Colonies the whole speech is modelled upon the n. and e. London, or so-called Cockney habits, which are essentially ME., and especially Es., rather exaggerated than obliterated. Two of the most distinctive modern marks of Cockney pronunciation are asserted to be *bout reis* (leaving the diphthongs unanalysed) for *boa·t rai·s* boat race. I think that the real sounds seldom go beyond *boaw·t rae·ys*, which literary men delight to write as 'bout rice.' Both of these are ME. Neither of them were known to the compiler of 'Errors of Pronunciation,' 1817, and neither appear in Dickens's 'Pickwick,' where they would have made prime fun, nor in the early volumes of 'Punch.' Although I was myself born and passed my early life in the north of London, it is only of late years that they have forced themselves on my attention. They however now take the form of changing modern *ai· oa·* (or Ws. short open A and long A′) into *ei ou*, just as the XIVth century *ee oo* (or Ws. I′, U′) have become *ei, ou* in received speech. Of course it would lead to all manner of ambiguities if *ei, ou* were now used in both senses. Hence the tendency, well shewn in ME., but not so strongly developed in London, is to develope I′, U′ further into *oi, aew*. The last *aew* reduced to *ew* is already very prevalent, even among persons of considerable education, but *oi* seldom reaches further than *aay, ahy*. Thus, 'now I see the boat race,' which in received speech is *nou ei see· dhŭ boa·t rai·s*, has a tendency to become *naew· oy see· dhŭ bout reis*. Thus stated, the ME. relations are self-evident. Beyond this the treatment

of 'r, h, v' are considered strong marks. The 'r' is strictly ME., omitted after *aa·*, *au*, *u·*, *ŭ*, but euphonically introduced before a following vowel, even when there was no original *r*, and otherwise merely *ŭ*. This we have seen abundance of. The r^7 was a degradation of S. r^8, but becomes now a purism when not before a vowel, and otherwise a mere imperfection of speech. The permissive r^2 must also be considered as a convenient but little used purism, that is, an attempt to revive the written 'r' to the ear. The 'h' generally vanishes, or is used where not written, where the speaker is emphatic. This is common in all dialects, and is not at all distinctive of Cockney speech. The *w* for *v* seems to be a general east coast habit (pp. 35, 56). There is a peculiar thinness about *a* and *u*, which prevails in the best circles, but is odious to people from other parts of England, to whom ma^1n sounds as me^3n, and su^1m almost as se^3m, and in the 'Kaukneigh Awlmineck,' 1883, both sounds are represented by 'e,' as 'bed men' bad man, 'sem kezzins' some cousins. It is true I occasionally, but very rarely, hear ke^3b, be^3ngk cab, bank, but cannot recall other words. It seems that ma^1n, su^1m, are modern refinements, the real E. dialectal forms being ma^2n, ma^3n, and su^2m, for which *man*, *sum* are here written as sufficiently approximate forms. The M. forms are *maan·*, suo^2m, which are quite different, and sufficiently disagreeable to Southerners. It would be impossible to illustrate this mode of speech by any system of approximative writing, and hence the above remarks must suffice.

D 18 = NE. = North Eastern.

This district contains the whole of Cb. and Rt., and the intervening ne. part of Np.

The main distinction is in the A- words, which become *ai·* without any vanish or tendency to *ey*, thus *lai·m* lame, and neither *laiŭm* nor *lai·ym*, *ley·m*, except just at the borders of Hu., Bd., Ht., Es. The A′ words have also rather *oa·* than *oaw*, *oa·w*. The U′ words have however generally *aew*. Through the n. of Cb. runs the n. *sum* line 1, and hence north of this we always have *suom* or suo^2m in Cb., Np. and Rt.

This form of speech may be illustrated by a dt. from the extreme s. and another from the extreme n., both from dictation of natives. The intermediate Np. was carefully explored, but only wl. obtained. The character is essentially the same as that of the others.

Wood Ditton, Cb. (13e.Cambridge) dt. (EP. p. 250).

(1) *naew oy deew se·, tŭgedh·ŭ, yuw see naew, oy bi royt ŭbaew·t dhat eŭ litl gel* [*mau dhŭ*] *kum·ŭn frŭm dhat eŭ skeewl* [*dhŭ skeewl yundŭ, hin·dŭ*]. (2) *shee bi goa·in daewn dhŭ rod dheŭ, threew dhŭ red gaayt on dhŭ left han soyd ŭ)dhŭ rod.* (3) *sheewŭ ŭnaew· dhat choyld)z gon stroyt up tŭ dhŭ doa·ŭ ŭ)dhŭ rong haew·s,* (4) *weŭ shee)l hap·n foynd dhat drungk·n dif wiz·nd fel·ŭ, ŭ)dhŭ naiŭm ŭ Tumus.* (5) *wee au·l noa· ŭm wel enaew·* [*weri wel*]. (6) *oa·nt dhŭ oa·l chap seewn tai·ch* [*laa·n*] *shee not tŭ deew dhat ŭgin·, poa·ŭ thing!* (7) *luok, tŭgedh·ŭ, be·nt it treew?*

Notes.—(1) *mau·dhŭ* belongs properly to D 19, on which Wood Ditton borders. (4) *naiŭm* was *nai·m* at Cambridge.

Cottesmore, Rt. (4 nne.Oakham) dt. (EP. p. 255).

(1) *soa· oy sai·, buot·iz, yŭ sey nuw dhŭt oy)m royt ŭbuwt dhaat· lit·l gel kuom ŭn frŭm yon* [*yen*] *skeewl.* (2) *shey)z goaŭn duw·n dhŭ roa·d dheŭ throo dhŭ red gai·t on dhŭ left aan·d soyd ŭ)dhŭ wai·.* (3) *sheewŭr ŭnuof· dhŭ choyld ŭz gon strai·t uop tŭ dhŭ duo·ŭr ŭ)dhŭ rong aew·s,* (4) *weeŭ shey)l chans tŭ foyn dhat druongk·n def sriv·ld felŭ, ŭ)dhŭ nai·m ŭ Tom·us.* (5) *wee au·l noa· im weri wel.* (6) *woo·nt dhe oa·ld chaap· seewn tee·ch ŭ not tŭ doo it ŭgin·* [*ŭgen·*], *poa·ŭ thingk!* (7) *loo·k, ai·nt it troo?*

Notes.—(1) *soa· sai·* with no vanish. (1) *sey* and (2) *shey* for *see, shee*, are M. encroachments. (5) *weri*, at least inclined that way, but not quite certain; *wit·lz* victuals was the only *w* word about which my informant was sure.

D 19 = EE. = East Eastern.

This district contains the whole of the two counties of Nf. and Sf., generally known collectively as East Anglia. In intonation, the 'drant' of Nf. and the 'whine' of Sf. are well known, but like other intonations, they are difficult to understand, and practically impossible to symbolise. Nall (*Glossary*, p. 488) calls them "a shrill whining recitative, commonly called 'the Nf. drant' and 'the Sf. whine' (the latter the broader and more drawling intonation), the speaker's voice running up and down a half octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence." This gives very little information of any sort, and the exact meaning of the words is difficult to seize. This must therefore be left undescribed.

The transformation of O′ into French *ue* is, next to the intonation, usually considered as characteristic of EE. Thus we expect to hear 555 *shue·* shoe. 556 *tue·* too. 560 *skue·l* school. 561 *blue·m* bloom.

562 *mue·n* moon. 564 *sue·n* soon. *kue·l* cool. *tue·l* tool. *stue·l* stool. 556 & 586 *tue due·* to do. 588 *nue·n* noon. 589 *spue·*n spoon. *mue·ŭ* moor. 594 *bue·t* boot. *rue·t* root. When the vowel has been previously shortened, as in look, mother, Monday, book, took, good, blood, flood, stood, done, foot, soot, this change does not occur. Even the long vowel is occasionally unchanged, as in nose, floor. Now this change, whatever it may really be, is certainly very recent. The oldest English Latin Dictionary, the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' 1440, avowedly written in the English of this region, spells: schoo, scole, blome, mone, sone, brode (which does duty for both 'brood' and 'broad') coolynge, tool, stool, doon (inf. of *do*), noone, spone, moore, bote, rote, where it must be remembered that '*oo*' at that time meant glossic *oa·* or *ao·*, that is, long 'ō,' and not the glossic *oo*. The writer therefore clearly pronounced all these words with long *oa·*, and it was not till the end of the xv th and during the xvi th century that these words came to have *oo·*. In pronouncing this vowel many persons begin with an open mouth, producing *oo*^{2}, which commences with a sound vaguely like *ue* and ends with *oo*. This may possibly be the origin of the use of *eew* in Cb. and w.Sf., and some sound like *ue* in e.Nf. and e.Sf. There is no doubt that those on whom I relied for Nf. and Sf. pron., with one exception, did use some variety of *ue*, and even began *ue* occasionally with the mouth open, producing a kind of *ĕĕue* (written briefly *ue*^{4}) not unlike *eew*. The exception was a gardener, native of, but long absent from, Kimberley (10 wsw.Norwich), who said *treoŭth* truth, *teew* two, *truw* through, *sheewŭ* sure, *fyeowl* fool, *feow·* few, or something which I so appreciated. It is remarkable that when Mr. Hallam was exploring the boundaries of the s. *suom* line 2 in nw. Nf., and even when he had long passed it, he never found any *ue* to record. But he found *shoo shoo*^{2} shoe, *teew too*^{2} too, *skoo·l skoa·wl* school, *moo·n moa·wn* moon, *soo·n* soon, *deew doo*^{2} do, *duon* done, *noo*^{2}*n* noon. This is certainly very remarkable. ·My w.Sf. authority also repudiated *ue*, although he admitted it to be a Nf. sound, and said *teew* too, *noon·* noon, *truoŭth* truth. Now this *truoŭth* and the gardener's *treoŭth* may really have been *troo*^{2}*th*, and his *fyeowl*, *feow·*, with which analysis I was not satisfied at the time, may have been *foo*^{2}*l*, *foo*^{2}, with which, when I wrote from his dictation, I was not well acquainted. As this is a point which cannot be settled without a peregrination among the peasants of Nf. and Sf., to ascertain whether they say *ue*, *ue*^{4}, *eew*, or *oo*^{2}, the question must for the present be left undecided; but in the meantime there is a suspicion that *ue*, *ue*^{4} are frequently mishearings of ears accustomed to French sounds or their English appreciation. There is, however, a possibility

of their being developments of *oo*², of which *eew* is almost certainly a form, and is prevalent in Cb. and w.Sf.

A- words have *e·* *ae·*, as *lae·*m lame, and ÆG, EG words have *ey· ae·y*, at least in ne.Nf., as *nae·yl* nail.

A′ words have *oa·* without the vanish, as *boa·t* boat.

Many of the E- words have *e·*, as *spe·k* speak.

Long I′ words vary, as *uy, ahy*.

Long U′ words also vary as *uw aew*, but the latter is most general.

R is treated as usual in the E. div., and 'v' is regularly *w*, at least in Nf. It is disputed in Sf., but as it exists in Nf. and Es., it cannot well be absent in Sf.

There are some peculiar words and uses. *Maw·dhŭ+r*, or *maw·+r* is applied to women of all ages, the contracted form being chiefly for young girls. It seems to be the same word as 'mother,' often called *modh·ŭ* here (not *mudh·ŭ* as usual), and is spelled 'moder' in both senses in the 'Promptorium.' *Bau·* is applied to men of all ages, and even to women, but the word is not found in the 'Promptorium,' and its origin is uncertain. 'Together,' is used as the plural of *bau·* in addressing several persons. This is also the case in Cb., where also *maw·dhŭ* is sometimes used. 'Come to mine,' i.e. my house, 'he LIVE there, he DO,' are usages throughout the E. div.

i. The nw. variety is entirely in the mixed *som* region, both *sum* and *suo²m* are used. But the inhabitants are scarcely aware which is said. A woman of Middleton (5 se.King's Lynn) said *ku²p*, and her husband from Narborough (10 se.King's Lynn) said *kuo²p*, but they were not at all aware that they pronounced differently, till Mr. Hallam, with some difficulty, made them perceive it. In the following dt. from the last place named, *u* and not *uo²* is employed.

NARBOROUGH, Nf. (10 se.King's Lynn) dt. from a native. (EP. p. 263).

(1) *soa· uy sai·, tŭgidh·ŭ, look· e·ŭ, yoo see nuw dhŭt uy)m ruyt ŭbuw·t dhaat· lit·l maw·dhŭ kum·ŭn frŭm skoo·l yun·dŭ.* (2) *shee)z goa·ŭn duwn dhŭ roa·d dhe·ŭ troo² dhŭ red gyai·t on dhŭ left and suyd ŭ dhŭ wae·y.* (3) *uy)l bi bloa·wd, dhŭ lit·l maw·dhŭr ŭz gaun· straeyt up tŭ)dhŭ)rong doo·ŭ* [*uws*], (4) *we·ŭ shee)l verŭ luykli fuynd dhat drungk·n def fel·ŭ ŭz wi aw·l kaw·l oaw·ld Tom, ee)z gyet·n luyk ŭ skyel·itn, tŭgidh·ŭ.* (5) *wi aw·l noa·w him ver·u we·l.* (6) *wo·nt dhŭ oaw·ld chap soo·n tee·ch ŭ fŭ not tŭ doo· it en·i mo·ŭ, poo·ŭ maw·dhŭ!* (7) *look· e·ŭ! it)s troo² wot uy se·d.*

Notes.—The following omitted words were pronounced afterwards: *mai·ts* mates, *gel* girl, *shoo²ŭ* sure, *chuyld* child, *chaa·ns* chance, *shrimps shruwd, nai·m* name, *thing*. The *uy* (or *u²y*) tended at times to *a²y* or *a³y*.

ii. ne.Nf. variety. Here and in s Nf. no *suom* or *suo²m* occurs, but only *sum*, so that the separation is very sharp. My information came from Stanhoe (8 sw. Wells-next-the-Sea), where only *sum* is used, but *suo²m* is found at Snettisham, only 8 w.Stanhoe, and at Hunstanton, only 8 nw. Stanhoe. The Nf. treatment of 'ou, ow' is peculiar, and Forby (East Anglian Glossary) recognises three forms, which he does not describe intelligibly. My informant recognised only two, apparently *u²w*, *u³w*, of these *u²w* is regular for A′W, and *u³w* for U′, EOW, EA′W, thus: *shi sat oa·vŭ dhi fu³yr ŭ su³w·in ŭ pok·ut-hangkŭchŭ, ŭn dhi faa·dhŭ, ·hee went u³wt tŭ su²w dhi koaŭn*, she sat over the fire a sewing a pocket-handkerchief, and the father, ·he went out to sow the corn. The *u³w* approaches in sound to a faint *ew*, but I often found it difficult to distinguish it from *u²w*, though my informant never failed to feel and know the difference (EP. p. 268).

There were also two forms of I′, the regular *u³y* and an occasional *aay*, *u²y*, which I could not classify, thus: *u³y* I, *chu³yld* child, *blu²ynd* blind, *gru²ynd* grind, *fu²ynd* find, *tu³ym* time (EP. p. 266).

O′ was regularly *ue²*, *ue⁴* in my informant's pronunciation, yet Mr. Hallam heard *oo²* at Stanhoe.

ÆG was regularly *ae·y*, as *nae·yl* nail.

'Thr-' became *tr*, as *tree· trip·ŭni tridz*, three threepenny threads.

W was always used for *v*, but not conversely.

The following especial words, besides a complete wl. and phrases, were dictated by my informant (EP. p. 264):

wu²n, tue², tree, fu²w·ŭ, fu³yv, sik (not *siks*), *sav·n, ae·t, nu³yn, tan, lav·n, twalv, thu²t·i, hu²ndrŭd*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 30, 100.

hee u²ld ŭ stuon at)ŭm, he hurled a stone at them.

fae·t lit·l mau·dhŭ, fete (pretty) little girl.

lat·ŭ, noavam·bŭ, disam·bŭ, tam·pŭ, brad ŭn chee·z, letter, November, December, temper, bread and cheese.

u³w d)yŭ fe·ŭ tŭ due² ? how do you fare to do? This 'fare,' the same word as in 'farewell,' is in very common use in a variety of senses.

ŭ re·ŭ fantee·g, ŭ fu³w brau·th, a rare state of mind, a few (some) broth.

ru²f, a hau·n ŭ beeŭ—kmaa·dhŭ, wae·yz, roof, a horn of beer—(to horses) come-hither, (go) ways.

chach·mŭn, ŭ lai·s ŭ baa·dz, ŭ lai·sh ŭ hu³wndz, churchmen, a leash of birds, a leash of hounds.

To which may be added the following dt.

STANHOE (*Stan·ŭ*) dt. (EP. p. 264).

(1) *soa aay sae·y, mae·ts, yu²w see nu³w dhŭt aay)m ru³yt ŭbu³wt dhaat· lit·l mau·dhŭ ku²m·ŭn from dhŭ skue⁴l yon·dŭ.* (2) *shee·)z ŭgoa·ŭn du³wn dhŭ roa·wd dhai·ŭ, true² dhŭ red gyet on dhu left haan·d su³yd ŭv dhŭ waey·.* (3) *sue²ŭr ŭnu²f· dhŭ maw·dhŭ hŭ gon straey·t u²p tŭ dhŭ doo·ŭr ŭ dhŭ rong u³ws,* (4) *wai·ŭ shee)l chaa¸ns tŭ faaynd dhat dru²ngk·n def shriv·ld fu²l·ŭ ŭ dhŭ ne·ym a Tom·us.* (5) *wee au·l nu²w im wer·i wel.* (6) *woa·nt dhŭ oaw·ld chap sue²n tai·ch ŭ not tŭ due²)it ŭgen·, puo·ŭ thing!* (7) *luok)ŭ, ai·nt it true⁴?*

iii. s.Nf. variety. The differences between this and the last are almost none. I give examples which were dictated to me in and about Norwich in 1868. I was unable to hear the distinctions *aay u²y u³y, u²w u³w*, and write simply *uy, uw*, and also *ue* for *ue²* (EP. p. 276).

1. *uy sai·, bau, due yue see dhat dhŭ mai·vish nap·in dhat dhŭ dodmŭn on ŭ ston·?* I say, mate, do you see that there thrush napping that there snail on a stone? *Yue* should probably be *yuw*.
2. A. *doa·n)sŭn hul·in!* don't stand (go on) hurling (i.e. throwing, the word commonly used).
   B. *hue·)z ŭ hul·in?* who is a-hurling?
   A. *·yuw wŭz ŭ hul·in,* ·you was a-hurling.
   B. *·uy waw·nt ŭ hul·in,* ·I was)not a-hurling.
   A. *tel yuw yŭ ·wuz, fau yuw hit mŭ in dhŭ uy widh ŭ gue·zbŭri,* tell you you was, for you hit me in the eye with a gooseberry. [The *ue·* in the last word extra long.]
3. *waw·t ŭ yŭ goa·in tŭ dhŭ faa· fau, bau, widh dhem dhŭ ship?* What are you going to the fair for, mate, with them there sheep?
4. *dhŭ ship iz plan·yan wen it fe·ŭ tue bee kaaynd ŭ duz·i.* The sheep is 'plaignant' when it fares to be kind of dizzy. This *kaaynd ŭ*, usually written 'kinder,' is the origin of the American word so written.
5. *uy waw·nt yŭ, hee ka³nt du)t.* I warrant you, he can't do)it.
6. *doo·t raa¸n, bau? yes, it due·.* Does it rain, mate? yes, it does.
7. A. *waay dao·nt yŭ paa·)mee dhat)dhŭ tue· paew·nd yŭ ao·)mee fŭ dhem dhŭ tue· ship?* Why don't you pay)me that there two pound you owe)me for them there two sheep?

B. *·uy dao·nt ao· yuw nao· tue· paew·nd.* I don't owe you no two pound.

A. *yuu due·*, you do. [Goes on smoking.]

B. *uy)d nok dhut dhŭ puyp aew·t ŭ yo·ŭ maew·th, if uy daa·ŭ!* I'd knock that there pipe out of your mouth, if I dare.

A. *aa·! yuw)ŭ daa·k ŭnuf·, Hin·dri, bau, yuw)ŭ blak ŭnuf·, yuw ·wuod, ai· yuw daa·ŭ, but yuw daa·sŭnt.* Ah! you are dark enough, Andrew, mate, you are black enough, you ·would if you dare, but you durst'nt. [Bangs down his fist, upsets table and breaks glasses.]

B. *dou·, bau, yuw)v dun·)it naew·, ai·nt)yŭ? yuw'l hav tŭ pae· fŭ dhat naew·, bau.* There, mate, you've done it now, haven't you? you'll have to pay for that now, mate. [Fierce altercation, during which my informant said that he escaped.]

8. Street cries heard repeatedly at Norwich: *naiŭě blao·tŭz eeŭ, fahyn bloat·ŭz, yaa·mŭth bloaytŭz.* New bloaters here, fine bloaters, Yarmouth bloaters. There were three different vendors, and each pronounced 'bloaters' differently. *meeŭlk! muŭlk foyn!* milk, milk fine.

iv. e.Sf. variety. The difference from Nf. is here very slight. The following was dictated to me:

Framlingham (9 nne.Woodbridge), Woodbridge, and Stowmarket (16 ne.Woodbridge). (EP. p. 279.)

(1) *wel, naa·bŭ, yuw ŭn hee mŭ buoth laa·f, hue[4] ke·ŭ?* (2) *fue[4] men daay koz dhe·ŭ laa·ft ŭt, wee· nao·, daoŭnt wee?* (3) *jes hoa·d yŭ noyz, bau·ŭ.* (4) *ŭ)m saa·tin aay heeŭd ŭm sai·ŭ, dhat ŭ did, sue[4]ŭr ŭnuw·,* (5) *dhŭt dhŭ yung·gist sun hizself, ŭ greŭt buoy ŭ naayŭn, nue[4])z faa·dhŭz voays dheeŭr ŭn dhen, ŭn aa)d trust)ŭm tŭ speŭk dhŭ true[4]th en·i de·y, ·dhat a ·wuod.* (6) *ŭn dh)ao·d wuom·ŭn asel·f ŭl tel en·i on)yŭ, ef yoŭ)ŭl oan·i ask)ŭ, oa·nt shee?* (7) *tue[4] ŭ three taaymz uov·ŭ,* (8) *haew·, we·ŭr ŭn wen she faew·nd dhŭ drungk·n bee·st shee kaw·l ŭ huz·bŭnd.* (9) *shee see· im ŭdh ŭr ao·n aayz ŭle·ŭn strecht on dhŭ graew·nd in iz Sun·di kloo·z, kloos· bi dhŭ doo·ŭr ŭ dhŭ aew·s daew·n ŭgin· dhŭ kaw·nŭr ŭ dhŭ le·ŭn hin·dŭ.* (11) *un dhat dhe·ŭ hap·nd jes ŭz shee ŭn ŭ daa·tŭr in law· kum thruw dhŭ bakyaad aa·tŭ dhai·)d hung aew·t dhŭ wet kluo·z, wun wosh·ŭn de·ŭ,* (12) *waayl dhŭ kit·l wŭz ŭ baaylŭn fŭ tee.* (13) *ŭn dii yŭ noa·w? aay niv·ŭ hee·ŭd noa moo·ŭr, ŭn aay dao·nt wont nudh·ŭ, dhe·ŭ naew·!* (14) *ŭn soaw· ŭ)m ŭ goa·ŭn huom tŭ sup·ŭ. guod naayt.*

The following brief examples were dictated to me, together with a full wl. from Southwold (12 sw.Lowestoft on the coast) (EP. p. 284).

1. *mul·ŭ pe·ŭz, gue·zbrez, rau·sbrez,* mellow (always used for ripe) pears, gooseberries, raspberries.
2. *aa· yuw ŭgau·n tŭ chuch tŭde·y?* are you a-going to church to-day?
3. *wue·z dhat? dhŭ ne·ŭshŭnŭl skue·l te·ŭchŭ,* who's that? the National School teacher.
4. *ŭ ge·ŭl frŭm dhŭ suthe·ŭst, shey)z drip·ŭn wat, ey wau·nt,* a gale from the South-East, she's dripping wet, I warrant.
5. *ha· yuw sin maay yung)ŭn? hey)ŭ bin ŭ plai·yŭn ŭn troo·ntŭn is mau·nŭn,* have you seen my young 'un? he has been a-playing and truanting this morning.
6. *list, wuol)yŭ, put dhis kil·ŭ in dhŭ wesh·ŭs, ŭn git dhŭ big baaylŭ fŭ dhŭ sue·p,* listen, will you, put this cooler (washtub) in the washhouse, and get the big boiler for the soup.
7. *ey uld ŭ stuon ŭgin· dhu bau·z ŭn mau·z,* he hurled a stone against the boys and girls.
8. *aay)m ŭgau·n ŭmaa·ketŭn tŭnaay·t wi maay oaw·d man, ey)z ut iz le·g,* I'm a going a-marketing to night with my old man, he)z hurt his leg.
9. *maay mudh·ŭ kap mey t)uom tŭ nus dhŭ be·ŭbi,* my mother kept me at)home to nurse the baby.
10. *wus ŭn ·at, t)e·nt noa· foa·t ŭ maayn, git ŭ trip·ŭni trid, ŭn doa·nt tred oa·vŭ dhŭ trosh·ŭl,* worse than that, it is not no fault of mine, get a threepenny thread, and don't tread over the threshold.

v. w.Sf. The following abridged cs. is from dictation:

Pakenham (5 e.ne. Bury St. Edmund's) (EP. p. 287).

(1) *wel, bau, yuw ŭn hii mŭ bao·th ŭn yŭ la³f. heew ke·ŭ?* (2) *feew fao·ks dahy threew bin la³·ft a³t, wee noa· dhat doa·nt us, tŭgidh·ŭ? laaykli bee)ŭt?* (3) *jest huw·d yŭ nahyz, tŭgidh·ŭ.* (4) *ahy)m saa·tin ŭ heeŭd ŭm sa·, ·dhat ŭ ded, seew·ŭ ŭnuw·,* (5) *dhŭt dhŭ yung·es sun izsel·f ŭ grit boy ŭ nahyn yŭr uwd, noa·d iz faa·dhŭz tung ŭt wunst, ŭn ahy)d trust ·hee tŭ spe·k dhŭ truoŭth en·i daay, ·dhaat ŭ wuod.* (6) *ŭn dhŭ uwd uom·ŭn hŭsel·f ŭl tel en·i on yŭ, ef yuw)l oan·i aks)ŭ, see ef shŭ doa·nt,* (7) *teew ŭ three tahymz ov·ŭ,* (8) *haew· we·ŭ ŭn wen shee faew·n dhaat· drungk·n be·st she kau·l ŭ ma·n.* (9) *shu see· him ov ŭr ao·n ahyz le·in strecht ŭ dhŭ graew·n in ŭz guod Sun·di koa·t, kloo·s ŭgin· dhŭ dau·r ŭ dhŭ haew·s, daew·n ŭ dhŭ kau·nŭr ŭ hin laayn.* (11) *ŭn dhaat· hap·n ŭz shee· ŭn ŭ duw·tŭluw kum threew dhŭ bak yaa·d*

frŭm hang·in aew·t dhŭ wet kloa·z ŭv ŭ wau·shin daay, (12) *taaym dhŭ kit·l wŭr ŭ baaylin fŭ te·*. (13) *ŭn ahy oa·nt tel noa· lahyz, ŭ niv·ŭ laa·nt nŭ mau· nŭ dhis, ŭn ŭ doa·nt wont teew nudh·ŭ, dhe·ŭ naew·!* (14) *ŭn soa· ahy)m ŭgoo·in hoa·m tŭ git mŭ sup·ŭ. guod nahyt, tŭgidh·ŭ.*

The great difference between this and the e.Sf. was recognised by my informant. In the first place there is no *ue*, at most *eew*, as *teew* two, *heew* who, or only *oo* as *noon·* noon for *nue·n*. In the case of *truo·ŭth* truth, Southwold had *troa·ŭth*. *duw·tŭluw*, for daughter-in-law, is a very singular formation. The conversion of Southwold *le·ŭn ne·ŭm*, lane name, into *laay·n naay·m*, although exactly what happens in Ht., is remarkable, because Cb., which lies between, has no such change. The e.Sf. A′ words *huom huol*, home whole, are now *hao·m hoal·*. The e.Sf. EA words *oa·d*, old hold, and *toa·d* told, become *uw·d, huw·d, tuw·d*. The w.Sf. *sa· ŭwa·* say away, seems to be a narrowing of the older form *saa· ŭwaa·*, on the way to *sai· ŭwai·* as in rec. sp. The constructions 'don't us, trust he, be it,' are S. usages, for which it is difficult to account. My informant had no knowledge of S. usages.

IV.

THE MIDLAND DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

This comprises D 20 to D 29, all the country lying between the n. b. of the W., S. and E. div. and the northern *dheeth* line 5, stretching right across England from sea to sea. The M. counties, which occupy this large tract of country, are first Li., which is quite distinct in character from the rest (see D 20 below); secondly, the NM. (North Midland) group, s. and m.La., n.Db., s. and sw.Yo., D 21, 22, 23, and 24; thirdly, the MM. (Mid Midland) group, Ch., n.St., s.Db. and Nt., D 25, 26, 27; and fourthly, the SM. (South Midland) counties, containing portions of Fl. and Dn. in Wales, e.Sh., m. and s.St., n.Wo., w.Wa., Le., D 28, 29. The last three sections are closely related, yet there is no one positive character by which even these can be distinguished. Negatively all four sections are marked by the absence of the characters which distinguish the S., W., E., and N. divisions, so that in passing from any one of these divisions into any part of the M., the traveller feels that he has come among a new race of people.

There are some peculiar vowels and vowel fractures which are of great importance, excluding D 20, Li., where the vowel fractures are numerous, but of another character altogether. The vowel *ù* or *uo*^{2} we have already met with, but it is peculiarly characteristic of the M. div., and the only peculiarity common to all the counties. But as it extends s.-wards to line 2, into parts of S. and E. div., and n.-wards into the N. div., it cannot be esteemed a mark of M., as against them. But beyond the n.b. of M. in D 30, it is replaced by *uo*^{1}, the common received 'u' in 'pull' *puol.* Indeed the change probably occurs in the n.m. parts of D. 24, but as *uo*^{1} *uo*^{2} are so commonly confused, I am not able to speak with certainty. We find *uo*^{2} occurring in the w. and s. of D 24, and *uo*^{1} in the EN. or D 30.

The vowel fractures are *ée* or *ee*^{3}, and *óo* or *oo*^{2}, and their varieties, and the varieties of the diphthongs *aay*, *aaw*. The fracture *ée* or *ee*^{3} consists in beginning with *i* and passing on to *ee*, so that fully written

it would be *i·ĕĕ*, and might also be written *iy*, which will here be used. When the speaker has once begun the sound too deep, he or those who learn from him are ready to take it deeper, and thus the series *iy*, *ey*, *aey*, *ay*, *a'y*=*a³y*, *aay*, *ahy*, *auy*, is generated with numerous intermediates. All these forms exist in M. speech, as substitutes for an original I′. But that is not all. As in the E. we found *ey* generated from *e·ŭ*, so here we have the reverse, and *aay* generates *aaŭ*, and then the *ŭ* being worn away, simple *aa·* results, and this may become *au·*. We have therefore the extraordinary result of *aa* or *au* representing I′, see D 22.

The Ws. E′=*ai*, *e·* produced *ee*, possibly by a process like *e· eŭ ey iy ee*, of which we find no trace, though we know that the change of *ai·* or *e·* to *ee* was constantly going on in the xvth century, and the use of both *ai·* and *ee·* in neighbouring forms of speech, in such a word as 'speak' *spai·k spee·k*, is constantly found in the M. div. From *ee* then we get *iy*, *ey*, *aey*, beyond which the evolution does not go. But in *aey* we have reached a form of E′ which is also a form of I′, as in *graeyn*, *waeyf*, green, wife, both common in M.

One of the most striking M. changes is limited to D 25, 26, 29. The A- naturally produces *ai·*, but in a great part of Ch. this *ai·* passes into *ee*. On the other hand ÆG, EG, very commonly pass over to *ee*, although some *ai·* remains. Thus in some parts of Ch. 'tale, tail' are distinguished as *tai·l*, *tee·l* respectively, in other parts they are confused as *tee·l*, as in received speech they are confused as *tai·l* or *tai·yl*. Taken in conjunction with the change of E′, EO′, into *ey*, or *aey*, this produces to a Londoner the effect of 'saying' with the eyes and 'seeing' with the lips, instead of the reverse.

The intermediate forms of the change of Ws. U′ to *aaw* are preserved in the N. div., and will be there considered. But beginning with *aaw* we find many changes. First *aa* may undergo a change to *a'*, and next *aa*, *a'* may be 'narrowed' to *uu*, *u*, so that we have *aaw*, *a'w*, *uuw*, *uw*. Of these *aaw* and *uuw* are very provincial forms, coexisting in D 21, and *a'w*, *uw* are both common received pronunciations. Then the *ŏŏ* (=the diphthongal *w*) may be worn to *ŭ*, so that *aaw* produces *aaŭ* with the finer forms *a'ŭ*, *aeŭ*, *eŭ*, all found. After this the *ŭ* may be entirely dropped, and *aa·*, *a·*, *ae·*, result. Thus 'house' may become *aa·s*, as in Leeds, D 24, or *a·s*, *ae·s*, in s.La., D 22. We have therefore U′ and I′ both falling into *aa·* in existent varieties, in which transformation nothing but observation would make us believe. Instead, however, of *ŭ* being dropped, it may fall into *ĭ* (written *y* in diphthongs), so that *aaĭ*, *aay*, results, and one of the common forms of I′ becomes the common form of U in Ch. and n.St., D 25. To hear

house called *aa·s* in D 24, *a·s* or *ae·s* in D 22, and *aays* in D 25, without the slightest trace of the original U′=*oo*, is strikingly strange. But these are every-day habits not thought strange at all on the spot.

The O short is apt to develope into *aoŭ*, and this to become *aoy*, so that 'coalhole' occasionally in D 22 and frequently in D 24 becomes *kaoyl-haoyl*, generally confused with *kauyl-hauyl*, but really not so broad. This is very characteristic of the clothing districts of s.Yo. in D 24.

But some of the most remarkable changes arise from O′ as in 'moon, spoon.' We have to take it in the form *oo·*, which it generally reached in the xv th and xvi th centuries, and like as the changes of E′, after becoming *ee*, differ from those of I′, which was originally *ee*, so the changes of this *oo·* representing O′ differ from those due to U′, which was originally *oo·*. A few words, such as 'two, who,' becoming *oo·* from original A′=*aa·*, follow the same changes. The origin of all the changes also lies in an incorrect beginning of the vowel. But this time it is begun too high, instead of too low. Just as in D 19, which the reader should consult (p. 60), the mouth is too wide open for *oo*, and hence a strange sound not unlike *eo* at first hearing is produced, which I here write *oe*², rapidly falling into *oo*. The result, written *óo* or *oo*², is a very unstable combination, striking the ear at different times as *ĕŏoo*, *ŏoo*, *uŏŏ*, *uuŏŏ*, and actually so taken and appropriated in neighbouring districts, and by different speakers in the same district. In D 19 we found the confusion was rather with *eew*, *ue·*. The last confusion does not seem to occur in the M. districts. The word for 'she' in s.La., Db., Ch., is generally written 'hoo.' There is of course no *h*, and the *oo* is rare. The common form is *oo*² in s.La., n.Db. and Ch. But *uw* is the form in s.Db., and *iw* in Le., thus 'hoo, moon' become *oo·*, *oo*², *uw*, *iw*, and *moo·n*, *moo*²*n*, *muwn*, *miwn*.

The aspirate, continually peserved by dialect writers used to the received 'hour, honour,' is as much ignored in all words by dialect speakers, as it is in these two by all 'polite' speakers. There is no sign of its being left out. It is merely treated as non-existent. And this absence of aspirate extends into non-dialect speaking classes in the M. div. A few put the aspirate in wrongly, but this is comparatively rare. Of course 'wh' is called *w*. This penetrates everywhere, being quite received speech in the S. This, however, is not the omission of an aspirate, but the use of a 'voiced' for a 'voiceless' letter, as *v* for *f*, thought so strange in D 4.

The letter R before a vowel is very slightly trilled, but when it does not precede a vowel, I cannot detect any trill at all. The Midland people consider that they pronounce it as a consonant both

before and after a vowel, and not as an *ŭ*. It is so little felt as a consonant by the listener, that as a rule I am unable to detect it more than in London speech. If the reverted r^8 has the tip of the tongue brought a little more forward so as not to point either to the throat or lips, we get the 'point rise' r^7, and if it is then flattened-down pointing to the teeth, we produce an interruption of sound which I write r^{10}, and call 'flat *r*.' The whole tongue is higher than for *u* (not *uu*, that is u^1 not u^2), but flat or level, and hence the sound of *u* is checked. This I imagine to be the M. *r*, if such a thing distinct from *u* exists. It is quite certain that a Londoner may treat the M. *r* as he treats his own (slightly trilled before a consonant, omitted after *aa·*, *au·*, and not distinct from *ŭ*, *u*, after other vowels), without being in the slightest degree unintelligible or foreign. But in deference to Mr. Hallam, my chief M. authority, who considers the M. 'r' identical with the usual 'standard' r (if there is one), I shall here write this *r* as simple *r* when not before a vowel, and shall use *ŭr*, *ur*, *uur*, where I only hear *ŭ*, *u·*, *uu·*. In some cases Mr. Hallam omits the *r* when not preceding a vowel. In Li., D 20, no *r* whatever seems to be recognised as distinct from *ŭ*. I doubt whether *r* can be recognised in Le. In s.Yo. it is certainly quite lost after *aa·*, *au·*, *uu*.

The only point of construction to which attention need be drawn is the use of the verbal plural in *-en*, usually contracted to *-n* after a vowel, and much used in a contracted form with auxiliaries, thus *wi noa·n*, we know, *aan· yoa?* have you? *wuon dhi?* will they? *duon wi?* do we? This verbal pl. in *-en* is regular in the w. parts of M., but decreases in frequency as we proceed e. In Le. and Nt. it has almost disappeared, in the m. of D 24 it is not used, in the w. and s. of D 24 there are traces of it, but there are none in D 20, Li. On the other hand, it is strong in D 14, which is not in the M. div. at all, and is in other respects unlike M. This verbal pl. in *-en*, although thus preserved in the M. div. and in D 14, is not a sign of distinct dialect, it is merely a survival, a part of our old language, which has been lost elsewhere, and hence must not be insisted upon as a character. In this respect it is like *uo*, *oo·* for U, U′, which were universal in the XIV th century.

The definite article is *dhŭ dhi* in D 20, 28, 29. In D 24 it is almost always *t'* suspended, that is, the tongue is kept for a sensible time in the position for *t* without any sound being heard. This effect is, when possible, produced by hanging on a *t* to the preceding letter, and pausing upon it without dropping the tongue, and without ceasing to make an effort to utter voice, so that when the tongue is removed to another position, there is a perceptible influence of the

preceding *t* position. Thus *int kaart* is quite different from *in)t' kaart* or *in tŭ kaart*, and we may even have this *t'* initial as *t'kaart*, where the *t'*, though absolutely mute, becomes effective by its alteration of the glide from *k* on to the next vowel. Similarly *in)t' aas* in the house (Leeds), is distinct from *int aas*, or *in taas*, and *t' aas* is distinct from *taas*. It is only by hearing this *t'* in actual use that its peculiar character can be felt. But the key to the whole is that 'suspension' is marked by the grave accent.

In D 21, 22, 25, the normal form of the article is voiceless *th*, which produces an audible hiss without any admixture of voice, as *th)maan·*, *th)du²g*, *th)a·s*, the man, the dog, the house (sw.La.). But this custom is often varied by using *dh* before vowels and voiced consonants, in pronouncing which no *ŭ* must be inserted, thus *dh)maan·*, *dh)dŭg·*, *dh)a·s*. The use of *dhŭ*, *dhi*, is exceptional.

The verb substantive is 'I am,' usually *au·)m*, *o)m*, and this forms a marked distinction in the n. parts of M., as against the 'I is,' *aay)z*, of the N. div. in n.La. and Yo. The 'I be' of the S. is not much used, except in the negative 'I be not,' *aa)bai·nt*. And the form 'I are' is apparently unknown.

In vocabulary note the use of 'hoo' for 'she' in D 21, 22, 25, 26, variously pronounced as *oo*, *oo²*, *uuw*, *iw*, in different districts, and its change into *shoo shoa shŭ* in D 24, and finally *shee* elsewhere. It is very common, however, to use *uu·*, usually accepted as *uur* ($r=r^{10}$), and written 'her,' and considered as the acc. case used for the nom. It is possible that this is not the case, and 'hoo, shoo, her,' *oo²*, *shoo*, *uu·*, may all be phonetic descendants of the Ws. 'heó' having the same meaning.

These preliminary remarks will prepare the reader for the following detailed explanations and illustrations of the districts separately.

D 20 = BM. = Border Midland.

This district comprises the whole co. of Li. and nothing more. It is homogeneous in pron. except that a small portion of n.Li. lies to the n. of the s. *hoos* line 6, in which all the U′ words are pronounced with *oo*, whereas in the rest of Li. they are pronounced with *ou*, in one of the forms *aew*, *uuw*, *aaw*, *ahw*, *ow*. My authorities being persons of education, and hence only imitating dialect speakers, are not quite agreed as to which form is general. It is usual to consider three varieties, i. s.Li., up to a little n. of Sleaford (11 ne.Grantham), ii. m.Li., thence to the s. *hoose* line 6, iii. n.Li., n. of the last to the Humber.

The m.Li. is interesting as being the region to which Lord Tennyson's Li. poems refer, except that the Northern Farmer Old Style was, after writing, altered in the U′ words, which were made intentionally to have *oo*, though there are some slips.

The great and marked character of Li. pron. is the abundance of fractures. Nearly every word is liable to have its vowel shared with *ŭ*. This Lord T. writes 'ä' thus 'daäy, weeäk, boäth,' meaning *dai·ŭ* or *de·ŭ*, *wee·ŭk*, *boa·ŭth*, day, weak, both, and sounding so far as the vowel is concerned precisely as rec. 'dare, fear, more,' when the latter is not called *mau·ŭ*. This is so much the case that Li. people themselves, who always treat 'r' in the same way when they do not entirely omit it, in order to convey the Li. pronunciation of 'day, weak, both,' write in an 'r,' thus *dair*, *weerk*, *boarth*, was sent me as the proper glossic representation of these words. These fractures are by the natives considered only as 'drawls.' The Li. man speaks slowly and heavily, but drawling should only mean continuing the vowels for some time, not sliding off into an entirely new vowel.

Lincolnshire cwl.

The following word list is compiled from two, both given me vivâ voce, one from the s. and one from the n. Where not otherwise specified the pron. is common to both regions, and may be inferred also to prevail in m.Li.; when a word was contained in only one and not both of the original lists, n. or s. is prefixed. Only a selection of the words contained in those lists is given, and it must not be supposed that when a pronun. is marked n. or s., it does not also occur in s. or n. respectively, but merely that my information is deficient. Throughout, *e*, *uo* mean e^3, uo^3; *h* is written in when given me, but should properly, I believe, be always omitted; and +*r* at the end means that *r* is added when a word beginning with a vowel follows (EP. pp. 291, 313).

A- 4 s. *tek*, n. *ta'k* *te·ŭk* take. 5 s. *mek*, n. *ma'k* *me·ŭk* make. *te·ŭl* tale. *le·ŭm* lame. 21 *ne·ŭm* name.

A: 43 *ha'nd* hand. 56 *wesh* wash.

A: *or* O: 58 n. *fra'* from. 64 n. *rong* wrong.

A′ 67 s. *goa*, n. *goa·ŭ* go. 74 *too* two. 76 *too·ŭd* a toad. s. *moo·ŭ*+*r*, n. *moa·ŭ*+*r* more. 86 s. *oo·ŭts*, n. *oa·ŭts* *wots* oats. 92 s. *noa*, n. *nau·* to know.

A′: 104 s. *roo·ŭd*, n. *roa·ŭd* a road. 113 s. *hul*, n. *oa·ŭl* whole [h in s. always pronounced in this word]. 115 s. *hum* *oo·ŭm*, n. *oa·ŭm* home. s. *boo·ŭn*, n. *boa·ŭn* bone. s. *nuon*, n. *noa·ŭn* none. 124 s. *stoo·ŭn*, n. *stoa·ŭn* a stone.

Æ- 138 *fe·ŭdhŭ*+*r* father. 142 s. *snaayl* [commonest], n. *sneel*, s.n. *sne·ŭl* snail. 143 *te·ŭl* tail. 152 s. *waat·ŭ*+*r*, n. *wa't'ŭ*+*r* water.

Æ: 161 s. *dai*, n. *de·ŭ* day. 172 *gres* grass.

Æ′- 182 n. *see·ŭ* sea. 183 *tee·ŭch* teach. s. *ree·ŭd* read. s. *lee·ŭv* leave. 190 s. *kee* key. 193 s. *tlee·ŭn* clean. 194 *eni* any. 195 *meni* many. s. *chee·ŭz* cheese. 200 *wee·ŭt* wheat.

Æ′: 205 s. *thred thrid*, n. *three·ŭd* thread. *tle·ŭ* clay. 213 s. *ai·dhŭ+r*, s.n. *e·ŭdhŭ+r* either. s. *de·ŭl*, n. *dee·ŭl* deal=portion. 218 s. *shee·ŭp* sheep. 223 s. *dhee·ŭ+r* there.

E- 232 s. *bre·ŭk*, n. *bree·ŭk* break. 233 *spee·ŭk* speak. s. *wee·ŭv* weave. 241 *re·ŭn* rain. 243 n. *ple·ŭ* play. 251 *mee·ŭt* meat.

E: 261 s. *se·ŭ* say. 262 *we·ŭ* way. 265 s. *stre·ŭt*, n. *strai·t* straight.

E′- 290 s. *hee* he. 299 s. *gree·ŭn* green. 300 s. *keep* keep.

E′: 305 *hoy* high. 312 s. *hee·ŭ+r* here. 314 *hee·ŭd* heard.

EA- 320 s. *kaa+r*, n. *ke·ŭ+r* to care.

EA: s. *laaf·*, n. *la'f* laugh. 324 s. *e·ŭt* eight. 326 *oa·d* old. 328 *koa·d* cold. s.n. *kau·f*, n. *kaa·f* a calf. 334 *e·ŭf* half. 335 *au·l* all. 346 s. *ge·ŭt*, n. *ye·ŭt* gate.

EA′- 347 s. *hed*, s.n. *hee·ŭd* head. 348 s. *ahy* eye. 349 s. *feew* few.

EA′: 350 s.n. *dee·ŭd*, s. *ded* dead. 351 s. *led*, n. *lee·ŭd* lead [metal]. 353 s. *bred* bread. 355 s.n. *dee·ŭf*, s. *def* deaf. 357 s. *dhuf*, n. *dhoa·ŭ* though. 360 s. *tee·ŭm* team. *bee·ŭn* bean. 366 s. *gre·ŭt grit*, n. *gree·ŭt* great. s. *deth*, n. *dee·ŭth* death.

EI- 372 n. *aay ai·* aye.

EO: 390 s.n. *shuod*, s. *shuold* should. s. *yuong* young. 396 s. *wuk* work. 399 s. *broyt*, n. *braayt* bright. 402 *laa·n* learn. s. *staa+r* star.

EO′- 411 s. *three·* three. 412 s. *shee·* she. 420 s. *fuo·ŭ+r* four.

EO′: 424 s. *ruof·* rough. 425 s. *lahyt* light. 426 s. *fahyt*, n. *feyt* fight. 428 s. *see·* see. 430 *frend* friend. 436 s. *treew* true.

EY- 438 s. *doy*, n. *dee·* die.

I- 440 s. *wee·ŭk* week. s. *oy·vi*, n. *aay·vin* ivy. s. *stoyl*, n. *stee·l* stile. 446 s. *noyn*, n. *naayn* nine. 449 s. *git* to get.

I: 452 s. *ahy*, n. *aay* [and *ŭ* unemphatic] I. 458 s. *noyt*, n. *nee·t* night. 459 *reyt* right. 465 *sich* such. 466 s. *choyld*, n. *chaayld be·ŭn* child. 477 s. *foynd*, n. *find* to find. 485 s. *dhis·l* thistle.

I′- 494 s. *toym*, n. *taaym* time.

I′: 500 s. *loyk*, n. *laayk* like. 502 s. *foyv*, n. *faayv* five. s.n. *woyf*, n. *waayf wahyf* wife. 506 *wuomŭn* woman. s. *woyl* while.

O- 519 s. *ov·ŭ+r* over. 522 *op·n* open. 524 s. *wuld*, n. *woa·ŭld* [commoner] *waald* world.

O: 526 s.n. *kof·*, s. *kuof·* cough. 527 s. *bau·t*, n. *buuwt* bought. 528 s. *thau·t thoa·t*, n. *thuuwt* thought. 531 s. *dau·tŭ+r*, n. *duuwtŭ+r* daughter. 532 s. *koo·ŭl*, n. *koa·ŭl* coal. s. *hoo·ŭl*, n. *hoa·ŭl* hole. 538 *wuod* would. 550 s. *wud*, n. *wod* word.

O′- 555 s. *shoo·* shoe. 557 s. *too·* too. *loo·k* look, s. *muodh·ŭ+r* mother. 562 s. *moo·ŭn* the moon. 564 s. *soo·ŭn* soon. *uodh·ŭ+r* other.

O′: 569 *boo·k* book. 571 *guod·* good. 572 *bluod·* blood. 579 s. *nuof·*, n. *ŭnif·* sg., *ŭneew·* pl., enough. n. *suuwt* sought. s. *koo·ŭl* cool. 586 s. *doo·* to do. 587 *duon·* done. 588 s. *noo·ŭn* noon. 597 s. *suot·*, n. *soo·t* soot.

U- 599 s. *ŭbuov·*, n. *ŭboo·n* above. *luov·* love. 601 s. *faewl*, n. *foo·l* fowl. 603 s.n. *kuom·*, s. *ku²m* come. 605 s. *suon·* or *suon·* son. 506 s. *doo·ŭ+r* door. 607 n. *buot·ŭ+r* butter.

U: 612 *suom·* some. 615 s. *paewnd*, n. *puon·d* pound. 616 s. *graewnd*, n. *gruon·* ground. 619 s. *faewnd*, n. *fuon·* found. 629 *suon·* sun. 632 *uop·* up. 633 *kuop·* cup. 639 s. *duos·t* dust.

U′- 640 s *kaew*, n. *koo·* cow. 641 s. *haew*, n. *oo·* how. 643 s. *naew*, n. *nuu* now. 645 s. *duov·* dove. s. *baew boo* to bow. 653 *buot·* but.

U′: 658 s. *daewn*, n. *doo·n* down. 659 s. *taewn*, n. *too·n* town. 663 s. *haews aewzŭnz*, n. *hoo·s* house houses. 667 s. *aewt*, n. *oo·t* out.

Y- 673 s. *muoch·*. 677 *drahy* dry. 679 s. *chuch·*, n. *chech* church.

Y: 684 s. *brig* bridge. s. *mahynd* mind. s. *wus·*, n. *wos* worse. 701 s. *fus·t*, n. *fost* first.

Y′- 706 s. *wahy*, n. *waay* why.

Y′: 709 s. *fahyŭ+r*, n. *faayŭ+r* fire. 712 s. *mahys*, n. *maays* mice.

A. n. *laad·* lad. *tre·ŭd* trade. 737 n. *me·ŭt* mate.

E. *skree·ŭm* scream.

I. 756 s.n. *srimp*. n. *simp* occ., shrimp. 758 *gel* girl [*wensh* more used].

O. 761 s. *loo·ŭd*, n. *loa·ŭd* load.

U. n. *juog* jug. *juomp·* jump.

A·· 811 *ple·ŭs* place. 813 *be·ŭkn* bacon. 824 s. *chee·ŭ+r* chair. s. *tre·ŭn* train. 847 s. *de·ŭnjŭ+r* danger. 852 s. *e·ŭpŭn*, n. *a'p·ŭn* apron.

E·· 888 *saa·tin* certain. 890 s. *bee·ŭst bee·ŭs* beast. 894 s. *disee·ŭv* deceive. 895 s. *risee·ŭv* receive.

I·· s. *nahys*, n. *naayst* nice. s. *fahyn* fine.

O·· *stuof·* stuff. 916 s. *uon·yŭn* onion. 920 s. *poynt* point. 925 s. *voys* voice. 929 s. *kuw·kŭmbŭ+r*, n. *koo·kŭmŭ+r* cucumber. 939 s. *klus·*, n. *tloa·ŭs* close. 940 s.n. *koo·ŭt* coat. s. *foo·ŭl* fool. 955 s. *daewt*, n. *doo·t* doubt.

U·· 969 s. *shoo·ŭ+r*, n. *soo·ŭ+r* sure.

It will be seen from this list, dictated by persons living 45 miles apart, that, except for U′ words the pron. is practically identical. Varieties like *oa·ŭ*, *oo·ŭ*, are insignificant. Even *oo·ŭts* and *wots* for oats are concurrent forms, *oo* and *w*, *ŭ* and *o* representing each other, sometimes with the same speaker. In the case of n. *neet*, s. *noyt*, the older form is preserved in the n., as it is also in m.Li. My especial s. informant used a very marked *oy aew* for I′ U′, but that was, in the case of *oy* for *ahy*, an approximation to the other M. dialects, and in case of *aew*, to the E. div.

As we shall see that the opposite coast of the Humber has also *oo·* for U′ and many fractures, it is interesting here to note the great difference in the fractures at Brigg, Li., and s.Holderness, Yo., on the opposite side of the Humber. In the following list b. and h. prefixed to the glossic signifies Brigg and Holderness respectively (EP. p. 310).

A- b. *me·ŭd*, h. *mee·ŭd* made. b. *te·ŭl*, h. *tee·ŭl* tale. b. *thaw·*, h. *thow* thaw.

A′ b. *noa·ŭ*, h. *nee·ŭ* no, adv. b. *toa·ŭ*, h. *tee·ŭ* toe. b. *soa·ŭ*, h. *see·ŭ* so. b. *st'roa·ŭk*, h. *sthroo·ŭk* stroke. b. *oa·ŭk*, h. *yaak·* oak. b. *oa·ŭm*, h. *wom* home.

O. b. *foa·ŭl*, h. *foo·ŭl* foal. b. *oa·ŭp*, h. *wop* hope. b. *noo·ŭz*, h. *noo·ŭz* nose.

O′ b. *boo·k*, h. *bee·ŭk* book. b. *too·k*, h. *tee·ŭk* took. b. *fuo·t*, h. *fee·ŭt* foot.

The A′ and O′ words show the N. tendency to fracture with *ee*, which is distinctive. The fractures with *e* and *ee*, and with *oa* and *oo*

often interchange southwards. In other respects also there is a great difference, as will be seen hereafter, D 30, var. iii.

For m.Li. I give first some extracts from Lord Tennyson's Northern Farmer, New Style, which I had the advantage of taking from his dictation. The numbers prefixed refer to the stanza, a translation (not the original text) is given in the next col.

Extracts from the Northern Farmer, New Style (EP. p. 305).

Lord Tennyson's Dictation.	Translation.
i. *duozŭnt dhuuw i·ŭ mahy u·sez legs, ŭz dhai kaan·tŭz ŭwae·ŭ? prop·uoti, prop·uoti, prop·uoti! dhaat·)s wot ahy i·ŭz ŭm sae·ŭ.*	i. dostn't thou hear my horse's legs, as they canter away? property, property, property! that's what I hear them say.
vii. *paa·sŭnz la's aant nuwt, ŭn shi wi·ŭnt ŭ nuwt wen i·)z di·ŭd, muon bi ŭ guov·nes, laad·, ŭ suom·ŭt, ŭn aad·ŭl ŭ bri·ŭd.*	vii. parson's lass hasn't nought, and she won't have nought when he's dead, must be a governess, lad, or something, and earn her bread.
wahy? fŭr i·)z nobŭt ŭ keew·re·t, ŭn wi·ŭnt nivŭ git nau ahy·ŭ, ŭn i mae·ŭd dhŭ bed ŭz i ligz on, ŭfoo·ŭ i kuomd tŭ dhŭ shahy·ŭ.	why? for he's only a curate, and won't never get no higher, and he made the bed that he lies on, afore he came to the shire.
x. *ai·, ŭn dhahy muodh·ŭ sez dhuuw waan·ts tŭ maar·i dhŭ la's·, kuom·z ŭv ŭ jentŭlmŭn bu·n, ŭn wi boa·ŭth on uos thing·ks dhŭ ŭn a's·.*	x. ay, and thy mother says, thou wantest to marry the lass, comes of a gentleman born, and we both of us think thee an ass.

Note.—The *i* was pronounced very deep, almost reaching *ai*. The *e* was e^3 or *ae*, which last is sometimes written. The short *o* was generally short *ao*. The *u* was generally $u^2 = uu$, which is sometimes written. The *uo* was quite uo^3. Lord T.'s pron. was purposely an imitation of coarse peasant speech.

i. *u·s* to my hearing, without *r*, and the *u* quite fine.—*ŭwae·ŭ*, the *ae* was remarkably broad in this and its rhyming word *sae·ŭ* say.

vii. *aa·nt* has not, *ai·nt* is not.—*aad·ŭl* a common dialect word for to earn.—*shahyŭ* an educated pronunciation for *shee·ŭ*.

x. *bu·n* born, here the prevailing sound was *uw·*, but there was a 'dash' of *oo* in it, which rendered the sound very complex and difficult to seize.

In order to compare the n. and m.Li. pron., I give a dt. from the dictation of the daughter of the late rector of Halton Holegate by Spilsby, and another from my n. informant.

Halton Holegate (EP. p. 306).

(1) *soa·ŭ aay se·ŭ, me·ŭts, yŭ si·ŭ naaw dhŭt aay)m rai·t* [*? reyt*] *ŭbaawt yon litl gel kuom·in frŭ dhŭ skuul yondŭ.*

(2) *shi)z gŏŏ·in daawn dhi roo·ŭd dhee·ŭ, thruof dhŭ red ge·ŭt on dhŭ left ·and saayd dhŭ we·ŭ.*

(3) *shoo·ŭr* [*siw·ŭr*] *ŭnuof· dhŭ be·ŭn ŭz gon stre·ŭt uop· tŭ dhŭ doo·ŭr ŭ dhŭ rong· haaws.*

(4) *wee·ŭ me)bi shee·)l faaynd dhat druongk·n def wiz·nd oa·d chap ŭ dhŭ ne·ŭm ŭ Tuom·ŭs.*

(5) *wee au·l nau·z im ree·ŭl wel·.*

(6) *wi·ŭnt dhŭ oa·d chap soo·n laa·n ŭ not tŭ gŏŏ dhee·ŭr ŭgen·, poo·ŭ thing· !*

(7) *loo·k ! ai·nt it troo· ?*

Brigg (EP. p. 312).

(1) *soa·ŭ aay se·ŭ, me·ŭts, yŭ si·ŭ noo· dhŭt aay)m reyt ŭboo·t dha't· litl la's· kuomin fraa t' skɩo·l yondŭ.*

(2) *shee)z gŏŏ·in doo·n dhŭ roa·ŭd dhee·ŭ, thrif yon red yeŭt ŭ dhŭ left ·and saayd ŭ dhŭ we·ŭ.*

(3) *siw·ŭr ŭnif· dhŭ be·un ŭz gau ŭn streyt uop tŭ dhŭ doo·ŭr ŭ dhŭ rong oo·s.*

(4) *wee·ŭ shee)l chaan·ch find dhat dhŭ druong·kn dee·ŭf wiz·nd felŭ kaw·d Tom·ŭs.*

(5) *we au·l naw· im veri wel.*

(6) *wee·ŭnt dh)uuwd chap soo·n laa·n ŭ not tŭ doo· dhaat· ŭgee·ŭn, poo·ŭ thing !*

(7) *loo·k ! iz·nt it triw ?*

D 21 = s.NM. = southern North Midland.

This district embraces the se. corner of La., the ne. horn of Ch., and the n. slopes of the High Peak of Db. The s. slopes are in D 26, belonging to MM.

Chief places :

Ch. Stockport, Stalybridge.

Db. Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Hope Woodlands.

La. Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale.

Made out of these three regions D 21 is centrally situate, and seems to give the least modified form of the NM. dialects. But it is not quite homogeneous, and we may distinguish i. the La. variety, having *uuw* for U′, and ii. the Peak variety, having *·aaw* for U′, and this very unimportant difference, for *uu* has the same position of the tongue and lips as *aa*, is practically all the distinction found. These forms of U′, however, sharply distinguish the speech from the neighbouring D 22, 24, 25, 26.

D 21 has all the M. forms mentioned in the introduction to M. (p. 67) in full force. A- *nai·m* name. A′: *boo·n* bone. Æ-

fai·dhŭ+r father. E′- *miy* me. EA *uuwd* old. EA′ *tee·m* team. *grae·t* great. EO *yond* yonder. *briyt* bright. EO′: *oo²* hoo=she. *thriy* three. I′ *tahym* time, passing into *tah·m tau·m* at Rochdale. O′- *shoo²n* shoes. *moo²n* moon. O′: *boo²k* book. *noo²n* noon. U regularly *uo²*. U′ *uws aaws* house (EP. pp. 324–329). The verbal pl. in *-en*, the voiceless *th*, *r* not before a vowel probably r^{10}, are all found.

As illustrations, I add the abridged cs. from Staleybridge, Ch. (lying as Ashton-under-Lyne, in La.), and Chapel-en-le-Frith, Db. In transcribing these from Mr. T. Hallam's very careful original palaeotype, I have taken many liberties for the sake of simplicity. Thus my *e* means generally e^3 or *ae*, and the latter is occasionally used. Also *uo* means uo^2 always. In the matter of the length of the vowels, I have entirely dispensed with his medial vowels, generally writing them as long, and have not marked prolonged final consonants. The *d'r*, *t'r* represent the dental d^1r^4, t^1r^4. The *r* is left ambiguous, as Mr. Hallam wrote it. Chapel-en-le-Frith is his native place. In my other work Mr. Hallam's text is given exactly, but requires too much study for the present treatise (see EP. p. 317 for both).

STALYBRIDGE.

(0) *wahy Jon)z noa· duuwts.*

(1) *we·l, mau·n, boo·ŭdh im uon dhee· mi laaf·. au duon·ŭ kyae·r.*

(2) *dhŭr)z nau moni foa·k diyn bikoa·z dhŭr laaf·t aat. wi noa·n, duon·ŭ wi? it)s noa·n sŭ lahykli iz it?*

(3) *juost owd dhi noyz, mau·n, wahyl au)v duon·.*

(4) *au·)m shoo²·ŭr au yae·rd suom sae·*

(5) *uot th)yuongkst lad· issel·, ŭ big laad· ŭ nahyn, noa·d is fai·dhŭrz voys in ŭ kraak, uon au noa· th)laa·d ŭd au·lŭz tel t' t'roo²th au)m shoo²r.*

(6) *uon th)owd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭl tel an·i on yŭ iv yuu)n· nuub·ŭr aak·s ŭr, or! wint oo²?*

(7) *mon·i ŭ tahym,*

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

(0) *wahy Jon)z noo² daawts.*

(1) *we·l, laa·d, yoa· ŭn i·m mŭ boo·dh laaf·. oo· kyae·rz?*

(2) *dhŭr iz)nŭ moni, ŭz diyn bikoa·z dhŭr laaf·t aat. wi· noa·n, duont ŭs? it iz)nŭ vari lahykli, iz it?*

(3) *juost uuwd yŭr naeyz, mŭn, til au)v doo²n.*

(4) *au·)m saa·rtin aui ·ŭrd ŭm sae·, dhaat· au di·d, shoo²ŭr ŭnuof·,*

(5) *ŭz th)yuonggist laa·d issel·, ŭ big laa·d nahyn eeŭr uuwd, noa·d is fai·dhŭrz vaeys direk·li, ŭn au)d t'ruost ·im t' tel t' t'roo²th an·i tahym, ·dhaet· au wuod·.*

(6) *·ŭn th)uuwd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel·, ŭl tel an·i on yŭ ŭv yoa)n· oa·nli aak·s ŭr, oa! win·ŭt ŭ?*

(7) *too² ŭr thriy tahymz oaŭr,*

(8) *uuw wiŭr uon· wen· oo² fuon· t' d'ruongk·n beeŭst oo² koa·z ŭr uoz·bŭnt.*

(9) *oo² see·d im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n, on th floo²ŭr in iz guod· aal·ŭdi kooŭt, tloa·s bi)th uuws duur, duuwn bi th kaur·nŭr ŭ)th loa·n.*

(11) *uon dhaat· wuu·r ŭz oo² ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr in lau· koo²m throo² th)baak· yaa·rd frŭ anggingk th) wee·t tlooŭz uuwt ŭ)th waeyshingk dai·,*

(12) *wahyl th tai· ket·l wŭs boylingk.*

(13) *uon duon· yŭ noa·? au yae·rd nowt nŭ mooŭr ŭbuuwt it, uon au duon)ŭ waan·t t' doo² noa·dhŭr. na· dhen·!*

(14) *uon sŭ nuuw au)m gwingk k' mi bag·ingk. guod· nee·t.*

(8) *aaw ŭn weeŭr ŭn wen· oo² fuon· t' d'ruongk·n sloch ŭz oo² kau·z ŭr uoz·bŭnt.*

(9) *oo² siyd im wi ŭr oa·n iyn, lahy·in uop·ŭ th gaawnd in iz guod· Suon·di kuut, tloa·s bi)th aawz duur, daawn ŭt th kaur·nur ŭ yon·d loa·n.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat· aap·nt ŭz uu·r ŭn ŭr duuwt'ŭr in lau· koo²m throo² th)baak· yaa·rd wen' dhi)d bin· inggin th)wiyt thuuz aawt t' d'raey ŭv ŭ weshin da·,*

(12) *wahyl th ket·l wŭr baeylin fŭr th tai·.*

(13) *ŭn duon· yŭ noa·? au nivŭr gyet t' noa· nŭ mooŭr ŭ dhaat kŭnsaa·rn, ŭn au duon·ŭ waan·t noa·dhŭr. naa· dhen·!*

(14) *ŭn naa au)m gŭŏ·in wum tŭ mi suopŭr. guod· niyt.*

D 22 = w.NM. = western North Midland.

This district takes in the whole of s.La. s. of the Ribble, with the exception of the se. corner, which has been already considered in D 21. It contains among others the towns and villages of Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Farrington, Haslingden, Leyland, Mellor, Newton, Ormskirk, Samlesbury, Skelmersdale, Warrington, Westhoughton, Wigan, from which, and other places, I have information chiefly through Mr. Hallam.

There is a fair amount of uniformity of pron., with numerous minor differences. The general character is (EP. p. 330):

A- is *ai·*, as *nai·m* name.
A′ is normally *ooŭ*, occ. *oa·*, as *rooŭd*, *roa·d* road; the adv. 'no' is usually *nuuw*.
E- is often *aey*, as *spaeyk* speak.
E′- is *ee·*, or *iy*, and occ. *aey*.
I is generally *i*, but is sometimes treated as I′. The unemphatic pronoun I is regularly *au* short.
I′ is normally *ahy*, usually assumed as *oy*, but is also *aa·*, *au·* in some varieties.
O often becomes *oy*.

O′ is naturally *oo*², but occ. *oy*, apparently a variant of *ooŭ*.

U is regularly *uo*², as in all M., but in some words, as *kuum*, becomes *uu*, also heard in *duug*, *tluug*, *fuug*, dog, clog, fog.

U′ is generally *aa·*, *a′·* with a transitional form *aaŭŭ*. The regular sound is *aa·*, as in D 24, 26, and this is the meaning of the La. dialect spelling 'eaw.' The forms *uuw*, *ow* are reserved for EAL, OH words, as in *uuwd owld*, *bowt* old, bought, and these sounds are never confused with *aa*.

Among the consonants *t*, *d* are dental *t′* *d′* before *r*, or the syllable *ŭr*, and *r* has the same value as in D 21. It decidedly affects the preceding vowel. Thus *duur* is like *duu·r*⁸, the *r*⁸ being faint. In the w. parts *ng* final becomes *ng+g*, as *ruongg* wrong. The gutturals were common in the Colne Valley as late as 1840. They seem to have entirely disappeared, except perhaps in the name Leigh, said to be still *Lahyky′h*.

The verbal plural in *-en* is in regular use. The def. art. is normally *th*, but *dh*, *dhŭ* are in occ. use, and suspended *t*ʿ, and even suspended *k*ʿ, *p*ʿ, *s*ʿ not unfrequently occur by assimilation.

With considerable hesitation I recognise six varieties, which generally agree in the characters previously mentioned, but usually differ in reference to U′, I′, O′, etc., O.. OU.. (EP. p. 331).

i. *Ormskirk*. U′ fine *da′·n*, *da·n* down. I′ broad *aa·*, *ah·*, as *faa·v tah·mz* five times. O′, and Fr. O.. OU.. all incline to *oo*².

ii. *Bolton and Wigan*. U′ the very finest *da·n* down. I′ broad *taa·m tau·m* time. O′ uncertainly *oo·* and *oo*², as *stoo·*, *doo*²*n* stool, done. French O.. as in *kooŭt* coat.

iii. *Chorley and Leyland*. This is more distinct. U′ has a new form *a′ŭŭ*, as *da′ŭŭn*, which will be found transitional from *da′wn* to *da′·n*. I′ distinct *ahy*, as *tahym* time, mostly conceived as *oy*. O′, O.. OU.. as before.

iv. *Blackburn*. The U′ words return to *a′·* through *a′ŭ*, as *da′ŭn*, *da′·n*. I′ remains *ahy*, or at most reaches *aa·ŭ*, as *sahyd*, *saa·ŭd* side. O′ is *oo*, *oo*², as *skoo·*, *skoo*² school, and Fr. O.. remains the same.

v. *Burnley*. U′ returns to *aŭŭ*, as *daŭŭn* down, and I′ remains as *ahy*. O′ is variously treated as *oo*, *oo*², but also singularly as *oy* in *noyn*, *spoyn* noon, spoon, and even O is so treated in *oyl* hole, and Fr. O.. in *koyt*, *tloys* coat, close. This pron. is much developed in D 24.

vi. *Colne Valley*, was mainly distinguished by the presence of the guttural.

These varieties have been extensively investigated, but no well-defined boundaries could be drawn. They are fully illustrated in my larger work. Here I first give an abridged cs. in the i. Ormskirk, and iii. Chorley forms. The first is from Skelmersdale (7 nnw. St.

Helens, and 4 sw.Ormskirk), the second from Leyland. Both were written by Mr. Hallam from dictation, the last from an old lady of property in Leyland, now deceased, who was at infinite pains to furnish a correct version of the dialect she remembered hearing when she was young. But a few phrases were omitted by her (EP. p. 332).

SKELMERSDALE. Var. i.

(0) *wahy Jau·n ez noa daa·ts.*

(1) *we·l, laad, dhiy ŭn i·m mŭ booŭth laa·f. ooŭ kyae·rz?*

(2) *dhŭr)z nod sŭ moni ŭz dee·z wi bee·in laa·ft aat. wi noa·n, doa nt wi? it iz·nt ver·i lahykli, iz it?*

(3) *juos·t owd dhi nahyz, mau·n, dhŭn au)v duon.*

(4) *au)m saer·tin aa iŭrd ŭm sae· ·dhaat· au di·d, sai·f ŭnuof·,*

(5) *ŭs s' yuonggist laad· issel, ŭ greyd laad nahyn yir owd, noa·d is fai·dhŭrz vahys in ŭ minŭt, ŭn aa kŭd t'ruos·t im tŭ spaeyk t' t'roo²th an·i dai·, dhaat· au kuod·.*

(6) *ŭn th)owd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭl tel· an·i on yŭ, iv yoa·)l bod aak·s ŭr, wai·nt oo²?*

(7) *tuow ŭr thrii tahymz oaŭr.*

(8) *wu·r ŭn wen· uow fon·d t' d'ruongk·n thingg ŭz uow kau·z ŭr uoz·bŭnt.*

(9) *uow see· im widh ŭr oa·n iyn st'recht on th fluowŭr in iz best kooŭt tloa·s bi t' doa·r daa·n ŭt t' kau·rnŭr ŭ yon loa·n.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nt ŭ)th waash·in dai·, ŭz uow ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr in lau· kuowm throo² t' baak·yu·rd, wen· dhi)d bin inggin th tlooŭz aat,*

LEYLAND. Var. iii.

(0) *wahy Jau·n aaz noa da'ŭŭts.*

(1) *we·l, owd chaap·, yoa· ŭn i·m mŭ booŭth laaf·.*

(2) *vaar·ŭ feew foa·ks dee·n koa·z dhŭ·)r laaf·t aat. wot shuod mai·k ŭm?*

(3) *sŭ owd yŭr di·n, fren·d, dhŭn ahy)n duon·.*

(4) *ahym)m saar·tn ahy iŭrd ŭm sai·,*

(5) *dhŭt t' yuong·st suon issel·, ŭ big laa·d ŭ nahyn, noa·d is fai·dhŭrz voys ŭt wonst, ŭn ahy)d t'ruos·t yon laa·d tŭ spaeyk t' t'roo²th on·i dai·.*

(6) *ŭn dh)owd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭl tel· on·i ŭ yŭ, if yŭ aak·sŭn ŭr.*

(8) *weeŭr aŭŭ ŭn wen· oo fuon· t' d'ruongk·n beeŭst ŭz oo koa·z ŭr uoz·bŭn.*

(9) *oo see·d im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n lahy·in st'recht uopŭ th graaŭŭnd in iz guod Suon·dŭ kooŭt, tloa·s bi t' dooŭr ŭ)th aaŭŭs daaŭŭn ŭt t' kau·rnŭr ·ŭ yon looŭn.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nd ŭz oo ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr i loa· kuum· throo· t' bak·fowd frŭ inggin aaŭŭt t' wee·t tlooaŭz tŭ drahy on)t' wesh·in dai·,*

(12) *wahyl t' ket·l wŭz bahylin fŭr tai·.*

(13) *ŭn, doa·nt yŭ noa·, au niv·ŭr eeŭrd nŭ mooŭr ŭbaa·t it, ŭn au doa·nt kyaeŭr ŭbaa·t it, duon· yŭ noa·?*

(14) *ŭn naa au)m gŏŏ·in wau·m tŭ mi suop·ŭr. guod nee·t.*

(12) *wahyl [t'] kyet·l wŭr ŭ boylin fŭr [t'] tai·.*

(13) *ŭn eeŭrn yŭ! ahy nev·ŭr eeŭrd on·i mooŭr ŭ dhis, ŭn ahy doa·nt waan·t noa·dhŭr, dheeŭr naa!*

(14) *ŭn soo ahy)m gŏŏ·in ooŭm tŭ mi suop·ŭr. guod· nee·t.*

It so happened that the person from whom the Skelmersdale specimen was written said *daa·n* rather than *da'·n*. Varieties ii. and v. will be illustrated by giving the portions of the above-marked 9, 11, 12 for Westhoughton, a village near Bolton, and Burnley respectively (EP. p. 335).

WESTHOUGHTON. Var. ii.

(9) *oo· see·d im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n laay·in st'recht ŭluoqk uopŭ t' gra·nd in iz guod· Suo·ndi kooŭt, tloo·s bi)t th a·z duu·r, da·n ŭt t' kau·rnŭr ŭ)t' loa·n yon.*

(11) *ŭn au· dhaat aap·nt ŭ)t' waeyshin dai·, ŭz uu·r ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr in lau· koo·m throo· t' baak· yau·rt, juos·t ŭz dhi)d bin enggin t' tlooŭz a·t fŭ)t' d'raey.*

(12) *waal t' ket·l wŭr baey·lin fŭr baag·in.*

BURNLEY. Var v.

(9) *oo² siy im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n laay·in luong lengkth on)t' gra'ŭŭnd in iz guod· Suon·di koyt, tloys too iz oon duu·r, da'ŭŭn ŭt t' kau·rnŭr ŭ)t' loyn.*

(11) *ŭn au·l dhis aap·nd uz uur ŭn ŭr laad·z wahyf koo²m throo² t' bak jaard frŭ ingin t' tloyz aaŭŭt ŭt t' wesh·in dai·.*

(12) *wol t' ket·l wŭr boy·lin fŭr t' tai·.*

Variety iv. I am not able to illustrate this by the same passage, but I give the first paragraph of the dt. and five words 'road, side, child, house, find' from other paragraphs, as heard at Blackburn and Hoddlesden (4 sse.Blackburn) (EP. p. 339).

BLACKBURN. Var. iv.

soa· au sae·, laad·z, yoa· see·, na'· au)m raeyt ŭba'·t dhaat lit·l laas· kuom·in frŭm)s skoo· yon·d.

rooŭd. sahyd. chahylt a'·s. fahynd.

HODDLESDEN. Var. iv.

sooŭ au sae·, laad·z, yŭ see· na'ŭŭ dhŭt uu)m ree·t ŭba'ŭt dhaat lit·l laas· kuom·in frŭ)t' skoo³ yon·d.

rooŭd. saa·ŭd. chaa·ŭld a'ŭs. faa·ŭnd.

D 23 = n.NM. = northern North Midland.

Var. i. forms the border-land at the extreme n. of the M. div., adjoining the s. of the N. div. in La. It is transitional in character, but preserves its resemblance to s.La., D 22. It occupies m.La., the whole hundred of Amounderness, and probably that part of Blackburn hundred which lies n. of the Ribble, for which I have not sufficient information. The main part comprehends the district known as the Fylde (:faayld) (EP. p. 353).

The characters are:

A = *ai·*, as *nai·m sai·m* name same.
A′ = *ooŭ*, as *tooŭd ooŭk* toad oak.
ÆG, EG = *ai·*, as *dai· wai·* day way.
Æ′ = *eeĕ*, as *leeŭd eeŭt* to lead, heat.
E = e^3, written *e*, as usual, and occ. *aey*, as *spaeyk* speak.
E′ = *ee·* or nearly *iy*, as *gree·n griyn* green.
EAL = the higher *au*^{2} or probably *ao·*, as *ao·l ao·ld* all old.
I′ = *ahy*, as *sahyd* side, never falling into *aa·*, *au·*, as occ. in D 22.
O = occ. *oy*, as *koyl* coal.
O′ = *oo* or some unknown approach to *oo*^{3}.
U = *uo*^{2}, written *uo*, as usual.
U′ = *aaw*, as *daawn*. This is the main point of difference between D 22 and D 23 to the ears of natives of D 23. Thus they say that 'I am boun (i.e. going) down the town to buy a round pound of butter and fetch a cupful of salt water,'—a test sentence of their own construction—is (EP. p. 355)

in the Fylde, D 23.	in s.La., D 22.
ahy·)m baawn daawn)th taawn tŭ bahy ŭ raawnd paawnd ŭ buot'·ŭr, ŭn foch· ŭ kuop·fŭ ŭ sau·t waat'·ŭr.	*au)m gooĭn daa·n t' taa·n, tŭ bahy ŭ raa·nd paa·nd ŭ buot'·ŭr, ŭn fech ŭ kaop·fŭ ŭ sau·t wai·t'ŭr.*

The verbal plural in *-en* is thought by the inhabitants to be extinct, but in taking down examples from dictation Mr. Hallam found at Poulton *duon· dhŭ?* do-n they? *wot)n ·yaa· thingk?* what)do-n ·you think? *duon· yŭ noa·?* do-n you know? *aan· yŭ bin?* have-n you been, *yaa noa·n* you know-en, and at Goosnargh *wi)n naoŭn on ŭz fŭrgyet·n*, we)have-n none of us forgotten, *duon· yŭ thingk?* do-n you think? But the usage seems to be confined to special phrases and combinations with auxiliaries, and is not in universal use as in D 22.

The resemblance between this and D 22 will render it unnecessary to give a lengthened specimen in addition to the above local test sentence. I add paragraphs 9, 11, 12 from the cs. (EP. p. 355).

At Poulton-in-the-Fylde
puot·n i)th fahyld (13 wnw.Preston).

(9) *oo· see· im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n, lahy·in st'recht ŭt)th fuol· leqkth ŭ)dh graawnd in iz guod· Suon·dŭ kooŭt, tloa·s ŭ sahyd ŭ)dh aaws dooŭr, daawn ŭt)th kaw·rnŭr ŭ yond looŭn.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nd ŭz aw·r ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr i law· kuom· throo·) th baak· yaa·rd frŭ ing·in th)wee·t tlooŭz aawt ta d'rahy on ŭ wesh·in dai.*

(12) *wahlyl)th ket·'l wur boy·lin.*

At Goosnargh
(5 nne.Preston).

(9) *oo· see· im wi ŭr oa·n ee·n, lahyin ŭ)th fuol· raach ŭ)th gree·n swaa·rd in iz Suon·dŭ kooŭt, neeŭ·rli ooŭrnin·st* [overagainst] *th)aaws dooŭr, daawn ŭt)th bend ŭ)th looŭn yon.*

(11) *ŭn ao· dhis aap·nd ŭ)th weshin dai· ŭz oo· ŭn dhae·r Jemz wahyf wŭr kuom·in throo·)th baak· fowd frŭ ing·in th)tlooŭz aawt,*

(12) *wahyl)th tai·ket'l wŭr boy·lin fur)th aaft'ŭrnoo·nz d'ringk·in.*

The Isle of Man forms Var. ii. of this pronunciation. In fact its chief difference is in using (dhŭ) for the def. art., and in entirely omitting the verbal pl. in *-en*. Of course this is, like parts of D 13, a recent implantation of English on a branch of Celtic, and has hardly yet grown up into a genuine dialect. It seems, however, to owe its origin to intercourse with m.La. modified by book-English. There is a slight difference between the n. and s. of the island. In the n. we find the dental *t'r-* for *thr-*, and in the s. we find on the contrary *thr-* for *tr-*. In construction it uses *aa)m* for 'I am.' Mr. Hallam was able to write three dt. from the dictation of natives in Manchester, given in my other work, but here I only give a selection from these, contrasting Lazayre on the n. with Rushen on the s. (EP. p. 361).

Lazayre.

yoo see na'w dhŭt ahy)m ruyt ŭbuwt dhaat· lil gyel kom·ŭn frŭm dhŭ skoo·l. shee)z goa·ŭn duwn dhŭ roa·ŭd dheeŭr, t'roo dhŭ red gye·ŭt, ŭn gaw·n ruyt uop tŭ dhŭ rong doo²ŭr, poo·ŭr t'ing.

Rushen.

yŭ see nuw dhŭr ah)m ruyt ŭbuwt dhaat· lil gye·ŭl komŭn frŭm skoo·l. shee is goa·n duwn dhŭ roa·d throo dhŭ red gyai t, ŭn gah·n sthreyt uop tŭ dhŭ rong doa·ŭr, dhŭ baw·kh [=little one, Celtic].

D 24 = e.NM. = eastern North Midland.

This district comprises that part of Yo. which lies to the s. of a line drawn from Colne, La., across Craven, Yo., passing due e. between

Skipton and Keighley to the s. *hoose* line 6, which it follows to the n. point of Nt. It is large, thickly populated, and comprises the industrial centres of Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley *Kee·thli*, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Sheffield, and Rotherham on the w. and mid, and the country towns of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster on the e., with the villages about them where dialect is still the regular medium of communication.

Although the general character of the speech in these regions is fully as uniform as could be expected, in such a diversified country, it seems best to notice nine varieties. i. Huddersfield, ii. Halifax, iii. Keighley, iv. Bradford, v. Leeds, vi. Dewsbury, vii. Rotherham, viii. Sheffield, and ix. Doncaster. In order to give a general notion of the resemblance and difference of these forms, I give par. 9, 11, 12 of the cs. for the first eight interlinearly, and add those words from it which occur in a vivâ voce cwl. for ix. To these I shall subsequently add a few remarks. Each variety is fully treated in my larger work. There are numerous printed dialectal poems and tales for this district, but, with one or two exceptions, none of them accurate or local enough for the present investigation. For the first seven cs. I am indebted to Mr. C. Clough Robinson, author of the Leeds Glossary. They are all from the places giving their names to the varieties, or rather from the villages adjacent to these centres. Here *e* is e^2, but *uo* is uo^1 as in *fuol* full, throughout.

INTERLINEAR PARAGRAPHS OF cs. (EP. pp. 373, 406).

Var.												
9. i	*oo*	*threp·t*	*oo*					*sao·*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
ii	*oo*	*thrept*	*oo*					*sao·*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
iii	*shao*	*three·ŭpt*	*ŭt*				*shao*	*sao·*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
iv	*shoo*	*threp·t*	*ŭt*				*shuo*	*sau·*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
v	*shoa*	*threp·t*	*ŭn*	*wen·t*	*aat·*	*it·*, *ŭt*	*shoo*	*seed·*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
vi	*shao*	*threp·t*	*ŭt*				*shoo*	*seed·*	*im*	*wi*	*uor·*	
vii	*shoo*	*swe·ŭr*	*ŭt*				*shoo*	*see·d*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
viii	*shoo*	*swoa·ŭr*	*ŭt*			*aa·*	*shoo*	*see·d*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	
ix	*shee*	*soo·ŭ*	*ŭt*			*aaw*	*shee*	*see·d*	*im*	*wi*	*ŭr*	

i	*ao·n*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*ye·ŭt*	*ŭt*	*waol·*				*leng·th*
ii	*ao·n*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*		*ŭt*	*wooŭl*				*leng·th*
iii	*aoŭ·n*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*aa·t*	*ao·*		*iz*	*buok·*	*ŭn*	*leng·th*
iv	*aoŭn*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*slaap·*		*ao·ŭl*	*iz*			*leng·th*
v	*ao·ŭn*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*en·dlang*						
vi	*ao·n*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*e·t)t*		*uoŭl*	*ŭn*	*iz*		*leng·th*
vii	*ao·n*	*in·*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*		*ŭt*	*wuo·ŭl*				*leng·th*
viii	*oawn*	*ee·n*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*aa·t*	*ŭt*	*fuol·*				*len·th*
ix	*au·n*	*aayz*,	*lig·in*	*strech·t*	*aawt*	*ŭt*	*fuol·*				*len·th*

i *uop· ŭ)dh gree·ŭnd, i iz gaoyd suon·dŭ kaoyt, tloay·s*
ii *uop ŭ)t' gre·ŭnd, in iz gaoyd suon·dŭ kaoyt, tlaoys*
iii *ŭtop· ŭ)t' gruon·d, i iz gaoyd suon·dŭ kaoyt, tlaoys*
iv *ŭ)t' gre·ŭnd, don·d i iz suon·dŭ kaoyt, tlaoys*
v *ŭtop· ŭn)t' gruon·d, don·d i iz gooyd suon·dŭr kaoyt, tlaoys*
vi *ŭtop· ŭ)t' gre·nd, don·d i iz goa·d suon·dŭ kao·yt, tlaoys*
vii *uop·ŭ)t' graa·nd, don·d i iz goa·d suon·dŭ koayt, tloays*
viii *uop·ŭ)t' graa·nd, i iz guod· suon·dŭ koo·ŭt juos·t*
ix *uop·ŭ)t' gruon·d, i iz guod· suon·dŭ kooŭt, juos·t*

i *bi)th ee·ŭs duoŭr aoyl, ŭth kao·ŭnŭ ŭ yaon· le·n.*
ii *bi)th e·ŭs duoŭr aoyl, de·ŭn ŭ)th kao·ŭnŭ ŭ yon· lai·n.*
iii *bi)t' e·ŭs duoŭr aoyl, deŭn ŭ)t' kao·ŭnŭr ŭ yon·d laoyn.*
iv *bi)t' eŭs duoŭr aoyl, daa·n ŭt bodh·ŭm ŭ yon laoyn.*
v *bi)t' aa·s duo·ŭr aoyl, daa·n ŭ)t' kao·ŭnŭr ŭ yon laoyn.*
vi *bi)t' e·ŭs duo·ŭ steyd, de·n ŭ)t' kao·nŭ ŭ yon le·n.*
vii *bi)t' aa·s duoŭ stee·ŭd, daa·n ŭ)t' kaoŭnŭ ŭ yon le·n.*
viii *bi)t' aa·s dooŭ, daa·n ŭt)t' kornŭr ŭ dhaat· lai·n.*
ix *bi)t' aaws doo·ŭ, daawn ŭt)t' ŭ*

11. i *ŭn dhaat· aap·ŭnd ŭz oo· ŭn)th daowtŭr i lao·*
ii *ŭn dhet· aap·ŭnd ŭz oo· ŭn)th daow·tŭr i lao·*
iii *ŭn dhaat· dhi·ŭr aap·ŭnd ŭz)th daow·tŭr i lao·*
iv *ŭn dhaat· aap·ŭnd ŭz shoo· ŭn)t' daowtŭr)i)lao·ŭ*
v *ŭn dhaat· aap·ŭnd ŭz ·shoo· ŭn)t' daowtŭr)i)lao·ŭ*
vi *ŭn dhaat· ep·ŭnd ŭz ·shoo· ŭn)t' doawtur)i)lao·*
vii *ŭn dhaat· aap·ŭnd ŭz ·shoo· ŭn)t' doawtŭr)i)lao·*
viii *ŭn dhaat· aap·ŭnd ŭz ·shoo· ŭn ŭr doawtŭr)i)loa·*
ix *ŭn ŭz ·shee· ŭn ŭr doawtŭr i law·*

i *kuom· throa)th baak· yurd froa ang·in*
ii *koo·m throo)th baak· ye·ŭd throo eng·in*
iii *ŭn ŭrsel·n koo·m thruo)t' baak· yeŭd fre· eng·in*
iv *kuom· thriw)t' baak· yaa·d fruo bin eng·in*
v *kaam· thruo)t' baak· yaa·d thruo ing·in*
vi *kuom· thruo)t' baak· yu·d throo eng·in*
vii *kuom· thruo)t' baak· yaa·d throa ang·in*
viii *kai·m throo)t' baak· yaa·d wen shoo)d uong*
ix *kaom thruof·)t' thrai*

i *th)wet tlooŭz yeŭt tŭ draoy aon· ŭ wesh·in dai·,*
ii *th)wet tlooŭz e·ŭt tŭ draay aon· ŭ wesh·in dai·,*
iii *t')wet tlooŭz aa·t fŭ tŭ draay aon· ŭ wesh·in de·ŭ,*
iv *t')wee·t tluoŭz tŭ draay ŭv ŭ wesh·in de·ŭ,*
v *t')wee·t· tluo·ŭz aa·t fao)tŭ draay on· ŭ wesh·in de·ŭ,*
vi *t')weet· tluoŭz e·t tŭ draa·y aon· ŭ wesh·in de·,*
vii *t')wet tluoŭz aa·t tŭ drao·y aon· ŭ wesh·'n dai·,*
viii *t')wet tlooŭz aa·t tŭ droy ŭt)t' wesh·in dai·,*
ix *aawt tŭ ŭt)t' wesh·in,*

12.

i	*waoyl)th*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr*	*baoy·lin*	*fao)th*	*tai·,*	
ii	*waol·)th*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr ŭgai·t*	*baoy·lin*	*fŭ)th*	*tai·,*	
iii	*waal·)th*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr*	*baoy·lin*	*for)t'*		*dringk·in*
iv	*waol·*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr geŭt ŭ*	*baoy·lin*	*fŭ)t'*		*dringk·in*
v	*waol·*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr geŭt ŭ*	*bao·ylin*	*fŭ)t'*		*dringk·in*
vi	*waol·)t'*	*ket·ŭl*	*wo*	*baoy·lin*	*fo)t'*		*dringk·in*
vii	*waoyl)t'*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭ*	*baoy·lin*	*fŭ)t'*	*te·*	*dringk·in*
viii	*woyl)t'*	*ket·ŭl*	*wŭr*	*boy·lin*	*fŭ)t'*	*tee·,*	
ix	*waayl)t'*	*ket·l*	*wŭr*	*boy·lin,*			

i	*won*	*faoyn*	*braoyt*	*aaf·tŭnoay·n*	*i*	*suom·ŭr*
ii	*won*	*faa·yn*	*bree·t*	*aaf·tŭnoay·n*	*i*	*saom·ŭr,*
iii	*ŭ wuon·*	*faoyn*	*bree·t*	*aaf·tŭrnoayn*	*i*	*suom·ŭr*
iv	*ŭ wuon·*			*aaf·tŭnao·yn*	*i*	*suom·ŭr* *taa·ym*
v	*ŭ wuon·*	*faa·yn*	*bree·t*	*aaf·tŭnuo·in*	*i*	*suom·ŭr*
vi	*ŭ wuon·*	*faa·yn*	*bree·t*	*aaf·tŭnoa·yn*	*i*	*suom·ŭr,* *yit*
vii	*ŭ won·*	*faoyn*	*braayt*	*aaf·tŭnoayn*	*i*	*suom·ŭr,*
viii	*won*	*suon·shoy·ni*		*aaf·tŭnoa·n*	*i*	*suom·ŭr,*
ix			*braayt*	*ef·tŭ*		

i	*naob·ŭt*		*ŭ wee·k*	*sen·*	*kuom·)th*	*nekst*	*thur·sdŭ.*
ii	*naob·ŭt*		*ŭ wik·*	*sen·*	*koo·m)th*	*nek·st*	*thaoz·dŭ.*
iii	*naob·ŭt*	*sŭ laat·li*	*ŭ wik·*	*sin·*	*koo·m)t'*	*nek·st*	*thuoz·dŭ.*
iv	*u wik*	*sin·* *nob·ŭt*			*kuom·)t'*	*nek·st*	*thuoz·dŭ.*
v	*nob·ŭd*		*ŭ wee·k*	*sin·*	*kuom·)t'*	*nek·st*	*thu·zdŭ.*
vi	*nob·ŭd*		*ŭ week·*	*sin·,*	*kuom·)t'*	*nek·st*	*thu·zdŭ.*
vii	*nob·ŭr*		*ŭ week·*	*sin·,*	*kuom·)t'*	*nek·st*	*thu·zdŭ.*
viii	*nob·ŭt*		*ŭ week·*	*sin·,*	*kuom·*	*nek·st*	*thu·zdŭ.*
ix			*wee·k*		*kuom·*		*thu·zdŭ.*

The above will serve to shew the general resemblance and particular differences of the varieties. But they do not shew everything. The varieties form four groups. The w. group, containing i. Huddersfield and ii. Halifax, have a strong resemblance to s.La., D 22. The above shews the use of *oo·* for 'she,' but there is also an occasional employment of the verbal in *-en*, chiefly with auxiliaries as in D 23. iii. Keighley, iv. Bradford, v. Leeds, and vi. Dewsbury form the central group, and are most characteristic of the dialect. They use *shoo·* for 'she.' But even among this group there are peculiar affinities, thus vi. Dewsbury recalls ii. Halifax as well as iii. Keighley, and iv. Bradford, to which it is more closely related than to v. Leeds. But v. Leeds is the dominant form of speech, and gives the tone to the dialect. The central group has no verbal plural in *-en*, which, however, reappears in the s. central group vii. Rotherham and viii. Sheffield, on the borders of Db., with which they are closely related. The e. group, consisting of ix. Doncaster and neighbourhood, has a

different character and Nt. affinities, shewn by a great absence of fractures, the use of *aaw* for U′, and the absence of *shoo·* or *oo·*.

The character of the whole district may be condensed into

O, O′=*aoy ooy* as in *aoyl spooyn* hole spoon.

U′=*eŭ*, *aa·*, *aaw* as in *eŭs*, *aas*, *aaws*, all meaning house.

i. Huddersfield. There is some diversity of opinion among my informants respecting long I′ O′ U′ and short I O U when treated as long. Thus 'time' with long I′ is by different informants represented by *taoym taoŭm tao·m tau·m tah·m*, of which probably at present *taoym* is the least and *tau·m* the most frequent. The O′ is variable as in *gaoyd*, *gooyd* good. The U′ is very differently represented as *ee·ŭ*, *iw*, *eŭ*, of which *eŭ* or *e·ŭ* are most prevalent, *ee·ŭ* is antiquated and *iw* local, as in *deŭn de·ŭn dee·ŭn diwn* down, and even *da'ŭn daa·n* may be occasionally heard.

ii. Halifax differs very slightly indeed from var. i. There seems to be a subvariety at Halifax embracing *iw* for U′ as *iw ŭbiwt diwn iwt* how about down out. But *eŭ* appears to be the prevalent form of U′ as *deŭn* down. There is only a slight trace of the verbal pl. in *-en*. But both *oo*, *shoo* are used for 'she,' and *th* is not unfrequent for the definite article. There is a belief in the place that Halifax speech is related to Friesian. They say in Halifax

goo·yd breŭd baot·ŭr ŭn chee·z
iz goo·yd El·ifeks ŭn goo·yd Free·z.

On the other hand they have a rhyme in Friesland, given me by two Frieslanders born at Grouw (53° 6′ n. lat., 5° 50′ e. long.), pronounced by one

buot·ŭr breă ŭn tsee·z
dŭr daht· nat· se·zŭ kan· is ge·n oepryaokh·tŭ Free·z
=butter bread and cheese,
who that not say can is no genuine Friesian;

and by the other

buot·ŭr breă ŭn gree·nŭ chee·ĭs
dee dhat· nat· se·zŭ kahn· es nat ŭn ree·ŏkhtŭ Free·ĭs,

with the same meaning. In my Early English Pronunciation, Part IV. pp. 1397–1405, I have considered this at considerable length, with the conclusion that 'the resemblance [between Halifax and Friesian] is very far from close, but there is sufficient similarity of pronunciation to justify such a popular rhyme.'

iii. Keighley. There is now much change. 'She' is regularly *shoo·* emphatic, and *shoo shuo shŭ* unemphatic, *oo·* having quite disappeared.

There is no trace of a verbal plural in *-en*. The def. art. is still indeed occ. but rarely *th*, but the prevailing and only recognised form is suspended *t'*. *I is* is said to be occ. used, but it is a northern importation. I′ is usually *aoy*, but *aay* is also heard. U′ is chiefly *aa·*, but *deŭn e·ŭs* down house have been heard.

iv. Bradford. The character of this variety is so made up of those of ii. and v., that it can only be considered as a mixed form. There are said to be two different treatments of U′ as *aa·*, *e·ŭ* never confused, but the latter is confined to a few words, of which I know only *gre·ŭnd beŭn eŭs* ground boun (=going) house. In the poems of B. Preston, the principal literary form of Bradford, however, this distinction does not seem to be made, for his 'aa, ah, agh' all mean glossic *aa·*, as stated in a private letter by himself, although certainly he sometimes uses 'aa' for *e·ŭ* as in 'faas laaking, staat, fraam, saam' *fe·ŭs le·ŭkin ste·ŭt fre·ŭm se·ŭm* face laking (=playing) state frame seam (=fat), so the result is still uncertain.

v. Leeds. This is the most extensive and typical variety of D 24, extending over all its ne. part, and reaching as far as Wakefield, with numerous slight differences. The following are the general characteristics deduced from Mr. C. C. Robinson's cwl. (EP. p. 395).

A- generally *eŭ* as *neŭm* name. When G begins the next syllable, *aoŭ* is induced as *saoŭ* a saw.

A: generally *aa*, in a few cases *e* as *thengk·* thank. The A: or O: words ending in NG have *e* as *leng* long.

A′ has regularly *ooŭ* as *oo·ŭts* oats, but if G or W follow, *aoŭ* is induced as *aoŭn* own, *kraoŭ* to crow, or sometimes *aow* as *laow* low.

Æ- is generally *eŭ*, especially if G follows as *sneŭl* snail, for which *sniil* is also used. But father water become *faadh·ŭ waat·ŭ*.

Æ: is generally *aa*, but followed by G becomes *eŭ* as *aaf·tŭ*, *deŭ*, after, day.

Æ′- generally gives *ey* as *teych* teach, but varies as *eeŭ ee·* and even *o*, as *see·u chee·z on·i* sea cheese any.

E- is often *ey* as *neyd* knead, *eŭ* as *reŭn* rain, *eeŭ* as *wee·ŭ* to wear, and sometimes *e* as in *brek*, *ledh·ŭ* break, leather.

E: is regularly *e*, *ae* and has few variants.

E′ is regularly *ee·* as *fee·d spee·d* feed speed.

EA- has *eŭ* as *ge·ŭp* gape.

EAL gives rise to *aow ao·ŭ* as *aowld kao·ŭf* old calf.

EA′ has generally *ee·u* as *lee·ud* the metal lead, but a following W induces *aou* as *strao·u* straw.

EO varies much as *ev·n* heaven, *faaŭ* far, *lee·ŭn* learn, *ee·ŭth* earth.

EO′ is mostly *ee·*, *eeŭ*, but varies a good deal.

I: is generally *i*, even in blind, rind, to wind, bind, find, but grind is *gruon·d*.

I′ is regularly *aay*, never *ahy*.

O regularly *o*, but foal, coal, hole are treated almost as O′, and become *fao·yl kao·yl ao·yl*.

O′ changes regularly into *ooy* as *koo·yl* cool, which is thus distinguished from *kao·yl* coal.

U becomes regularly uo^1, probably not uo^2, or at least transitional from uo^1 to uo^2, while in D 30 n. of D 24 uo^1 is regular. In case of UND there is diversity of usage as *puon·d gruon·d* pound ground, but *saa·nd waa·nd* sound (=healthy), and a wound.

U′ is regularly *aa·* as *daa·n* down.

YR gives rise to *u*, *uu* as *buth*, *bur·i*, *muth*, *bust* birth, bury, mirth, burst.

Among consonants, *h* vanishes, and *r* when not before a vowel also vanishes, or can scarcely be recognised; *t*, *d* at the end of a word preceding a word with a vowel become *r* as *gae·r)uop·* get up. The termination -ture has its older form *-tŭr*, *-tŭ* as *piktŭ* picture.

The differences of pron. between iv. and v. are insignificant. The distinction relied upon for separating the two forms of speech depends therefore upon the use of certain words and phrases, beyond our present scope.

vi. Dewsbury. This has business connections with Halifax, Bradford and Leeds, and none with Wakefield, which is like an old county town, and practically speaks as Leeds, whereas Dewsbury is most nearly allied to Halifax, but has also some of the characteristics of Rotherham. I′ in the town is *aay*, in the villages *aoy*, becoming *ao·*, thus Heckmondwyke is *Ek·ŭnwao·yk* or more commonly *Ek·ŭnwao·k*. The treatment of U′ resembles that of Halifax and Bradford, and is *e·ŭ*, *e·* as shewn in the interlinear example, and hence differs greatly from that at Wakefield. Thus

words	down	town	house	time	no
Wakefield	*daa·n*	*taa·n*	*aa·s*	*taa·ym*	*noa·*
Dewsbury	*de·ŭn*	*te·ŭn*	*e·ŭs*	*tao·ŭm*	*noo·ŭ*

vii. Rotherham. Traces of the verbal plural in *-en* occur. I′ is generally *ao·y*, and U′ is *aa·*, while O′ is not so frequently *aoy*, *oay*, *ooy*. There is a singular use of *oa·* in *noa·dhŭr* neither, *noa·* know, *oa-aav·ŭ* however, *troa·th* truth, *throa·* through, *koa·l* call, *oa·l* all, *toa·k* talk.

viii. Sheffield. This is practically identical with Rotherham.

ix. Doncaster. The main difference from v. Leeds consists in using *aaw* for U′. The change occurs near Conisbrough (5 sw. Doncaster), about halfway between Doncaster and Rotherham. It would appear that this *aaw* occurs in a narrow slip along the e. of D 24, running 6 or 8 miles west of its e. border. It is heard at Arnthorpe (3 e.Doncaster), though 4 miles farther e. we find *oo·* for U′. The *aaw* extends into n.Nt. D 27. Otherwise the chief difference

from Leeds consists in rejecting fractures, for example using *aiˑ* for *eˑŭ*, *eeˑ* for *eeˑŭ*, *oo* for *ooˑy*. In *aaw* for *aaˑ* however the fracture, in the shape of a diphthong, is adopted. In vocabulary *sheeˑ* is used at Doncaster, not *shooˑ* as at Leeds.

D 25 = w.MM. = western Mid Midland.

The MM. bears a great resemblance to the NM. It has the same *uo*², and, in the w. part, fully marked verbal pl. in *-en*; the def. art is *th*, *dh*, and occ. *t*' by assimilation. But the U′ words vary in the different districts, D 25 *daayn*, D 26 *daaˑn*, D 27 *daaˑŭŭn*, and there is a peculiar variety in the pron. of words which have *aiˑ* in received speech, as will be presently seen.

D 25 consists of all Ch. (except its ne. horn, which belongs to D 21, and a strip on the sw. belonging to D 28), with a very small portion of Db., and the n. of St., including the Potteries, as far s. as Stone (except a small strip beside Db.).

The characters which strike a stranger most are (EP. p. 409):

U′=*aay* in *aays daayn taayn* house down town.

A-=*eeˑ* in *teeˑl* tale, except in n.Ch., where it is *taiˑl*.

ÆG and EG also=*eeˑ* in *teeˑl* *weeˑ* tail way, becoming *taiˑl* *waiˑ* in ne. Ch. and part of St.

E′ is *iy* in *miy* me, varying to *mey* in m.Ch., and *maey* in St.

O′ is most frequently *oo*², as *moo*²*n*, but varies as *uuw*, as for instance *muuwn* in St.

This constant *eeˑ* sound for received *aiˑ* (comparable to that in Gl. D 4), and *aey* sound for received *ee*, has a very remarkable effect. And the limitation of their use as worked out by Mr. T. Hallam is also singular. Draw two lines through Ch. (1) from opposite Warrington, La., w. of Knutsford, Ch., e. of Northwich, between Siddington (5 wsw.Macclesfield) and Lower Withington close by, to n. of Bosley (5 s.Macclesfield), (2) from Frodsham (4 s.Runcorn-on-the-Mersey) through Delamere Forest, e. of Tarporley and Calverley, and w. of Wettenhall, to 2 n.Nantwich, and eastwards by Crewe to the border. Call the country n. and e. of (1) e.Ch., that between (1) and (2) m.Ch., and that w. and s. of (2) w. Ch. Then in e.Ch. they say *daiˑ* day, *taiˑ* both for tale and tail, as in received speech, and *miy iy dhiyz* me he these. In m.Ch. they say *deeˑ* day, *teeˑl* tale and tail, and use *eeˑ* in almost all the *aiˑ* words of received speech, but in 'father, station, ?tatoes, gate, lane, and make,' they use *aiˑ*, and also say *mey ey dheyz* me he these, which become *maey aey dhaeyz* in n.St.

In w.Ch. all the usual *ai·* words have *ee·* (one or two as 'name wake' having occasionally *ai·*), and *maey aey dhaeyz* are used as in m.Ch. These e., m. and w.Ch. forms may be looked upon as Varieties i. ii. iii. In n.St. we have variety iv., where A- is *ai·*, A′ usually *oo·* or *oa·*, Æ- is *ai·* in father water, but ÆG is *ee·*, as also Æ′ and EG. Long E′ however is *aey*, and is apt to sound to a Londoner as his 'long a.' Thus 'green grain' when pron. in this Var. as *graeyn griin*, gives the impression of 'grain green,' just the reverse of the truth. EO′ is also *aey* in three tree. I′ becomes almost *auy*, though meant for *ahy*. O′ though occasionally *oo*², passes into *iw*, as in *diw* do, on the one hand, and *uuw* as in *muuwn* moon, on the other.

In the whole district the negative with auxiliaries is represented by *nŭ* as *kon·ŭ*, *shaan·ŭ*, *win·ŭ* can't sha'n't wo'n't, etc. The preposition 'to' is commonly omitted, as *goo be·d* go [to] bed, *iy)l kuum aa·r aays* he'll come [to] our house, etc., especially after 'for' indicating purpose, as *iv an·ibuud i kuumz fŭr bah·y* if any one comes for [to] buy. In modern rec. sp. the 'fŏr' is omitted and the 'to' retained.

These may be illustrated by paragraphs 6, 9, 10, and 13 of the cs. in parallel columns as heard at Tarporley for the w.Ch. var., and at Burslem for the n.St. var. For convenience *e*, *u*, *uo* are generally written for *ae uu*, *uo*² (EP. p. 416).

Tarporley. Var. iii.	Burslem. Var. iv.
(6) *ŭn dh)uwd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭl tel aan·i on yŭ ŭz laaf·n, ŭn praat·i straeyt fur·ŭt too², ŭn widhaay·t muoch· bodh·ŭr ŭn au·, ŭv yee·)n oa·nli aak·s ŭr, aa· bŭr oo² wuol·!*	(6) *ŭn dh)uwd wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭd tel an·i on yŭ ŭz laaf·s naa, ŭn tel yu straeyt fur·ŭt tuw ŭn au·, widhaayt an·i bodh·ŭr, if yŭ)n oa·ni aak·s ŭr, wuon·ŭr ŭr?*
(9) *oo² swoaŭr oo² siyd im widh ŭr oa·n aa·yz, au· fuol lengkth on)th graaynd, in iz guod Suon·di koo²ŭt, tloo²s ŭsahy·d ŭ)dh ahys doo²ŭr, daayn bi)th kau·rnŭr ŭ yon·dŭr lai·n.*	(9) *ur swoaŭr ur saeyd im wiy ŭr oa·n aa·yz, lah·yin strecht ŭt)th fuol lengkth on)dh graaynd, widh iz best koo·t on tloa·s bi)dh aays dooŭr, daa·yn ŭt)th kau·rnŭr ŭ)dh lai·n.*
(10) *iy wŭz beb·durin ŭwee·, fŭr au·)th wurld lahyk ŭ chahylt.*	(10) *aey wŭz roa·ŭrin ŭwee· fŭr au·)dh wold lahyk dh)uwd grai·nj buol·.*
(13) *ŭn duon yŭ noa·? au nevŭr iyŭrd nŭ moo²ŭr ŭ dhaat·*	(13) *ŭn duon· yŭ noa·? au· nivŭr ee·ŭrd noo² mooŭr ŭbaay·t*

frŭm ·dhaat· dee· tŭ dhis, ŭsh shoo²ŭr ŭz mahy nee·m)z wot it i·z, ŭn au duon·ŭ waan·t t' noa· nee·dhŭr, ŭn :dhaat·)s fur yŭ.

it frŭm dhaat· dee· tŭ dhis, ŭsh shoo²ŭr ŭz mahy nai·m)z wot it i·z, ŭn au duon·ŭ waan·t nee·dhŭr, ŭn yoa·)n got it juos·t ŭz au·)v got it.

The pron. of s.Ch. is well given by Mr. Darlington in the introduction to his Glossary, and in all the examples, by means of Glossic.

D 26 = e.MM. = eastern Mid Midland.

This district comprises m. and s.Db. with the exception of the peninsula at the south dovetailed in between St. and Le., and also a slip on the e. side of St.

The general characters are (EP. p. 425).

A- = *ai·* as in *nai·m* name.
A′ = *ooŭ, oo·, oa·*, as *mooŭr too·d roa·d* more toad road.
E′ = *aey* as *maey graeyn* me green.
O′ = *uuw* as *buuwk nuuwn* book noon, which is very distinctive.
U′ = *aa* as *daa·n taa·n* down town.

The *r* not before a vowel is probably r^{10}. The verbal pl. in *-en* is regular. The def. art. is *th*, and occ. *dh* before vowels and voiced consonants, and is assimilated sometimes to *s, f, t'*. In the n. parts of var. iii. *t'* seems to be used exclusively. The *tr, dr* are not dental *t'r, d'r* as in the n. of the Peak, D 21.

There are, however, many slight differences, and we may distinguish four varieties.

Var. i. South Peak. This has ÆG *dai·* and not *dee·* for day; and though *uuw* is common for O′, *oo²*, which probably generated it, is occ. heard. Also U′ is occ. *aaw* as well as *aa·*. This variety extends on the s. as far as Winster.

Var. ii. Western, from Winster to Ashbourne, and over the slip of St. ÆG, EG, are regularly *ee·* as *dee· see·* day say; O′ is regularly *uuw*, though *oo²* may be rarely heard; U′ is regularly *a'·* as *da'·n* down, but *aaw* as *daawn* may be occasionally heard in Db. and is regular in the St. slip.

Var. iii. Eastern. This shades off at the n. into D 24, and to the e. into D 27. In the n. part *dai·* day is regular, but at Ashover and further s. becomes *dee·*. O′ quite in the n. is occasionally *oy* as in D 24. I′ is regularly *auy*. In a few isolated places *aay* as *daayn* down, has been heard for U′ as in D 25; and *a'ŭ* has been found, which is intermediate between *a'w, a'y* and occurs in D 27. This var. extends from the n. border of Db. east of the ridge of hills which

form the centre of Db. as far as Ilkeston, but the separation *dai· dee·* for day indicates a change at a few miles s. of Chesterfield. To the e. of the ridge which passes through Bolsover, the verbal plural in *-en* is not found.

Var. iv. Southern. At about Quarndon and s. of it, O′ is regularly *iw* and U′ regularly *ĕaaw* or *yaaw*. The *iw* like the *uuw* of the other varieties is derived from *oo*². The triphthong *ĕaaw* is very neatly pronounced, and Mr. Hallam observed that there was an habitual transverse elongation of the opening of the mouth which seems to generate it from *aaw*.

Mr. Hallam obtained no less than eight versions of my cs. to illustrate this district, all written from native speakers or corrected by them.

These are from the following towns:

Var. I. South Peak.
1. Bradwell *braad·ŭ*, 9 ne.Buxton.
2. Taddington, 5 ese.Buxton.
3. Ashford *aash·fŭd*, 3 ese.Taddington.
4. Winster, 4 nw.Matlock Bath.

Var. II. Western.
5. Ashbourn, 10 sw.Matlock Bath, first version.
6. ,, ,, second ,,

Var. III. Eastern.
7. Brampton, 3 w.Chesterfield.

Var. IV. Southern.
8. Repton *rep'n*, 7 ssw.Db.

From these I have selected the third, from Ashford, and give it entire, and in notes after each paragraph I give the principal variants relating to pron. from each of the other seven versions, referred to by the above numbers; differences merely relating to words or expressions are not usually given.

Ashford, Db., cs., with Variants (EP. p. 427.)

0. *waa· Jon)z nuuw da'·ts.*

why 1 2 4 5 6 8 *wahy*, 7 *wauy*.
no 1 4 5 6 *nuuw*, 2 *noo*², 7 8 *noa*.
doubts 4 5 6 *da'·ts*, 1 *daa·ts*, 2 *daawts*, 7 *daayts*, 8 *dĕaawts*.

1. *we·l, Tuom, dhae· ŭn i·m mŭ boo·th laaf· ŭd dhiz niwz ŭ mahyn. oo· kyaiŭrz? dhaat·)s noa·dhŭr aeyŭr nŭr dheeŭr.*

thee 4 5 6 *dhaey*, 1 *yŭ*, 2 7 8 *yoa·*.
both 7 *booŭdh*.
laugh 5 6 8 *lof·*.
mine 1 *mahynd*, 2 4 8 *mahyn*, 7 *mauyn*.
who 7 *ooŭ*.
neither 5 8 *nee·dhŭr*.
here 5 7 8 *ee·ŭr*.

2. *dhŭr)z nau·n mon·i ŭz daeyz kau·z dhŭ)r laaf·t aa·t, waey noa·n, duon·t wi? wot shuod maak· ŭm? it)s non veri lahykli, iz it?*

NONE = NOT 2 4 5 6 7 8 *nŭ.*
DIE 1 2 5 7 8 *diyn diyz*, 4 6 *daeyz.*
LAUGHED 5 6 7 *loft.*
DON'T WE 2 *duo)n·t ŭz*, 7 8 *duo)nŭ wi.*
MAKE 8 *mai·k.*

3. *aa-a'·vŭr, it wŭr ŭ dhis·n. soo juos·t uuwd dhi nahyz, mŭn, ŭn bi kwahyt til)i)v duon·. aark dhi!*

HOWEVER 4 *aa·sŭmee·ŭr*, 8 *ĕaaw·sŭm-iv·ŭr.*
NOISE 7 *noyz.*
QUIET 1 *wai·t*, 2 4 5 8 *kwahyŭt*, 7 *kwauyŭt.*
I HAVE 6 7 *au)v*, 8 *ahy)n*, it is not clear what this *n* represents; it occurs also in Wa. and Le.
DONE 1 2 4 *duuwn.*

4. *aa)m saa·rtin aa)eeŭrd ŭm see·—suom ŭ dhaeyz foa·ks ŭz went thruuw)th oo·l thingg frŭ)th furst dhŭrsen·z—·dhaat·)aa did, shoo²ŭr inuof.*

I'M 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 *au)m au·)m.*
SAY 1 7 *sai·.*
THESE, taken properly as THOSE 4 *dhoo²z*, 5 *dhuuwz*, 8 *dhoa·z*, 6 *dhem.*
THROUGH 2 6 7 8 *throo².*
WHOLE 2 4 5 6 7 8 *wuol.*
FIRST 5 7 *fust.*
THEMSELVES 2 *dhŭrsel·z.*
THAT I 2 4 *dhaat·)i*, 5 7 8 *dhaat·au.*

5. *ŭz)th yuong·gist laa·d issen·, ŭ gree·t laa·d nahyn eeŭr uuwd, noa·d is fai·dhŭrz vahys ŭz suuwn ŭz aey eeŭrd it, ŭv it wur sŭ kweeŭr ŭn skwau·kin, ŭn aa)d truost i·m fŭ)t spee·k)t troo²th on·i dee·, dhaat· aa wuod.*

YOUNGEST 1 *yuongkst.*
GREAT 7 *gret*, 2 4 5 6 8 *big.*
NINE 7 *nauyn.*
VOICE 7 *vauys.*
SQUEAKING 2 4 5 6 8 *skwee·kin*, 7 *skweeŭkin.*
TRUTH 1 2 6 *triwth.*
DAY 1 7 *dai·.*

6. *ŭn)th uuwd wuom·ŭn ŭrsen· ŭd tel on·i on yŭ ŭz iz laaf·in na'·, ŭn tel yŭ straeyt a'·t ŭn au·, widha'·t on·i ŭduw·, iv yoa)l oa·nli aak·s ŭr—aa)m shoo²ŭr uuw wuol, wuon·t ŭr?*

LAUGH 2 4 7 *laaf·*, 5 8 *lof·.*
NOW 2 4 7 *naa·*, 8 *nĕaaw.*
OUT 7 *aayt.*
TOO 2 4 5 6 *tuuw*, 7 *too²*, 8 *tiw.*
WITHOUT 2 *baawt*, 4 *widhaa·t*, 7 *widhaay·t*, 8 *widhĕaawt.*
ADO 6 *ŭduuw·*, the regular form, 2 4 5 7 8 *bodh·ŭr.*
WON'T 7 *wi)nŭt.*

7. *ŭt on·i rai·t, uuw touwd ·mae· on)t wen aa aak·st)ŭr tuuw·thri tahymz oa·ŭr, uuw di·d, ŭn uuw uuwt)nŭ tŭ bee ruongg ŭba'·t suoch ŭ thingg ŭz dhis, wot thingk yŭ?*

SHE=HOO 7 *oo*², 6 8 *uur.*
ME 1 2 4 5 6 8 *maey,* 7 *miy.*
ASKED 4 5 *ek·st.*
TWO THREE 7 *too*² *ŭr thriy,* 8 *tiwthri.*
TIMES 7 *tauymz.*
WRONG 7 *rongg.*
ABOUT 7 *ŭbaayt,* 2 4 5 *i,* 8 *on.*

8. *we·l, ŭz ŭ wŭr see·in, uuw)d tel)yŭ, boo·dh a'· ŭn wee·ŭr ŭn wen uuw fuon·)t' druongk·n bee·st ŭz ŭ kau·z ŭr uoz·bŭnd.*

SAYING 7 8 *sai·in.*
SHE=hoo, 7 *oo*², 5 6 8 *uu·r.*
HOW 2 *aaw,* 8 *ĕaaw,* 7 *aa·.*
FOUND 2 5 6 *fuon·d.*
HUSBAND 2 *uoz·bŭnt.*

9. *uuw swoa·ŭr uuw saeyd im wi ŭr oa·n ahyz, lee·d au· iz lengkth on)th gra'·nd wi iz guod Suon·di koo·t on, tloo·s too ŭr oa·n doo·ŭr stoo·n, da'·n ŭt)th kau rnŭr ŭ yonz lai·n.*

SHE=hoo, 7 *oo*², 5 6 8 *uu·r.*
SWORE 2 *swae·r.*
WITH 2 4 5 6 8 *widh.*
EYES 1 2 *aeyn,* 7 *auyz.*
LAID, LYING 1 2 4 5 6 8 *lahy·in,* 7 *ligin.*
GROUND 4 *graa·nd,* 2 *graawnd,* 8 *grĕaawnd,* 7 *graaynd.*
COAT 7 *kooŭt,* 5 *tloo·z.*
OWN DOOR STONE 2 *th)aawz duu·r,* 1 *duu·r,* 4 *th)aa·z dooŭr,* 5 *a'·s doaŭr,* 7 *aays doaŭr,* 8 *ĕaaws dooŭr.*
DOWN 1 4 *daa·n,* 2 *daawn,* 7 *daayn,* 8 *dĕaawn.*
YON 7 *yond,* 2 4 *yondŭr.*

10. *aey wur fret·in ŭwee·, uuw sez, i suoch ŭ wee· juos·t lahyk ŭ baad·li chahylt ŭr ŭ lit·l wench krahy·in.*

HE 7 *iy.*
SHE=hoo, 5 8 *uur.*
FOR ALL THE WORLD, used for *juos·t* in 2 4 6 8 *fŭr au·)th wuurld,* 7 *fŭr oa·)t' wuul·d.*
LIKE 7 *lauyk.*
CRYING 7 *krauy·in,* 8 *in ŭ tem·pŭr.*

11. *ŭn it juos·t soo· aap·nt ŭz ·uu·r ŭn ŭr duuwtŭr i lau· kuuwm thruuw)th baak· yaa·rd frŭ ing·gin th)wet tloo·z a'·t fŭ)t' drahy on)th wesh·in dee·.*

CAME 7 *kuumd,* 8 *kuum·,* 4 *kyai·m.*
THROUGH 2 7 8 *throo*².
THE 7 *t'.*
WET 2 *wiyt.*
CLOTHES 7 *tlooŭz.*
OUT 2 *aawt,* 7 *aayt.*
DRY 7 *drauy.*
DAY 7 *da·i.*

12. *wahyl)th ket·l wŭr bahy·lin fŭr)th tee·, won fahyn braeyt suom·ŭr aaf·tŭrnuuw·n oa·nli ŭ waeyk sin neks Thuur·zdi.*

WHILE 7 *wauyl.*
THE 7 *t'.*
BOILING 1 *buuy·lin,* 7 *bauy·lin.*
BRIGHT 2 7 *briyt.*
AFTERNOON 8 *aaf·tŭrnoo*²*n.*
WEEK 7 8 *wiyk.*

13. *ŭn duon·t yŭ sae· ? aa ni·ŭr lurnt on·i moo·ŭr ŭba'·t dhaat· bizniz uop· til tŭdee·, ŭsh shoo²ŭr ŭz maa· nai·m)z Jaak· Shep·ŭd, ŭn aa duo)n·ŭr waan·t fŭ)t duu· noa·dhŭr, dhaat·s saa·rtin.*

SEE 2 4 5 6 7 *noa·* know, 1 *noa·n.*
LEARNED 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 *eeŭrd* heard.
ABOUT 1 *ŭbaa·t*, 2 7 *ŭ* of, 4 5 6 8 *on.*
MY 1 4 5 8 *mahy*, 7 *mauy*, 2 *mi.*
WANT 5 6 8 *won·t.*
DO (see *aduu·*, par. 6) 4 6 *duuw.*
NEITHER 5 6 8 *nee·dhŭr.*

14. *aa)m gŏŏ·in wau·m fŭ)t ai· mi suop·ŭr naa·, guod· naeyt, ŭn duo)n·ŭr bee sŭ kwik ŭba'·t kroa·in oa·ŭr ŭ bod i ŭgjae·n wen aey tau·ks ŭba'·t dhis dhaat· ŭn)t' tuodh·ŭr tuuw dhi.*

HOME 1 *wao·m*, 2 6 7 8 *wuu·m*, 4 5 omit.
NIGHT 5 8 *nahyt*, 7 *niyt.*
A BODY 1 5 6 8 *on·ibod·i*, 2 *noo²·bdi*, 4 *nuob·di*, 7 *wo·n.*
AGAIN 1 2 *ŭge·n.*
HE 7 *iy*, 1 2 4 5 *dhi* they, 8 *dhu* they.
ABOUT 1 4 *ŭbaa·t*, 2 *ŭbaaw·t*, 7 8 *ŭ* = of.

15. *aey)z ŭ poo·ŭr wi·k fuuwl ŭz prai·ts widha'·t uon·bithingk·in issen· ŭ bit. aa duo)n·ŭr noŭ· ŭz aa·)v uuwt mooŭr fŭ)t see· na'·, soo guod· naeyt tuuw dhi.*

HE'S 2 *it)s*, 7 *iy'z.*
FOOL 7 8 *fiwl*, 1 *hod*, 2 *chaap.*
WITHOUT 4 *widhaa·t*, 7 *widhaay·t*, 8 *widhĕaaw·t*, 2 *baawt.*
UNBETHINKING for BETHINKING, 7 *reeŭz·n.*
The rest differently phrased.

D 27 = EM. = East Midland.

This district consists of the co. of Nt. only. I have not been able to find sufficiently distinct indications to assume any other boundaries. It is quite distinct from the adjoining Li., D 20, on the e. But on the n. it seems to fade into the neighbouring Yo., on the w. into Db., and on the s. it is doubtful whether the region between the two horns of Le. should not rather be classed with the Le. var. of D 29. The pron. may almost be considered as a slight variety of received speech with *uo²* for *u*. The U′ words in the n. have *aaw*, in the m. have *aaŭŭ*, which is characteristic, and in the s. fall into the *ĕaaw* observed in D 26. The I′ is rather *ahy* than *auy*. The def. art. is mostly *dhŭ*, but occ. *dh*, *th* and even *s*, *t'* by assimilation. The *r* not before a vowel is quite vocalised as in D 20, although Mr. Hallam very frequently writes it in; and the *h* disappears. As opposed to Li., Nt. is characterised by an almost entire absence of fractured vowels.

Mr. Hallam wrote from dict. six versions of my dt. (EP. p. 448), which I treat as in D 26, giving one in extenso and adding variants characterised by the following numbers:

1. East Retford, from the lock-keeper, b. 1803.
2. Worksop, from a porter at the canal, b. 1823.
3. Mansfield, from a patten-maker, b. about 1819.
4. Mansfield Woodhouse, 2 n.Mansfield, from a labourer, b. 1820, the version selected.
5. Bulwell, 4 nnw.Nottingham, from a retired labourer, b. 1801.
6. Newark, from a butcher.

1. *au sai·, chaap·s, yoa see· naa·ŭŭ dhŭt au)m raeyt ŭbaaŭŭt dhaat· lit·l gyel kuom·in frŭm yon skoo·l.*

I SAY 1 prefixed *naaw* now, and 6 prefixed *we·l.*
CHAPS 1 *laad·z*, 3 *mai·ts.*
RIGHT 1 3 5 6 *rahyt.*
ABOUT 1 *ŭbaa·wt.*
GIRL 1 *laas·*, 3 6 *gyerl*, 5 *gyeŭl.*
FROM YON SCHOOL 6 *frŭm)s skool·l yondŭr.*

2. *shee)z gooin daaŭŭn dhŭ roa·d dheeŭr throo· dhŭ red gyai·t on dhŭ left aan· sah·yd ŭ)dh roa·d.*

DOWN 1 *daa·wn.*
THERE 1 *dheŭr.*
OF THE ROAD 2 3 5 *ŭv dhu rao·d*, 1 and 6 omit the words.

3. *look! t' chahyld)z gau·n straeyt uop tŭ)t' doo·ŭ ŭv dhŭ raong· aa·ŭŭs.*

LOOK 1 *shoovŭ ŭnuof·*, 6 *au)m shooŭr*, used instead of 'look.'
STRAIGHT 1 *strahyt.*
TO THE 3 5 6 *tŭ dhŭ*, 2 *tŭ)th.*
HOUSE this *aa·ŭŭs* was inclined to *aa·ws.*

4. *weeŭ shee)l aap·n fahynd dhaat· druongk·n def· wiz·nd fel·ŭ kau·ld Tom.*

WIZENED 6 *slongki.*

5. *wee au·l noa· im ver·i we·l.*

6. *waey·nt dhi uuwd chaap· soo·n tee·ch ŭr not tŭ doo it ŭgye·n, poo·ŭ thing!*

WON'T 1 3 *woa·nt.*
TEACH 6 *laa·n.*

7. *loo·k, iz·nt it triw?*

LOOK 6 *luok· yŭ.*
TRUE 3 5 *troo*[2], 1 *troo·*, 6 *ŭ taowd yŭ shee wur ruong·.*

This gives a practical uniformity with only an occ. deviation in the U′. The following sentences were also dictated to Mr. Hallam (EP. p. 449):

1. At Mansfield: *ee·)z got it on im tŭnau·yt*, he has got it on him, i.e. he's very tipsy, to-night.
2. At Bingham, old woman's account of what she said to a clergyman who asked her for subscriptions: *yoo see·, ser, sez ahy, ahy)v ŭnuof· tŭ doo· widh wot lit·l ahy e·v tŭ gyiv· ŭwai·, ŭn au lahyk tŭ gee· it misen·, ŭn dhen au noa· dhu)l gyet· it;* you see, sir, says I, I've enough to do with what little I have to give away, and I like to give it myself, and then I know they'll get it.

The following fragments of a cs. were dictated to me by the son of the late rector of Bingham (8 e.Nottingham), and Mr. Hallam obtained another version of them direct from a retired native tradesman. Observe that the first had *uo*, and the second *uo*^{2} (EP. p. 449).

Fragments of a Bingham cs. dictated by

Rector's Son.	Native Tradesman.
aaym saa·tin aay hee·ŭd ŭm se·—dhat· aay did se·f ŭnuof·—dhat dh)oa·d wuom·ŭn ŭsel·f faewnd dhŭ druongk·n bee·s. wot d)yoo· thingk? shee see·d im wi hŭr oa·n auyz lauy·ing daewn on)th graewnd, tloa·s bauy dhŭ duo·ŭr ŭv ŭ haews, aan d)yŭ nao·? dhaat· haap·t on ŭ wosh·in dai, ŭz shee· ŭn ŭr duuwtŭr in lau· kuum· throo· dhŭ bak· yaa·d frŭm ing·in aewt dhŭ wet· tloa·z tŭ dree· oo· ki·ŭrz [ke·ŭz]? aay)m u goa·in hao·m tŭ suop·ŭ. guod· nauyt.	*ahy)m saa·tin shoo·ŭr ahy ee·ŭd ŭm sai·—dhaat· ahy did sai·f ŭnuof—dhaat· dh)uuwd wuom·ŭn ŭrsen faaŭnd dhŭ druo^{2}qk·n bee·s waur)ŭ)yŭ thingk? sh)see·d im wi ŭr oa·n ahyz, dae·d druo^{2}ngk on dhŭ gra'ŭnd, ŭgye·n iz oa·n a'ŭs doo·u. dhaat· aap·nd on)dh wesh·in dai·, ŭs shee· ŭn ŭr duuwtŭr in lau· kuum· throo· dhŭ baak· yaa·d frŭm ing·in· a'ŭt dhŭ wet tluuz tŭ draa·y. oo· ke·ŭz ŭba'ŭt yao·? au)m gooin oo·m)p')mi suo^{2}p·ŭ. guo^{2}d· nahyt.*

In *ao·m)p')mi suop·ŭ*, the *p'* is an assimilated *t* from *tŭ* with the vowel suppressed.

At present then Nt. shews very little affinity to any Mid. speech. But fortunately Mr. Hallam found in a family at Bulwell (4 nnw. Nottingham) a direct proof of a change since 1844. He learned from them that the words 'keen feet rain lane night,' now called *kee·n fee·t rai·n lai·n nahyt*, that is practically in received pronunciation

were in 1844 called *kyaeyn, faeyt, ree·n, laeyn, naeyt,* of which the first three agree practically with D 26. In the same place he also heard an example of the verbal pl. in *-en, if we wŭrn taw·kin too ŭ shepŭrd duug·* 'if we were-n talking to a shepherd dog,' although he did not meet with another instance. Hence I consider that the deviations from Mid. usages are comparatively recent, and that it is proper to associate Nt., D 27, with Ch. and n.St., D 25, and m. and s.Db., D 28.

D 28 = w.SM. = western South Midland.

This small district contains parts of five counties, the se. of Welsh Fl., the ne. of Dn., all detached or English Fl., a small part of n.Sh., and a small slip to the sw. of Ch. The first two contain natural Welsh speakers, but these sections have spoken English for years, and detached or English Fl. has spoken English since the Conquest, and even before, although the names of places are still Welsh. In such a district not much homogeneity of speech can be looked for, but all parts are under the influence of Ch.

The general characters are (EP. p. 451):

A- is *ee·*, *ai·*, as *nee·m nai·m* name.
A′ is *oo·*, *oa·*, as *stoo·n stoa·n* stone.
E′ is *ee·*, as *gree·n* green, with a slight leaning to *griyn greyn*.
IH is *ee, aey*, as *nee·t naeyt* night, the first form most usual, the second hardly used except in 'good night.'
I′ is *uy uuy ahy auy*, say about *ahy*.
O′ is *oo*^{2}, *iw*, as *noo*^{2}*n niwn*, the former as appreciated by Mr. Hallam, who is familiar with the sound *oo*^{2}, the second as felt by others.
U is *uo*^{2}, this is regular.
U′ is *uw uuw aaw aow*, say about *aaw*.

The *r* has become Midland, say r^{10}, as opposed to the Welsh r^1 of Sh.

The sum of these characters distinguish the district from all the neighbouring forms of speech, though some of the individual pron. occur in them.

It is impossible to distinguish varieties effectively, because there is so much uncertainty in the pronunciation. I give a dt. written from the dictation of the town-crier at Ellesmere, Sh., and I add any tangible variants from Whixall, Sh., Hanmer, detached Fl., and Farndon, Ch., with the letters W, H, F prefixed. The Ellesmere and Hanmer, both taken by Mr. Hallam, agree closely, the Whixall and Farndon had to be deduced from my informants' orthography, and are therefore not so trustworthy.

ELLESMERE dt. with variants.

1. *uy sai·, laad·z, yŭ see· nuiv, dhŭt uy)m ree·t ŭbuw·t dhaat· lit·l wensh kuum·in frŭm dhŭ skoo·l yaandŭr.*

SAY HF *see·*.
LADS F *mee·ts*, W *chaap·s*.
YOU SEE H *yŭ see·n*.
NOW W *nyaaw*, F *naaw*.
I'M W *ahy*, F *auy*.
ABOUT WF *ŭbaaw·t*.
COMING WHF *kuo²m·in*.
SCHOOL WF *skiwl*.
YONDER F *yondŭr*.

2. *uur)z goo·in duuwn dhŭ roa·d dhee·ŭr throo· dhŭ red wikit on dhŭ lif·t and suyd ŭ dhŭ roa·d.*

GOING W *gwin*, H *goo²in*, F *gooin*.
DOWN W *dĭaawn*, H *duwn*, F *daawn*.
ROAD W *le·ŭn*, H *roa·ŭd*, F *roo·d*, second time *wee·*.
THROUGH H *throo²*, F *thriw*.
GATE W *geŭt*, F *gee·t*.
SIDE W *sahyd*, F *sauyd*.

3. *sai·f ŭnuo²f· dhŭ chuyld)z gaw·n straeyt uo²p· tŭ dhŭ raang· doo·ŭr.*

SAFE ENOUGH W *saartinli ŭnuuf·*, H *look yŭ*, F *shiwr ŭnuo²f·*
CHILD W *chahyld*, F *chauyld*.
GONE W *gwon*, F *gon*.
WRONG DOOR H *rong· doa·ŭr*, W *dooŭr ŭ dhŭ raang· yhaaws*, F *diwr ŭv dhŭ ruong· aaws*.

4. *waa·r uur mai· fuynd dhaat· druongk·n jef uuwd chaap· kaw·ld Tuo²m·.*

WHERE W *wee·ur*, F *wiyŭr*, H *mai·bee*.
FIND W *fahynd*, F *fauynd*.
DEAF W *dai·f*, F *def·*.
OLD CHAP CALLED TOM, differently phrased in different versions, W *sriv·ŭld fel·ŭr oa dhŭ neŭm oa Tuo²mŭs*, H *ringk·ld fel·ŭ dhee·ŭr ŭz dhai kaw·ln Tuo²m*, F *wiz·nd fel·ŭr ŭ dhŭ nee·m ŭv Tuo²m·ŭs*.

5. *wi aw·l noa· i·m veri wel·.*

WE W *uus·*.
KNOW WH *noa·n*, F *noo·*.
VERY W *vaar·ŭ*.

6. *wuon·ŭ dhŭ uuwd chaap· soo·n tai·ch ŭr nod tŭ doo)it ŭgye·n, poo ŭr thing!*

WON'T W *wuo²n·ŭd*.
SOON WF *siwn*, H *soo²n*.
TEACH WH *laa·rn*.
DO W *doa·*, H *doo²*, F *diw*.
POOR H *poo²ŭr*, F *piwr*.
THING W *thin*.

7. *look· yŭ! în·ŭd it troo·?*

LOOK WF *liwk*.
ISN'T H *in·ŭt*.
TRUE W *driw* (?), H *troo²*, F *triw*.

As I was unable to understand the writing of the dt. from Hawarden, Fl., called *aa·rdin*, I give a short cwl. of words heard there by Mr. Hallam (EP. p. 458).

A- *giim* game. A′- *too*^{2} two. A′: *oa·m* home. Æ- *fai·dhŭr* father. Æ: *dee·* day. Æ′- *an·i* any. *wai·t* wheat. Æ′: *del dai·l* deal. *wee·ŭr* where. E- *spai·k* speak. *ree·n* rain. E′- *ey* he. E′: *eeŭrd* heard. EA: *aeyt* eight. *uwd* old. *tuwd* told. *kau·f* calf. *fyaa·rn* fern. *gee·t* gate. EA′- *ae·d* head. EA′: *dee·f* deaf. EO: *yuo*^{2}*ng·* young. EO′- *oo*^{2} hoo = she. *foaŭr* four. I- *gyet* to get. I: *chahyld* child. *ruo*^{2}*n·* run. O: *kraaf·t* croft. O′- *skoo*^{2} *skiw* school. O′: *guo*^{2}*d·* good. *doo*^{2} do. U- *suo*^{2}*·n* son. *doo·ŭr* door. U: *gruwnd* ground. U′- *naaw* now. U′: *daawn* down. *uo*^{2}*z·* us. Y: *fost* first. A.. *rai·zn* reason. E.. *tai·* tea.

D 29 = e.SM. = eastern South Midland.

This extensive district contains Sh. e. of Wem and the Severn, St. s. of Stone, a slip on the n. of Wo., the greater part of Wa., the s. tail of Db., and all Le., that is, it occupies parts of six counties, reaching right across the middle of England, and forming "the Midlands" properly so called. It is nevertheless to such a degree homogeneous in character, that I have not been able to separate it satisfactorily into independent districts, as, although it has some differences, it was impossible to draw bounding lines between them. But I distinguish four varieties, with some subforms, that have rather a geographical location than a phonetic individuality. These are as follows, where the names of towns and villages from which, among others, my information comes, must serve as indications of the regions involved (EP. p. 460).

Var. i. ne.Sh., and n. and m.St.
- i*a*. ne.Sh. Edgcombe, Hodnet, Market Drayton, Newport; in St. Eccleshall, Wootton.
- i*b*. wm.St., n. of Watling Street. Bradley, Cannock, Haughton, Stretton.
- i*c*. em.St. Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-upon-Trent, Hanbury, Hopwas, Lichfield, Tamworth, Tutbury, Yoxall.

Var. ii. me. and se.Sh., s.St. and n.Wo.
- ii*a*. me. and se.Sh. Ironbridge, Madeley, Shifnal, Wellington.
- ii*b*. s.St. Codsall, Darlaston, Dudley (politically in Wo.), Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, Wolverhampton.
- ii*c*. n.Wo. Cradley, Hagley, Selly Oak, Stourbridge.

Var. iii. Wa.
- iii*a*. e.Wa. Atherstone, Bedworth, Brandon, Bulkington, Coventry, Nuneaton, Polesworth.
- iii*b*. w.Wa. Birmingham, Curdworth, Elmdon, Knowle, Leamington, Warwick.

Var. iv. Le.
Belgrave, Birstall, Cottesbach, Leicester, Loughborough, Syston, Waltham.

The characters of these varieties, and of the whole district, may be inferred from the pronunciation of the following words as given in glossic in the annexed table (EP. p. 462): 'believe, cup, day, do,

down, green, the hail *eyl*, house' (*h* always left out), 'lame, look, moon, nail, name, now, out, rain, school, shoe, soon, tail' (not 'tale'), 'three, too, up, way, wife.'

	Var. i.			Var. ii.			Var. iii.		Var. iv.
	a ne.Sh. and nm.St.	*b* wm.St.	*c* em.St.	*a* em.and s.Sh.	*b* s.St.	*c* n.Wo.	*a* e.Wa.	*b* w.Wa.	Le.
A-	*laiŭm*	*nai·m*	*nai·m* *nee·m*	*nai·m*	*naiŭm* *neym*	*naiŭm*	*naiŭm* *nai·m*	*naiŭm*	*nai·m*
ÆG-	*tee·l*	*tee·l*	—	—	—	*eyl* *naayl*	—	*tai·ul*	*tee·l*
ÆG: EG	*dee·* *ree·n*	*dee·, dai·* *ree·n* *rai·n*	*dee·* *ree·n*	*dai·* *rai·n*	*dai·y* *rai·yn*	*dai·y* *raiŭn*	*dee·* *rai·n*	— *wai·y(?)*	*dee·* *ree·n*
E′	*bilai·v*	*gree·n* *gre·yn*	*greyn*	*gree·n*	*gree·n* *grai·yn*	*grai n*	*gree·n*	—	*grai·yn*
EO′	*thrai·*	*three·*	*threy*	—	—	*three·* *thrai·*	*three·*	—	*thrai·y*
I′	*wahyf*	*wahyf*	*wahyf* *wauyf*	*wahyf*	*wahyf* *wauyf*	*wahyf*	*wahyf*	*wahyf* *wauyf*	*wahyf* *woyf*
O′	*shiw*	*miwn*	*tiw diw* *muuwn*	*moo·n*	*tiw diw* *miwn*	*niwn* *muo²n*	*loo²k* *soo²n*	*skiwl*	*miwn*
U	*uo²p*	*uo²p*	*uo²p*	*kuo²p*	*uo²p*	*uo²p*	*uo²p*	*uo²p*	*uo²p*
U′	*uuws*	*aaws* *čaawt*	*auws* *a'ŭs*	*nuw*	*aawt* *yaawt* *aaŭt*	*daawn* *daewn*	*aaws*	*aaws*	*daawn* *uuwt* *no·w*

In all these A=*aiŭ* is the older form, and *ey*, *ai·* modern variants. ÆG and EG=*ee·* seems also to be the older form, of which *aiŭ*, *ey* are variants. Observe the change in ii*b*, where *ai·y* is normal and characteristic. O′=*iw*, *uuw* are regular variants of *oo²*. U′=*aaw* has several local variants.

In addition to this, *h* is never heard, *r* not before a vowel is said to be untrilled, and may be *r*[10], and even before a vowel it may be the same, at any rate the trill, if it exists, is very faint.

The verbal plural in *-en* is quite distinct in Sh., St. and Wo. It is very little heard in Wa., and nearly (not quite) extinct in Le.

In Var. ii*b*, but apparently not in ii*a*, though the two together form the 'Black Country,' there is a curious way of combining the negative with auxiliary verbs. The following were heard by Mr. Hallam at Darlaston, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, and Cradley, some in one place, some in another (EP. p. 461).

1. *Ahy ain·t*, I a'n't or am not. 2. *ahy ai·t*, I haven't. 3. *it ai·y, ai·ynt*, it isn't. 4. *i·t it?* isn't it? ·5. *ahy bi·t, beynt*, I ben't. 6. *ahy doot·*, I don't. 7. *ahy shai·, shai·t, shau·*, I shan't. 8. *ahy woa·, woa·w, woaw·, woo·t*, I won't. 9. *ahy kao·, kau·, kau·t*, I can't. 10. *ahy uo²d·n*, I wouldn't.

In a cs. sent from Dudley, I find (continuing the numbers) 11. *ahy doa· ke·ŭr*, I don't care. 12. *dhaat· doa· maat·ŭr*, that does not matter. 13. *woa· ŭr?* won't she? 14. *ahy doa· waan·t*, I don't want. 15. *doa· yŭ bee?* don't you be?

As illustrations, I give versions of the dt. as dictated by natives at Edgmond, Sh. (just w. of Newport), and Darlaston, St. (a little ese. of Wolverhampton), which present about the greatest contrast that can be obtained from different parts of this district. In the following examples *e, u, uo* are generally used for *ae, uu, uo²* (EP. p. 472).

Edgmond, Sh. i*a*.

(1) *au si, chaap·s, yŭ siyn naaw dhŭt ahy)m riyt ŭbaaw·t dhaat· lit·l wench kum·in frăm dhŭ skuwl yaan·dŭr.*

(2) *ur)z gyoo²in daawn dhŭ roa·d dheeŭr throo² dhŭ red gyai·t on dhŭ lift aan·d sah·yd ŭv dhŭ roa·d.*

(3) *luok yŭ! dhŭ chahyld)z gau·n straeyt uop tŭ dhŭ ruongg aaws.*

(4) *weeŭr ur)l bee laaykli ŭnuof· tŭ fahynd dhaat druongk·n jef widhŭrd fel·ŭ ŭz dhi kaw·ln Tuom.*

(5) *wee au·l noa·n im we·l.*

(6) *wuon·ŭ dhŭ uwd chaap· soo²n laarn ŭr not tŭ doo² it ŭgyen·, poo²ŭr thingg!*

(7) *loo²k! ai·nt it truw?*

Darlaston, St. ii*b*.

(1) *ahy sai·y, laad·z, duon yŭ see ahy)m royt na'ŭ ŭba'ŭ·t dhaat· lit·l wench kom·in frŭm)s)skiwl yaan·dŭr.*

(2) *ur)z goo·in da'ŭn dhŭ ro·wd dheeŭr thriw dhaat· red gye·ŭt on dhŭ lift aan·d sau·yd ŭ dhŭ ro·wd.*

(3) *luok yŭ! ur)z gau·n straeyt uop tŭ dhŭ ruong a'ŭs.*

(4) *ahy shŭd thingk ur)l foynd owd ahrd eeŭ·rin skin·i sniv·lin Tuom·i.*

(5) *yow au·l noa·n im royt ŭnuof·.*

(6) *woo·)t ee mak ur bowt* [=bolt, run away], *pooŭr thingg! ŭr woo·)t* [=won't] *diw it ŭgyen·!*

(7) *liwk! di·t* [=didn't] *ahy tel yŭ?*

The following sentences (except No. 7) were noted by Mr. TH. at Burton-on-Trent, i*c*. The first was reported to have been said by a father to his daughter at dinner—the girl had lost £2 and the mother had gone to look for it (EP. pp. 477, 478).

Burton-on-Trent.	Translation.
(1) *weeŭr)z yŭr modhŭ? ah·y noa· dhŭ)s) suom·ŭt uop, ŭr ur wuod·nŭ baey uwee·. ŭn dhŭ)s suom·ŭt uop wi yoa·, fŭ yoa kon·ŭr ee·t yŭr din·ŭ.*	(1) where's your mother? I know there's something up, or she wouldn't be away. and there's something up with you, for you can't eat your dinner.
(2) *yoa·)n bin ŭ foyn woyl.*	(2) you-have-n been a fine while.
(3) *aey)z goo·in ŭ dhŭ aaws.*	(3) he's going into the house.
(4) *aey livz ŭgyen· dheeŭr in jenŭli.*	(4) he lives against there in general.
(5) *iz·nt aey goo·in tŭ duw it?*	(5) isn't he going to do it?
(6) *gyer)uop! yoa)n gaur)it!*	(6) get)up! you)have-n got)it!
(7) *oy)l duu)t ŭ dhaat·nz.*	(7) I'll do)it in that manner.

The following Carol was dictated to me by a lady who used to live in the neighbourhood, and had often heard it sung.

Barton-under-Needwood, i*c*.	Translation.
az oy saht· on ŭ suon·i bahngk *on Krus·ŭmŭs dee· i)dh mau·nin,* *oy saa· threy ships kum see·lin boy,* *on Krus·ŭmŭs dee· i)dh mau·nin.* *ŭn iw suod bey in dheyz they ships* *buot Joa·zŭf ŭn iz fe·ŭ led·i,* *ŭn ·aey did wis·l ŭn ·shey did sing,* *ŭn aal dhŭ bel·z on e·ŭth did ring,* *fau joy dhŭt dhŭ Sai·viŭr, ·ey wŭz bau·n* *on Krus·ŭmŭs dee· i)dh mau·nin.*	As I sat on a sunny bank, On Christmas day in the morning, I saw three ships come sailing by, On Christmas day in the morning. And who should be in these three ships But Joseph and his fair lady, And ·he did whistle and ·she did sing, And all the bells on earth did ring, For joy that the Saviour, he was born On Christmas day in the morning.

The following Dialogue on the Darlaston 'Wake Beef,' or beef for the annual feast on 24 August, was dictated to Mr. Hallam by one of the speakers, and pal. in 1879.

Darlaston, St., ii *b*.	Translation.
laas· Froy·di noyt, wen mee ŭn a'wŭr Tuom wŭn goo·in uop dhŭ stree·t t)aav·)ŭ loo·k ŭt dhŭ We·ŭk Bee·f, wee went ŭs fur ŭz dhŭ	last Friday night, when I and our Tom were-n going up the street to)have)a look at the Wake Beef, we went as far

Wau·yt Lau·yŭn, ŭn turnd ŭgyen·, ŭn kum·in baak· throo dhŭ Aa·li, dhi wŭs thrii ŭr fow·ŭr sit·in ŭt dhŭ doo·ŭr, kol·iŭr)faash·ŭn, lit·l Jaak·i Ren·ŭldz, Jo·w Kye·rlis, un tiw moo·ŭr ŭv iz paal·z, dog·-ruon·ŭrz.

as the White Lion, and turned again, and coming back through the Alley, there were three or four sitting at the door, collier-fashion, little Jacky Reynolds, Joe Careless, and two more of his pals [=friends], dog-runners.

R. weeŭr ŭs bi·n, Aar·i?

R. where hast been, Harry?

Aa. t)aav· ŭ luok ŭt dhŭ bi·f.

H. to)have a look at the beef.

R. wee·)n bi·n t)aav· ŭ luok aa·t· it, ŭn dhaat·)s a'w·ŭr shai·ŭr; iz it dhau·yn?

R. we)have-n been to)have a look at it, and that's our share; is it thine?

Aa. au·, ahy rek·n it iz. guod nau yt.

H. aye, I reckon it is. Good night.

A maid-servant's account of how her brother Jim's leg was hurt and cured, palaeotyped by Mr. Hallam from her dictation.

WALSALL, ST., ii *b*.

aa·r Jim wau kuomin baak· frŭm see·in iz aa·nt Sali, ŭn i kuom ŭkrau·s dhŭ fi·lz, ŭn gyet·in ov·ŭr dhŭ stahyl, ŭn i urt)s leg, ŭn it wau· baad· ev·ur sŭ longg, ŭn shi got suom pow·ltis too² it, ŭn it wau ·ev·ŭr sŭ muoch bet·ŭr.

TRANSLATION.

our Jim was coming back from seeing his aunt Sally, and he came across the fields, and getting over the stile, and he hurt his leg, and it was bad ever so long, and she got some poultice to it, and it was ·ever so much better.

The Varieties iii. and iv. may be illustrated by extracts from my cs. in both cases palaeotyped from dictation by myself (EP. p. 464).

ATHERSTONE, WA., ii *a*.

(6) *dhŭ owld· wuom·ŭn ŭrsen·*

(9) *seed· im wi ŭr oa·n ahyz u lahy·in strecht au·l iz length o dhu graawnd wi iz goad· suon·di koo·ŭt on, kloo·ŭs tŭ dhŭ doo·ŭr ŭ dhŭ aaws, daawn ŭt dhŭ kor·nŭr oa yon le·ŭn.*

(10) *ee wŭz wahy·nin ŭwee·, shi sez, fŭr au·l dhu wurld lahyk ŭ sik· chahyld ŭr ŭ lit·l gel in ŭ fret.*

ENDERBY, LE., iv.

(6) *dh) oa·l wuom·ŭn ŭ sen·*

(9) *see·d im wi ŭr oa·n aayz laay·ŭn sprau·ld ŭt fuol· length on dhŭ gruuwnd, in iz guod· suon·di koa·t, tlos bi dhŭ doa·ŭr ŭ)dh uuws, duuwn ŭt dhŭ kau·nur ŭ yon le·ŭn.*

(10) *ee wau·r waay·nin ŭwai·, shi sez·, fŭr au·l dhŭ wuld laayk ŭ baad·li chaayld in ŭ fret.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nd ŭz shee· ŭn ŭr dau·tŭr in lau· wŭz ŭkoam·in thruo· dhŭ baak· ya·rd from ing·in aawt dhŭ wet· kloo·ŭz tŭ drahy ŭn ŭ wosh·in dee·,*

(12) *wahyl dhu kit·l wŭz baaylin fŭr tey won fauyn brahyt suom·ŭr aa·tŭrnuun.*

(14) *ŭn soa· ahy)m ŭgoo·in woam· tŭ suop·ŭr. goad· nahyt.*

(11) *ŭn dhat ap·nd ŭz shee· ŭn ŭr dau·tŭr ŭ lau· kum· thriw dhu bak· ya·d throm ing·in uuwt dhŭ wet· tloa·z tŭ draay on ŭ wesh·in dai·,*

(12) *waayl dhŭ kit·l wau·r ŭ boy·lin fŭr tai· wuon faayn braayt suomŭr aa·tŭniwn.*

(14) *ŭn soa· aa)m· goo·in om tŭ ha)m·i suop·ŭr. guod naayt.*

V.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

This comprehends the whole of England lying between the n. *dheeth* line 5, and the s.L line 10. It thus comprises the whole of the n. of England except a very narrow slip on the border of Scotland. This large tract of country is very diversified in physical features. The great plain of Yo. on the e., the mountainous character of the "Lake District" on the w., and the "Coal Districts" on the n., point to three distinct regions where we may expect differences of speech, and on examination it has been found best to make three distinct districts, D 30, 31, and 32, or EN., WN., and NN. But besides this, the treatment of the def. art. *the* separates the whole region into two parts, the EN. and WN. using suspended *t'*, and the NN. using full *dhŭ*. In WN. regions the fractures are found which I write *uow*, *iy*, or oo^3, ee^3. Of these *iy* occurs in the M. div., but oo^2 there replaces oo^3, and the difference between these two forms must be noted. In oo^2 the essential character was that the sound of *oo* commenced with an opener mouth producing the effect of *ĕĕoo*, and it particularly replaces the O′ set of sounds. But in oo^3 the essential character is that the sound of *oo* begins with uo^3 (which decidedly approximates to *oa*), and goes on to *oo*, so that it is properly $uo^3ŏŏ$, a very inconvenient sign, for which, on the analogy of *iy*, we may write *uow*. This modification affects the U′ words, not the O′ words, and hence has altogether a different origin. The O′ words in the N. div. have *iw* or *iŭ*. As *iy* generated *ey*, *aey*, *aay* in the M. div., so *uow* generates *oaw*, *aow*, *ahw*, *aaw* in the N., and all these forms are found. The two forms *iy*, *uow* are therefore historically valuable as the missing links in the wonderful transformation of *ee*, *oo* into *ei*, *ou*. It is only in the sw. of the N. div. to the s. of the s. *hoose* line 6 that this change occurs completely; throughout the rest of the N. div. the U′ is either represented by *oo* or *uow*, and only in Du. and some parts of Nb. do we find a closer approximation to *oaw*.

The verbal pl. in *-en* does not exist. 'I am' is replaced mostly by 'I is,' although 'I am' is heard in NN.=D 32. In most of the NN. the *r* is uvular, but this seems rather accidental, and not to be an inherited dialect mark.

D 30 = EN. = East Northern.

This comprises most of the North and East Ridings of Yo. Its boundary on the n. is the Tees as far inland as Croft, and then it passes on to Middleham, going e. of Richmond and Leyburn. Thence the border goes to Burley-on-the-Wharfe, and follows the s. *hoose* line 6 to the n. of Nt., and then joining the s. *teeth* line 4, pursues it on the n. of the Humber to Spurn Head. The e. border is the sea. The area inclosed contains i. the great plain of Yo., ii. the moors of the Cleveland iron district, iii. the wolds of Holderness and the East Riding, and iv. the Marshland by Goole and Selby. These form the four varieties, but they are rather geographical than phonetic. There is in fact a wonderful uniformity of pronunciation in all four varieties, so that it is difficult to characterise the differences.

The general characters may be roughly stated thus (EP. p. 496):

A-, A′, Æ, Æ′, EA′, O′ are usually replaced by a fracture *e·ŭ* or *i·ŭ*, as A- *ne·ŭm ni·ŭm*, A′ *twe·ŭ twi·ŭ*, Æ *de·ŭ di·ŭ* day, etc., the *e·ŭ* being more used in the s., and the *i·ŭ* in the n., but both forms occur in each. The *e·ŭ i·ŭ* are more usually but less correctly conceived, as *ai·ŭ ee·ŭ*.

The I′ is singularly enough *aa·* in i. and ii. But in iii. it frequently becomes *aay* before voiced, and *ey* before voiceless consonants, as *neyf naayvz* knife knives.

The U′ words have regularly *oo·*. The U words have *uo*, perhaps in the form uo^1 rather than uo^3, though the latter was used by an informant in Market Weighton.

The def. art. 'the' is regularly suspended *t'*, although I have been told that *th* is heard in occasional use in the sw. If so, a slight alteration of the n. *dheeth* line 5 would have to be made, but my information is incomplete, and hence this notice must suffice. In the se., in Holderness, the def. art. is asserted to be entirely omitted. 'I is' = *aa)z* is universal for 'I am.'

Hence Var. i. and ii. seem to be separated chiefly because we have separate glossaries for each (Mid Yorkshire, and Cleveland with Whitby). Var. iii. is separated by the threefold treatment of I′, and Var. iv. partakes of both i. and iii., but with no clear distinctions. Under these circumstances it seems best to give only extracts from the two cs. for i. Mid Yo., and iii. Market Weighton, in parallel columns, and three dt. for ii. Stanghow in Cleveland (12 ese. Middlesborough), iii. se. Holderness, and iv. Goole, all from the dictation of different people, and printed interlinearly, with finally some of the principal words from the Mid Yo. cwl. illustrating Var. i. especially.

Two cs. for Var. i. and iii. (EP. p. 508).

i. Mid Yorkshire.

(8) *shee)ŭd til yŭ bai·ŭth oo·gŭts ŭn weeŭr ŭn win it waaŭr ŭt shŭ faan·t' d'ruok'n bi·ŭst ŭt shŭ)z tŭ kau·ŭl ŭr uozbŭn on.*

(9) *shŭ sau· im wiv ŭr ai·ŭn i·ŭn ligin st'richt ŭt l·aang· lenth ŭtop· ŭ t' gruond iv iz gi·ŭd suondŭ koo·ŭt, tlai·ŭs biv)t' oos· diiŭr, doo·n ŭt t' niŭk ŭ yon lon.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nd ŭz shee· ŭn t' dow·t'ŭr i le·ŭ kaam· t'ruof t' baak· ge·ŭth frev ang·in t' wit tlai·ŭs oo·t tŭ d'raa ŭv ŭ weyshin di·ŭ.*

(12) *waa·l t' kit·l wŭ bauŭlin fŭ)t' ti·ŭ ŭ yaan· faa n bree·t if·t'ŭni·ŭn i suomŭ nuobŭt ŭ wee·k sin kuom t' nekst thozdŭ.*

(13) *ŭz si·ŭr ŭz mi ni·ŭm)z Juo·ŭn.*

(14) *ŭn se· aa·)z gaan·in yaam· tŭ mi suopŭ. giŭd nee·t.*

iii. Market Weighton.

(8) *shee waad· tel yŭ oo und wi·ŭr ŭn wen shŭ faan· t' d'ruongk'n bi·ŭst ŭt shŭ kao·ŭlz ŭr uoz·bŭn.*

(9) *shŭ sau· im wi ŭr ai·ŭn ee·n, ligin st'richt ŭt fuol lenth uopŭ)d gruond iv iz guod suondŭ kuoŭt, tlooŭs bi)d di·ŭr ŭ t' oo·s, doo·n ŭt kau·ŭnŭr ŭ yon luo·ŭn.*

(11) *ŭn dhaat aap·nd ŭz au·ŭr ŭn ŭ dow·t'ŭr i lau·ŭ kom· thruof baak· yaa·d frev ing·in t' wet tli·ŭs oo·t tŭ d'raa·y ŭv ŭ weshin dai·ŭ.*

(12) *waa·l t' ket·l wŭz buoylin fŭ ti·ŭ yaa· feyn bree·t suomu ef·tŭni·ŭn nobŭt ŭ wee·k sin kuom nekst thozdŭ.*

(13) *ŭz si·ŭr ŭz ma ni·ŭm)z Jon.*

(14) *ŭn si·ŭ aa)z· gaan·in yaam· tŭ ai· mi suopŭ. guod· neeŭt.*

Three Interlinear dt. for Var. ii., iii., iv. (EP. pp. 519, 522).

1 ii Stanghow, Cleveland. *si· aa sae·, laad·z, yŭ si· nuo· dhŭt*
iii East Holderness. *si·ŭ aa se·ŭ, mee·ŭts, yoo see· noo· ŭt*
iv Goole. *sau· aa sae·, me·ŭts, yi see· noo· ŭt*

ii *aa·)z ri·t ŭbuo·t dhaat· li·ŭt'l laas· kuom·in fre)t' ski·ŭl*
iii *aa·)z reyt ŭboo·t dhaat· laat'l laas· kuom·in fre ski·ŭl*
iv *aa·)z ree·t ŭboo·t dhaat· laat'l goal· kuom·in fre· t' skuul*

ii *yon·dhŭ.*
iii *yon·dhŭr.*
iv *yondŭ.*

2 ii *shiŭ)z gaayn duo·n t' rau·ŭd dhe·ŭ thruo· t' riŭd yaat· o)t' left*
iii *shŭ)z buon doo·n ruo·ŭd dhe·ŭ throo·f raed yaat· au left*
iv *shi)z goa·in doo·n t' rau·ŭd dhi·ŭ thruof t' raed yaat o)t' left*

ii *aan·d saa·d o)t' we·.*
iii *aan·d saayd ŭ we·.*
iv *aan·d saayd ŭ)t' we·.*

3 ii *si·ŭr ŭniŭf t' be·ŭn)z giŭn st'raayt uop ti t' di·ŭr ŭ t'*
iii *si·ŭr ŭni·ŭf be·ŭn)z gi·ŭn sthre·t uop ti di·ŭr ŭ*
iv *siw·ŭr ŭniw· t' be·ŭn)z gon stre·t uop tŭ t' duo·ŭr ŭ t'*

ii *raang· uo·s.*
iii *raang· oo·s.*
iv *raang· oo·s.*

4 ii *we·ŭ shiŭ)l meb·i fin·d dhaat· d'ruok·n di·ŭf wiz·nd fel·ŭ*
iii *wi·ŭ shŭ)l meb·i fin·d dhat dhruong·kn dee·f shriv·ld fel·ŭ*
iv *wi·ŭ shi)l mebi fin·d dhat druong·kn di·ŭf wiz·nd fel·ŭ*

ii *bi t' niŭm ŭ Tomi.*
iii *ŭ ni·ŭm ŭ Tomŭs.*
iv *ŭ t' ne·ŭm ŭ Tomŭs.*

5 ii *wi au·ŭl ken im vari wi·l.*
iii *wee au·l nau· im vari wee l.*
iv *wi au·l nau· im veri wee·l.*

6 ii *wiŭnt t' au·d chaap· siŭn liŭn ŭ nuot· ti di·ŭ·)t ŭgi·ŭn,*
iii *wi·ŭnt au·d chaap· si·ŭn tee·ch ŭ nuot ti dee· it ŭgi·ŭn,*
iv *woan·t owd chaap· si·ŭn ti·ŭch ŭ not tŭ doo·)t ŭgae·n,*

ii *puo·ŭ thing!*
iii *puo·ŭr thing!*
iv *puo·ŭ thing!*

7 ii *liŭk! iz·nt it t'riŭ?*
iii *li·ŭk! ez·nt it throo·?*
iv *li·ŭk! iz·nt it triw?*

Of these the specimens for ii. and iii. are more accurate probably than that for iv, which was a reminiscence of many years past, the use of *tr* for *t'r* is probably inaccurate. Observe both the disappearance of the def. art. and the use of *thr* for *t'r* in iii.

Mid Yo. cwl. (EP. p. 523).

I. Wessex and Norse.

A- 4 *taak·* take. 5 *maak·* make. *ti·ŭl* tale. 20 *li·ŭm* lame. 21 *ni·ŭm* name.
A: 39 *kaam·* came. 43 *aan· aan·d* hand. 56 *wesh weysh* wash.
A: *or* O: 58 *fre·ŭ fre* (the last before a vowel) from. 64 *raang·* wrong.

A'- 67 *gaang· gaan· ge·ŭ* go. 74 *twe·ŭ twi·ŭ* two. 76 *te·ŭd* toad. 81 *luo·ŭn luo·ŭnin* lane. *me·ŭ-r* more. 86 *e·ŭts wots* oats. *tle·ŭz tli·ŭz* clothes. 92 *nau·ŭ* know.

A': 104 *re·ŭd* a road. *di·ŭf* dough. 112 *yaal· wol·* whole. 115 *e·ŭm yaam· i·um yi·ŭm* home. *be·ŭn* bone. *ne·ŭn* none. 124 *ste·ŭn* a stone.

Æ- 138 *fi·ud'ŭ-r faad·'ŭr* father. 141 *ne·ŭl* a nail. 142 *sne·ŭl sni·ŭl sniil* a snail. 143 *te·ŭl tiŭl* a tail. 152 *wat·'ŭ-r* water.

Æ: 155 *thaak·* the thatch. 161 *di·ŭ* day. 166 *me·ŭd mi·ŭd* maid. 172 *gres ges* grass. 179 *waat·* what.

Æ'- 182 *si·ŭ* the sea. 183 *ti·ŭch* to teach. *li·ŭv* to leave. 190 *ki·ŭ* a key. 193 *tli·ŭn* clean. 194 *on·i uon·i* any. 195 *mon·i muon·i* many. *chee·z chi·ŭz* cheese. 200 *wi·ŭt* wheat.

Æ': 205 *thri·ŭd* thread. 207 *ni·ŭdŭl* needle. *tle·ŭ* clay. 213 *e·ŭdhŭ-r* either. *di·ŭl* deal. 218 *shiŭp sheyp* sheep. 223 *dhi·ŭ-r* there. 224 *wuo·ŭ-r* where.

E- 232 *brek* to break. 233 *spi·ŭk* to speak. *wi·ŭv* to weave. 239 *se·ŭl si·ŭl* sail. 241 *re·ŭn ri·ŭn* rain. 243 *pleŭ pli·ŭ* to play [only used in refined speech, colloquially *li·ŭk* to laik, is used]. 248 *mi·ŭr* a mare. *wi·ŭr* to wear. 250 *swi·ŭr* to swear. 251 *miŭt* meat.

E: *le·ŭ liŭ lig* lay, the last much used in the present tense. 262 *wi·ŭ* way. 265 *st're·it* straight. *wench winch* wench.

E'- 290 *ey ee·* he. 292 *mey mee·* me. 294 *fee·d* feed. *gree·n* green. 300 *kee·p kiŭp* keep.

E': 305 *ey ee·* high. 306 *eyt ee·t* height. *ney nee· naa·* nigh. 312 *i·ŭ-r* here. 314 *yi·ŭd* heard. 315 *fi·ŭt* feet, but *fiŭt* foot [observe *fi·* in plural, and *fi* in singular].

EA- 320 *ke·ŭ-r* to care.

EA: *laaf·* laugh. 323 *fowt fe·ŭt* fought. 324 *iŭt* eight. 326 *au·ŭd uo·ŭd* old. 328 *kau·ŭd* cold. 330 *au·ŭd od* hold. *kuoŭf kau·ŭf* calf. 334 *uoŭf au·ŭf* half. 335 *yaal· uoŭl* all. *fuo·ŭl* to fall. 346 *giŭt* a gate.

EA'- 347 *yi·ŭd* head. 348 *ee* eye, gen. in the pl. *ee·n* eyes. 349 *fi·ŭ* few.

EA': 350 *di·ŭd* dead, refined *did*. 351 *li·ŭd* lead, metal, refined *lid*. 353 *bri·ŭd* hread, refined *brid*. 355 *di·ŭf* deaf. 357 *dhuof* though. 360 *ti·ŭm* a team. *be·ŭn bi·ŭn* a bean. 366 *gri·ŭt* great. *di·ŭth* death.

EI- 372 *aey ae·y e·y ey* aye, very much used.

EO- 383 *siv·n si·ŭvn* seven.

EO: 388 *milk miŭlk maelk* all very short. 390 *suod siŭd* should. 396 *waak* work sb. *swau·d swu·d su·d* sword. 399 *breet·* bright. 402 *laan* learn. *st'aa-r* star. 406 *yi·ŭth* earth.

EO'- 411 *thriŭ t'riŭ* three. 412 *shiŭ shey* she. 420 *fowŭ-r* four.

EO': 423 *thee·* thigh. 424 *ri·ŭf* rough. 425 *leet·* light. 426 *feyt* to fight. 428 *siŭ sey* to see. *frind* friend. 433 *brist briŭst* breast. 435 *yow* you. 436 *t'ri·ŭ* true.

EY- 438 *dee* to die.

EY: 439 *t'ruost* to trust.

I- 440 *wik·* a week. *aa·vin* ivy. *st'aa·l* a stile. 446 *neen· naa·n* nine. 449 *git* to get.

I: 452 *aa·* I. 458 *neet· niŭt* night. 459 *reet·* right. 465 *sich* such, but *saa·k saayk* are more used. 466 *chaald* child, only used in reading, in speaking always *be·ŭn*. 472 *shringk sringk* shrink. 475 *wind* the wind. 477 *fin* to find. 479 *wind* to wind, refined *waan·d*. 485 *this·l* thistle.

I'- 492 *saa·d* side. 494 *taa·m* time.

I': 500 *laa·k* like. 502 *faa·v* five. *waa·f* a wife. 506 *wuom·ŭn* woman. 507 *wim·in* women. *waa·l* while. 511 *waa·n* wine. *aa·s* ice.

O- *fuo·ŭl* a fool. 522 *op·n uop·n* open. 524 *wau·ld* world.

O: *kuof· ki·ŭf* cough. 527 *bowt* bought. 528 *thowt* thought. 531 *dowt'ŭ-r de·ut'ŭ-r* daughter. 532 *kuo·ŭl* coal. *uo·ŭl* hole. *gowd gau·ŭd* gold. 538 *wad* would. 550 *wod* word. 552 *kau·ŭn kuo·ŭn* corn.

O'- 555 *shiŭ shoo·n* shoe, the last form both sg. and pl. 557 *ti·ŭ* too. *li·ŭk liŭk* look. *muod'ŭ-r* mother. 562 *mi·ŭn* the moon. 564 *si·ŭn* soon.

O': 569 *biŭk* book. 571 *gi·ŭd* good, always employed by Mr. C. C. Robinson, strictly analogically, but *guod·* is more usual. 572 *bli·ŭd* blood. 579 *ŭni·ŭf* enough. 581 *sowt* sought. *ki·ŭl* cool. *ti·ŭl* tool. *sti·ŭl* stool. 586 *di·ŭ* to do. 587 *di·ŭn* done. 588 *ni·ŭn* noon. 589 *spi·ŭn* spoon. 594 *bi·ŭt* boot. 595 *fi·ŭt* foot, but *fi·ŭt* feet, see No. 315. 507 *si·ŭt* soot.

U- 599 *ŭbi·ŭn ŭboo·ŭn* above. *li·ŭv luov·* love. 601 *foo·l* fowl. 602 *soo·* a sow. 603 *kuom·* come. 605 *suon siŭn* a son. 606 *di·ŭ-r* door, casually *diwŭ-r*. *buot·ŭ-r* butter.

U: 609 *fuol·* full. 612 *suom·* some. 614 *oo·nd* a hound. 615 *puon·d* a pound. 616 *gruon·d* the ground. 617 *soo·nd* sound in health. 619 *fuon·* (was) found. 629 *suon·* the sun. 632 *uop·* up. 633 *kuop·* cup. 634 *thruof· thri·ŭf* through. 639 *duos·t* dust.

U' 640 *koo·* cow. 641 *oo·* how. 643 *noo·* now. *diŭv duov·* dove. *boo·* to bow. 653 *buot·* but.

U': *shroo·d* shroud. 656 *re·ŭm ri·ŭm* room. 658 *doo·n* down. 659 *toon* town. 663 *oo·s* house. 667 *oo·t* out. *soo·th* south.

Y- 673 *mich mik·ŭl* much. *lee· laa·* a lie. 677 *d'raa* dry. 679 *kau·k kirk* church, refined *choch*. 682 *laa·tl laa·l* little.

Y: 684 *brig* bridge. *rig* ridge. 690 *kaa·nd* kind. *maa·nd* mind. *waa·s* worse, refined *wos·*. 701 *fost* first.

Y'- 705 *skaa* sky. 706 *waa* why, but not as a question, for which *waat· fu·* what for, is used.

Y': 709 *faa·ŭ-r* fire. 712 *maa·s* mice.

II. English.

A. *laad·* lad. *t're·ŭd t'ri·ŭd* trade. 736 *laas·* lass. 737 *me·ŭt* mate.

E. *skri·ŭm* scream. *chi·ŭt* cheat.

I. *and* Y. 756 *shrimp* shrimp, casually *srimp*. 758 *gol* girl, rare, usually *laas·* lass.

O. 761 *leŭd* load. *noys nuoys* noise.

U. *juog·* jug. *juomp* jump. 808 *puot·* put.

III. Romance.

A·· 811 *pliŭs* place. 813 *bi·ŭkn* bacon. 824 *che·ŭ-r* chair. *t're·ŭn t'ri·ŭn* train. 847 *de·ŭnjŭ-r di·ŭnjŭ-r* danger. 851 *aan·t'* aunt, the dental *t'* distinct. 852 *yaap·rŭn* apron.

E·· 888 *saa·tn* certain. 890 *bi·ŭst* beast, pl. *bi·ŭs*, said of horned cattle. 894 *disi·ŭv* deceive.

I·· *naa·s* nice. *faa·n* fine.

O·· *stiŭf stuof·* stuff. 916 *uon·yŭn* onion. 920 *poynt puoynt* point. 925 *voys vuoys* voice. 929 *koo·kuomŭ-r* cucumber. 939 *tluo·ŭs* close. 940 *kuo·ŭt* coat. *fuo·ŭl* fool. *buoch·ŭ-r* butcher. 947 *boyl buoyl* boil. 955 *doo·t* doubt.

U·· 965 *oyl uoyl·* oil. *si·ŭ-r* sure. 970 *juos·t jist* just.

D 31 = WN. = West Northern.

The e. border is the w. border of D 30, the n. and s. borders are the lines 7 and 5, and the w. border is the sea. The region contained is very large; the n. of the West Riding of Yo., n.La., all We., most of Cu. and s.Du. The country is full of hills and lakes, and the dialect seems to be in an older form than that of D 30, although necessarily of much more recent origin. It is probably the old history of the emigrant language remaining practically what it was at the time of emigration, while the parent speech has changed. To comparatively recent times, as the name Cumberland shews, these countries were inhabited by the Celtic Cymry, and were conquered by Northymbrians from Yo. Very possibly therefore they retained the language of the time of conquest for an appreciable time. Circumstances have certainly much affected it, as the Danish settlements, which have left a remarkable grammatical usage, still existent in s.We. and Furness, namely, *at* in place of *to* before the infinitive, as 'something at eat' (*suomŭt ŭt eyt*).

As regards pronunciation there is a surprising similarity of usage over the whole country, but it is more convenient to distinguish six varieties, thus located.

i. Craven and nw.Dales, or w.Yo.
ii. Lonsdale or n.La. on both sides the Sands.
iii. We. s. of the Watershed with Dent and Sedberg in Yo.
iv. Eden Valley, containing We. n. of the Watershed, and m.Cu.
v. w.Cu. with Keswick, Workington, and Abbey Holme.
vi. s.Du. containing Weardale and Teesdale.

For the phonology of this region I am mainly indebted to the minute care and accuracy with which Mr. J. G. Goodchild, when employed on the duty of the Government Geological Survey, succeeded in (so to speak) photographing the speech of the peasantry. It is impossible to do justice to his labours in the present abridged statement. Reference must be made to my larger work for full details carefully palaeotyped.

The s. *hoose* line 6, which passes through this district, separates it into two parts, which in one respect differ widely, but in all others are so much alike that I have been obliged to ignore this difference

in Vars. i. and iii. altogether. The case is precisely similar to the passage of the same line through D 20, and the entrance of the s. *suom* line 2 into the S. and E. div. In both cases it is merely an ancient sound which has been partially retained, U remaining *uo*, and U′ remaining *oo* in some parts, but gradually altering to *u*, *ou*, in others. In fact throughout the part of D 31 which lies n. of the s. *hoos* line 6 a great preparation for the change has been made. U′ has there become uo^3w (written *uow* for convenience), and this uo^3w resembles oa^1w, which readily passes into oa^2w and that into *ow*, whence the passage to *uw*, *aaw* is easy. The prevalence of *uow* in these regions, but its lapse into *ow* after passing line 6, shews us in a most satisfactory manner, how the great and hitherto puzzling change of *oo* into *ou* was really made—by exhibiting the change actually going on at present. In fact, when I was in Du. in 1879, I had a great difficulty in actually determining whether the change had been made or not, and have continually written *oaw* where probably *uow* was said.

The general character of all D 31 is so like Var. i. that this may be taken as the type of the district. Briefly it is as follows (EP. p. 538).

A-, A′=*ĭaa*, both elements *i*, *aa* distinctly have the stress, and this is what is meant by the diaeresis, whereas *iăă* would mean that the stress fell on *i*, and *ĭaa* that it fell on *aa*. The real fracture is $ĭ^3aa^4$, but the small figures are omitted for convenience. The i^3 is a deep form of *i* approaching *ai*, while aa^4 is a low form of *aa*, not quite *ah*. Thus in D 31 we find *nĭaam*, *klĭaaz*, *hĭaam*, name, clothes, home, which in D 30 are *ni·ŭm*, *tli·ŭz*, *i·ŭm*, the *aa* having sunk to the short indistinct *ŭ*. This is one of the strongest marks of difference between D 30 and D 31.

E′=*ăĭee·*, which is merely prolonged *ee·* commenced with a very brief *ăĭ*. This is the form in Var. i, in others it becomes *iy*, properly $i^3ĕĕ$, with which we are already familiar. Both *ăĭee·*, *iy* are felt as *ee·* by natives. Thus 'me green meet' are *măĭee grăĭee·n măĭee·t* in Var. i. and *miy griyn miyt* in Var. vi. In D 30 they vary as *mey*, *gree·n*, *miŭt mee·t*.

I′ is *aa·y*, as *taa·ym* time, occasionally, but rarely, varying, as *aey*, as in Var. v. and vi.

O′ was possibly *iw* more frequently than now, when it also frequently becomes *uow*, possibly from some false analogy. But *iw* or $ĭ^3uo^2$ becomes *i·ŭ* in D 30. Thus D 31 *kiwl kuowl*, D 30 *ki·ŭl* cool.

U′ regularly becomes *uow* n. of the s. *hoos* line 6, and *ow aaw* to the s. of it, thus: D 31 *duown*, *down*, *daawn*, D 30 *doo·n*.

U is uo^3, but *uo* will be written for convenience.

These are the principal phonetic characters of D 31. The verb substantive and def. art. are the same in D 31 as in D 30, thus they would say in both districts *aa·)z t` maan·* I am the man.

In order better to bring out the differences of the different varieties,

I give extracts from six cs., illustrating the first five varieties. There is a great gap between the cs. for Muker, or Upper Swaledale, forming the n. part of Var. i., and Cartmel or Lower Furness, Var. ii. This gap, occupied by North Craven, the s. part of Var. i., is partly supplied by an extract from an old specimen, palaeotyped from the dictation of a contemporary and fellow townsman of its author, below p. 120. The whole of this specimen and many complete dt. are given in my larger work. All of these cs. were pal. from dictation, the Cartmel one by Mr. T. Hallam, the Abbey Holme one by myself, and the rest by Mr. J. G. Goodchild, being merely a specimen of his labours. The six cs. refer to the six varieties thus:

1. Var. i. from Muker in Upper Swaledale, Yo., 20 m. sw. of Appleby, We., representing the n. form of this variety with U′=*uow*.
2. Var. ii. from Cartmel, La., 12 wsw.Kendal, We., with U′=*ow*.
3. Var. iii. from Sedberg, Yo., 9 e. by n. of Kendal, We., with U′=*uow*, while Dent, Yo., close by, has U′=*aaw*, but is in other respects identical.
4. Var. iv. from Langwathby, Cu., 10 nnw.Appleton, from the dictation of the Cu. poetess, Miss Powley, then an old lady, and since deceased.
5. Var. v. Keswick, Cu., presenting many peculiarities, perhaps due to the informant.
6. Var. vi. Abbey Holme district in nw.Cu. with I′=*ey* generally.

In these cs. there are many peculiarities of pronunciation, which may occasion difficulty to the reader; and, although all are explained in the Glossic table, it seems best to draw attention to them here, referring to the paragraphs of the cs. in which they occur.

6. In Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, which are from Mr. J. G. Goodchild's palaeotype, *eor* constantly occurs, as in *heorsel·*, whereas in No. 2 by Mr. T. Hallam, and No. 6 by myself from Rev. T. Ellwood, this is replaced by *ur*, *ŭr*, as *ŭrsel·*. Mr. JGG. understood *eor* to represent French 'eur' in 'peur,' properly *poer*. His pron. however sounded to me as *eo²r* between *eor* and *oer*. He had observed speakers in D 31 many years with great attention, and hence I adopt his own sign in place of *eo²r*. But those who feel a difficulty in hitting off the sound are recommended to use *ur*, *ŭr*.—*t'*, *d'* are suspended *t* and *d* as in D 30, the tongue remaining a sensible time in the position for *t*, *d*.—*uow* has been already explained.—*t'*, *d'* are fully dental *t*, *d*, the tongue being in the position of *th*. In No. 4 *bod·d'eor*, the dental *d'* is preceded by a common English *d*, and the tongue should be felt to slide from the *d* to the *d'* position. When *t'r*, *d'r*, *t'eor*, *d'eor* occur, the *r* is necessarily dentalised as r^4; but this being sufficiently indicated by *t'*, *d'*, is not specially marked. The *r* is usually r^{12}.

7. *ăiee·* in *măiee* has been already explained, as also its replacement by *iy*. In Nos. 2 and 6 *ee·* is used, but this, like *oo·* for *uow*, was probably an error of appreciation, for Mr. JGG. assures me

that the native peasants are generally quite unable to pronounce pure *ee·*, *oo·*. —*ïaa* in *twïaa*, as replacing *ï³aa¹*, has been explained (p. 114); we shall have other examples of the use of the diæresis (··) to represent double stress in diphthongs and fractures; single stress is represented by placing a short mark (˘) over the unstressed vowel; thus *tŭoo·* in No. 5 is *oo·* commenced with *ŭ*, of which the native is unconscious, thinking he says *oo*.—*ey*, *ow*, are peculiar signs, but they have been often used for the unfamiliar *aey*, *aow*, which few non-native readers would distinguish from *ey*, *ow*.—*wŭra'ng·* is *ra'ng·* with short *a'* or *a³*, preceded by *w*, and as there is a little difficulty in saying *wra'ng* simply, a brief and very indistinct *ŭ* is inserted, and then it is not uncommon, as in No. 1, to drop the *w* altogether, and use simply *ŭra'ng·*, which ultimately becomes *ra'ng·*, as in Nos. 2, 5, 6.—*aa¸·y* in *taa¸·ymz* is a diphthong with the *aa·* nasalised. It is uncertain whether this nasalisation characterised the whole variety, or whether it was an individuality of the informant.

8. *ahy* in *wahy* differs from *aay* in beginning with a much deeper vowel, and hence being nearer to *auy*.—*iĕ* in *biĕst* No. 2 is merely a fracture beginning with the short stressed *i* in 'sit,' and ending with short *ĕ*, in place of short *ŭ*, as in *bi·ŭst* Nos. 1 and 3; and as we see by *biyst* Nos. 1 and 5, *iy*, that is *i³ĕĕ*, is another form, replacing *ee·*.

9. *iw* in *niwk* nook=*iŭŏ*, but the proper form is *ïuo*, with a double stress. I have not thought it necessary to make the distinction, and I fear lest I should have been too minute already.—*rooŭd*, *luoŭn*, the distinction *oo*, *uo* here need not be insisted on.—*lwuoŭ·nin* is rather a ponderous sign for an easy sound; *uoŭ* is the same as before, but labialises the preceding *l*, producing a subsequent *w*. —*due·eor* almost rhymes to French *sueur* sweat, not exactly, but near enough as a guide, for neither *ue* nor *eo* (which stand for *ue²*, *eo²*) has the pure French sound; the word 'door' seems troublesome to dialect speakers; what is wanted is *dooŭr*, the *ŭr* falls into *eor*, and the *oo* is commenced with *ĭ* or *ï* in *dïooĕŏr* with a double stress, or the *ïoo* falls into *ue*; in No. 6 the *oo* is quite lost, and *di·ŭr* results, and sometimes the *oo* begins with *ŭ* as in *dŭoo·ĕŏr*. There is a similar difficulty with 'swore, sware,' of which the only noteworthy form is *swue·aa°rt* for 'sweared'; here the *aa°*, which occurs elsewhere, represents simply a very indistinct *aa* (the ° symbolises indistinctness everywhere), which however is not quite *ŭ*, but retains a flavour of *aa*. It seems to be an individuality of the informant, and I have not met with it elsewhere.—*i'* properly represents the very indeterminate vowel hovering between *e*, *i*, often used in 'houses,' etc. But this was slightly modified in No. 5 *gri'nd*, which I leave in this form, as even Mr. JGG. when hearing it was unable to analyse the sound satisfactorily.

11. *ŭt d'raa¸·y* at dry=to dry. In the instances cited, this only occurs at Sedberg, No. 3, but as already mentioned in Var. ii. and iii., it is the regular custom to use *at* for *to* before the infinitive, a remnant of the old Danes.—*thrŭuow* through, observe the common *uow* led up to by a short *ŭ*; this form *ŭuow* is one of the passages from *oo* to *ou*; it is evident that a slight alteration of stress changes *ŭuo* into *uŭŏ* or *uw*.

13. *nhaa*=know, the old *kn-* replaced by a voiceless *n*, sometimes heard as *tnhaa*, sometimes *nhnaa*; it is a remnant of older pronunciation once heard in received speech which preluded the entire expulsion of *k*, and is preserved still in the peasant speech of D 31.—*ni't* had the same vowel as *gri'nd*, par. 9, No. 5. —'sure' is another varied dialectal word. In *sïoo·ĕŏr* there is a double-stressed *ïoo·* gliding on to *eor*, in *sĭ)oo·eŏr* a short *ĭ* is prefixed, but is entirely disjoined from following *oo·* as shewn by the mark).

Extracts from Six cs.

being Nos. 2, 4, 8, 16, 18, and 20 respectively, of the interlinear cs. in EP. pp. 563 to 594.

6. 1 Muker. *ŭn d' aa·ld bod·ee heorsel· ŭl tel aan·ee o*
2 Cartmel. *ŭn t' aa·d woom·ŭn ŭrsel· wool tel en·i ŭ*
3 Sedberg. *ŭn t' aa·ld wuom·ŭn heorsel· ŭl tel en·i o*
4 Langwathby. *bŭt t' au·ld wuom·ŭn heorsel· ŭl tel on·ee o*
5 Keswick. *ŭn t' au·ld wuom·ŭn heorsel ŭl tel en·i o*
6 Abbey Holme. *ŭn t' au·l wuom·ŭn ŭrsel· ŭl tel an·i o*

1 *yŭ withuow·t mik·l bod'eor.*
2 *yŭ wijow·t en·i bodh·ŭr.*
3 *yŭ widhuow·t en·ee bod·'eor.*
4 *yŭ widuow·t mik·l bod·d'eor.*
5 *yŭ wid'uow·t muoch bod'·eor.*
6 *yi ŭd'uw·t muoch bod'·ŭr.*

7. 1 *aan·ee wai sheo teld măĭee· sïaa twïaa·threy· taa·ymz ow·eor,*
2 *lĭŭst shi telt mee· too· ŭr three· tahymz ow·ŭr,*
3 *en·i wae· shi teld miy sïaa tuow ŭ thriy taa¸ymz ow·eor,*
4 *on·i wae· shi telt miy ĭt twiy·ŭthriy taa·ymz oweor,*
5 *en·i wae· shi telt miy sïaa tŭoo· ŭ thriy taa·ymz owr,*
6 *en·i we· shi telt mee· too· ŭr three· teymz owŭr,*

1 *ŭn shi suod·nt bi faa'r ŭraang·.*
2 *ŭn wi waad·nt tak ur tŭ bi raang·.*
3 *ŭn shiy sahd·nt bi wŭraang·.*
4 *ŭn shiy suod·nt bi wŭraang·.*
5 *ŭn shiy suod·nt bi raang·.*
6 *ŭn shee· suod·nt bi raang·.*

8. 1 *waa·yŭ shuo waad· tel· dhŭ huow whaa·r ŭn when·*
2 *wahy shee·)d tel· yŭ ow waa·r ŭn wen·*
3 *vaar·ŭ wee·l shiy wŭd tel· dhŭ huow whaa·r ŭn when·*
4 *waa·yŭ shuo wŭd tel· yŭ huow when ŭn whau·r*
5 *wel shiy wŭd tel· dhŭ huow whau·r ŭn when*
6 *wey shi·)l tel· yee hoo· whau·ŭr ŭn when*

1 *sheo faan·d d' d'ruong·kn bi·ŭst ŭd sheo kau·lz eor maan.*
2 *shi faan·d t' d'ruok·n biăăst ŭt shi kau·z ŭr uo²z·bun.*
3 *shi faan·d t' d'ruong·kn bi·ŭst ŭt shi kau·z eor huoz·bŭnd.*
4 *shi faan·d t' d'ruok·n biyst ŭt shi kau·z eor huoz·bŭnt.*
5 *shi faand t' d'ruok·n biyst ŭt shi kau·z eor huozbŭnt.*
6 *shi faan)t' d'ruok·n ruob·ish ŭt shi kau·z eor maan·*

9. 1 *shi swaar ŭd sheo saa· im wiv eor aa·n ăŭee·n ligŭn*
2 *shi swiŭr shi saa· im wi eŭr aa·n ahyz ligin*
3 *shi swï·aar ŭt shi saa· im widh eor aa·n iyn ligŭn*
4 *shi swue·eor shŭ sau· ŭm wid' eor au·n iyn ligŭn*
5 *shi swue·aa°rt ŭt shŭ sau· im wid' eor au·n iyn ligaa°n*
6 *shi swi·ŭr ŭt shi sau· im wuod' ŭr au·n aayz laay·ŭn*

1 *laang· st'rïaak·t ŭtop· ŭ d' gruon·d, iv iz*
2 *ŭt fuol· raach· on t' gruond, in iz*
3 *ŭtop· ŭ t' gruownd, in iz*
4 *laang· st'riykt on t' gruon·d, iv iz*
5 *st'raï·t uowt ŭt fuol lenth on t' grï'nd, ŭv iz*
6 *lang st'ree·t on t' gruon, iv iz*

1 *guod suon·dee kwuoŭt, klwuoŭs bi)·d' due·eŏr ŭv iz aa·n*
2 *bes·t kooŭt, tlooŭs ŭ sahyd ŭv iz aa·n*
3 *best suon·dŭ kuoŭt, kluoŭs bisaa¿·yd t'*
4 *guod suon·dŭ kwuoŭt, klwŭöaas bi)t*
5 *guod suon·dŭ kwuoŭt, klwuoŭs bi)t*
6 *guod suon·dŭ kwau·ŭt, klwau·s bi)t'*

1 *huows, duown i)d' niwk ŭ yon lwoŭ·nin.*
2 *dooŭr, down ŭt kau·rnŭr ŭ yon rooŭd.*
3 *huows dïooĕŏr, duown i)t niwk ŭ yon luoŭn.*
4 *huows due·eor duown ŭt yon lwuoŭnin niwk.*
5 *huows dŭuowĕŏr duown i t' niwk ŭ yon lwuoŭnin.*
6 *huuz di·ŭr duun t' kaurnŭ ŭ yon le·n.*

11. 1 *ŭn dhaat· haap·mpt ŭz heor ŭn t' suon waayf*
2 *ŭn dhaat· aap·nt, ŭz ·ur ŭn ŭr dowt'ŭr i lau· wus*
3 *ŭn dhaat· haap·nd ŭz heor ŭn eor dowt'eor i laa·*
4 *ŭn dhaat· haap·mt ŭz heo·r ŭn eor dowt'eor i lau·*
5 *ŭn dhaat· haap·mpt ŭz ·heor ŭn eor dowt'eor in lau·*
6 *ŭn dhaat· waaz ŭz hur ŭn eor suon weyf*

1 *kuo t'ruow d' baak· saay·d fre hing·ŭn d' wet*
2 *kuomin throo· t' baak· yaard fre ing in t'*
3 *kuom· thruow d' baak· saa¿y·d frae hing·in t' wet*
4 *kuo thruow t' baak· fauld fre hingŭn uowt t' wet*
5 *kuom· thrŭuow t' baak· saay·d fre hingaa°n t' wet*
6 *koo·m thruo· t' baak· yaa·rd fre hingŭn oo·t t' wet*

1 *kliaaz uowt tŭ d'raa·y ŭ d' weshin de·.*
2 *tliŭz owt on t' wesh·in dai·.*
3 *kliaaz uowt ŭt d'raa¿·y yaa· waesh·in dae·.*
4 *kli·ŭz tŭ d'raa·y yaa· wesh·ŭn de·.*
5 *kliaaz uowt tŭ d'raai yaa· wesh·in dae·.*
6 *kli·ŭz tŭ drey o)t' wesh·ŭn de·.*

12. 1 *yaa· faa·yn brăĭee·t suom·eor ef·t'eorniwn·.*
2 *yaan· riŭl fahyn suom·eor aaf·t'ŭrnoo·n.*
3 *yaa briyt suom·eor ef·t'eorniw·n.*
4 *yaa faay·n briyt suom·eor ef·t'eorniw·n.*
5 *yaa faay·n briyt suom·eor ef·t'eorniwn.*
6 *yen feyn bree·t suom·eor ef·t'ŭrniŭn.*

13 1 *ŭn duos· tŭ nhaa·? aay ni'veor hey·eord nowt ni maar*
2 *ŭn see· yŭ ah niv·ŭr aard ŭ thing*
3 *ŭn duos· tŭ nhaa·? aa· niv·eor laa·rŭnd nowt ni mĭar*
4 *ŭn dŭs)tŭ tnhaw·? aa· niveor haa·rd nŭ saw· ni ma·r*
5 *ŭn dus tŭ naw·? aa· niveor laarnt nowt ni mair*
6 *ŭn di yŭ naw·? aa nivŭr faan· oo·t owt me·ŭr*

1 *ŭ dhis whel tŭde·, ŭz sĭoo·ĕŏr ŭz maay nĭaam)z*
2 *ŭbow·t it til tŭdaĭ·, ŭz t'riw ŭz ahy)z standin*
3 *neor dhis whahl tŭdae· ŭz sĭ)ooĕŏr ŭz maa¿·y nĭaam)z*
4 *nŭ dhaat· whel tŭdae· ŭz sĭooĕŏr ŭz maay nĭaam)z*
5 *neor dhis tŭl tŭdae· ŭz shŭoo·r ŭz maay nĭaam)z*
6 *ŭboo·t it til tude· ŭz siwŭr ŭz mey niŭm)z*

1 *Jaak·, ŭn i duo·t waan·t tŭ nhaa ne·dheor.*
2 *iŭr, ŭn ahy doa·nt waan·t tŭ iŭr nŭ miŭr.*
3 *Juo·ŭn, ŭn aa·y duon·ŭt wahn·t tu nhaa nŭ mĭaar.*
4 *Jon, ·ŭt duod)ee ni't [nuot].*
5 *Jwuoŭn, ŭn aa· duoŭnt waan·t ow·d'eor.*
6 *Jon, ŭn ŭ div·nt waan·t now·d'ŭr.*

14. 1 *ŭn sĭaa aay mŭn bi gaa·ŭn hĭaam tŭ mi suop·eor.*
2 *ŭn sŭ now ahy)z gaa..in yaa·m tŭ mi suop·eor.*
3 *ŭn sĭaa aa¿·y)l ŭwae· hĭaam tŭ mi suop·eor.*
4 *ŭu siŭ aa·)z gaa·ŭn hĭaam tŭ mi suop·eor.*
5 *ŭn sĭaa° aa·)z gaa·n hĭaam tŭ mi suop·eor.*
6 *ŭn aa·)z gaa·n yem tŭ mi suop·eor.*

1 *guod neyt tŭ dhŭ.*
2 *guo²d nee·t.*
3 *guod năĭee·t.*
4 *guod niyt.*
5 *guod niyt.*
6 *guod ni·t.*

Extract from W. Seward's "Attempt to illustrate the Dialect of Burton-in-Lonsdale [13 ne.Lancaster, but in Yo.] and its Vicinity in a familiar dialogue," 1801, rare. The dialogue is between a young woman Molly and her sweetheart Harry. This illustrates the southern form of Var. i. with U′=*aaw*. The numbers refer to the numbers of the speeches in the dialogue (EP. pp. 608–616).

Pronunciation.	Translation.
(20) Haar·i. *dhaaw nhaa·z aay laa·yk dhŭ ŭz wăĭee·l ŭz ee kaan deew. aan·tŭ hed·nt ŭ faa·rdin, aay wŭd he)dhŭ ufuoŭr on·i ŭt iv·eor)ee saa· i)mi laayf.*	*H.* thou knowest I like thee as well as I can do. an [if] thou hadn't a farthing, I would have thee afore any that ever I saw in my life.
(21) Maal·i. *foa·k suod laayk yan ŭnuod·'eor răĭee·t wăĭee·l wen dhai)r gaan tŭ wed, fŭr ŭ dăĭee·l ŭ foa·k fau· aawt ŭt ef·t'eor.*	*M.* folk should like one another right well when they're going to wed, for a deal of folk fall out at-after [afterwards].
(22) H. *aay wuon·d'eor waht dhai fau· aawt ŭbaaw·t!*	*H.* I wonder what they fall out about!
(23) M. *aay wahd·nt wish tŭ nhaa. aay oaŭp ·wi)z bi thik ŭz laang· ŭz wŭ baayd tŭgid·'eor. ŭn dhaaw năĭee·d git nowt ŭge·n aaw·s-kăĭee·pin. mi muod'·eor ŭl gi(mŭ ŭ dăĭee·l ŭv od·mŭnts, ŭn au· maa·ks ŭ stuof· iz soa di·ŭr ŭt wu mŭn sĭav au· t' braas· wŭ kaan·. yaan· nhaaz nowt waht wŭ)z wahnt, ŭn dhaaw suod bigin· suom t'rai·d wid· d' bit ŭ muoni ŭt wŭ ·hev.*	*M.* I've nought-but about one and twenty pound. how much hast thou?
(24) H. *aaw mich brahs ez tŭ sĭaavd, Maal·?*	*H.* how much brass hast thou saved, Moll?
(25) M. *aay)v uobŭt ŭbaaw·t yan ŭn twenti paawnd. ·haaw mich ŭz ·taaw?*	*M.* I've nought-but about one and twenty pound. how much hast thou?
(26) H. *aay ev·nt ŭz mich. aay nobŭt ŭbaaw·t ten ŭr ŭlev·n, wen)ee pai d t' shuow·maak·eor, bŭt dhaaw nhaa·z it·l bi ŭ gai· dăĭee·l wen it)s au· tŭgid'·eor.*	*H.* I haven't as much. I [have] nought-but about ten or eleven, when I [have] paid the shoemaker, but thou knowest it'll be a gay deal when it's all together.
(27) M. *maar·i, nŭt ·it.*	*M.* marry, not it.
(34) H. *aayz git·n suom kuop·s ŭn saa·seorz for dhŭ. dhai·l deew ŭgai·n t' wed·in. dhaaw nhaaz it)s nobŭt ŭbaaw·t ŭ muon·th tuol naaw, muon· wi bi ekst ŭt keo·rk, eor wi mŭn wed tuod'·eor wai?*	*H.* I have gotten some cups and saucers for thee. they'll do against the wedding. thou knows it)s nought-but about a month till now, must we be asked at church, or we must wed t'other way?

(35) M. *wi)l tau·k ŭbaaw·t dhaat· suom· năĭee·t els. waht sez ti fahd'·eor ŭn muod'·eor ŭbaaw·t it?*

M. we'll talk about that some night else. what says thy father and mother about it?

(36) H. *mi faad'·eor)z raiĕŏrli pliĕzd, ŭn sez ŭt ŭ)l gi)mŭ thrăĭee· kaa·y, ŭn aa·y)z git ·aw· ef·t'eor i dăĭee·z. ŭn mi muod'·eor sez: "leewk ŭt yŭ bĭaath puow t)ĭaa wai·, ŭn kăĭee·p dhisel· frai)t' yel·ŭs, ŭn dhen yŭ)l deew." waht sez ti muod'eor?*

H. my father's rarely pleased, and says that he'll give me three kine [cows], and I shall get all after he dies. and my mother says: "look that you both pull the-one [same] way, and keep thyself from the alehouse, and then you'll do." what says thy mother?

(37) M. *shuo)wŭz nin sŭ wel pliĕzd ŭt aay)z gaa·n tŭ liĕv eor. dhaaw săĭee·z aay)z au· t' baa·rnz shi hez, bĭaath ruof ŭn smuowdh. muon shŭ lăĭee·v wi)ŭs?*

M. she was none so well pleased that I'm going to leave her. thou see'st I'm all the bairns she has, both rough and smooth. must she live with us?

(38) H. *aay·i seew·eor, ŭz laang ŭz shu wil. wŭ mŭn git fai·veor wi)t' aa·l foa·k, eor wi)z git nowt.*

H. aye, sure, as long as she will. we must get favour with the old folk, or we shall get nought.

(48) *aay huo·ŭp dhaaw)l bi ŭ guod ŭn, bŭt aay mŭn ŭwai· tŭ bed.*

I hope thou'lt be a good one, but I must away to bed.

(49) M. *wen·)l tŭ kuom ŭgai·n?*

M. when wilt thou come again?

(50) H. *tŭ muo·ŭrn ŭt năĭee·t.*

H. to-morrow at night.

(51) M. *maaynd tŭ deew. guod năĭee·t tŭ dhŭ!*

M. mind thou dost. good night to thee!

(52) H. *guod năĭee·t tu dhŭ, joy!*

H. good night to thee, joy!

Variety vi. will be illustrated by a brief cwl. from St. John's Weardale, near the head of the Dale, about 12 e.-by-n. Durham, as it was taken from dictation by Mr. JGG., and presents some peculiarities (EP. p. 634). I have also other examples, but they had not the advantage of being taken from dictation. This Var. vi. is a direct transition to D 32, but is closely connected with the n. form of Var. i.

A- 20 *liŭm* lame. 21 *niŭm* name, etc.
A: 43 *haan·d* hand. 54 *waan·t* wa'nt, etc.
A: *or* O: 61 *ŭma'ng·* among. 64 *ra'ng·* wrong, etc.
A'- 72 *whiy?* who? 74 *twiy* two. 89 *biŭth* both. 92 *noa·n* known.
A': 101 *yaak·* oak. 107 *liŭf* loaf. 115 *hiŭm* home.
Æ- 138 *faad'·eor* father. 142 *snai·l* snail. 152 *waat·t'eor* water.

Æ: 158 *ef·t'eor* after. 161 *dai·* day. 172 *geo·rs* grass.

Æ'- 182 *siy* sea. *riyd* read. 194 *on·ee* any. 202 *hiyt* heat.

Æ': 203 *spiych* speech. *klai·* clay. *sliyp* sleep.

E- 232 *briyk* break. *wiyv* weave. 241 *rai·n* rain.

E: 261 *sai·* say. 262 *wai·* way. 274 *bengk bensh* bench. 281 *lenth* length. *buoz·ŭm* a besom, common word for a broom, 'bosom' then becomes *boa·zŭm*.

E'- 290 *hiy* he, etc. 299 *griyn* green. 302 *miyt* to meet, etc.

E': 305 *hăiee·* high. *niy* nigh. 312 *hiy·ĕŏr* here. 314 *hee·ĕŏrd* heard.

EA- *giŭp* gape. 320 *kai·r* care.

EA: *lăăf·* laugh, vowel very short. 323 *fi·ŭt* fought. 324 *aey·t* eight. 326 *oa·d* old. 330 *hod* hold. 333 *kaw·f* calf. 335 *au·* all. *fau·* fall. 342 *er·ŭm* arm. 343 *waa·rŭm* warm. *daa·r* dare. 346 *yaat·* gate.

EA'- 347 *hiyd* head. 348 *ăiee·* eye.

EA': 350 *diyd* dead. 353 *briyd* bread. *biyn* bean. 366 *geo·rt* great. *slau·* slow. 371 *st'raiy* straw.

EI- 372 *aay·i* aye. 373 *dhai·* they. *nai·y* nay.

EI: *stiŭk* steak. 378 *wai·k* weak.

EO- 383 *siy·bn* seven. 384 *hev·n* heaven. 386 *yuw* ewe.

EO: 388 *millhk* milk, a voiceless *lh* inserted between voiced *l* and *k*. 390 *suod* should. *sweo·rd* sword. 399 *briyt* bright. 402 *li·ĕŏrn* learn. *staa·r* star. 406 *yer·th* earth.

EO'- 410 *bey* bee. 411 *threy* three. 412 *shey* she. *fley* a fly. *liy* to tell a lie. 420 *fuw·eor* four.

EO': 423 *they* thigh. *fowrt* fourth. 433 *briyst* breast. 436 *t'reew* true.

EY- 438 *diy* die. 439 *t'ruos·t* trust.

I- 440 *wiyk* week. *staeyl* stile. 446 *naeyn* nine. 448 *dhuo·r* thor = these those. *teewzdi* tuesday. *seew* to sew.

I: 452 *aay* I. *maayt* might 458 *niyt* night. 459 *riyt* right. 460 *waeyt* weight. *siyt* sight. 473 *blind* blind. 475 *waaynd* the wind. *wind* to wind. 488 *yit* yet.

I'- 490 *biy* by=near. *saay* to sigh. 494 *taeym* time. 498 *raeyt* to write.

I': 500 *laeyk* like. 502 *faayv* five. *naeyf* knife. 506 *wuom·ŭn* woman. 507 *wuom·in* women. *maeyl* mile. 511 *waeyn* wine. *aeys* ice.

O- *buw* a bow (archery). *fuo·ŭl* a foal. 522 *op·n* open. *huwp* to hope.

O: *kof* cough. 527 *bowt* bought. 531 *dow·t'eor* daughter. 532 *kuoŭl* coal. *huoŭl* hole. *guwld* gold. 538 *wuod· waad·* would. *hol·ŭn* holly. 552 *kuor·n* corn.

O'- 555 *shŭoo·* shoe, a brief *ŭ* as nearly as could be ascertained prefixed to *oo·*, but there was much difficulty in ascertaining this sound, which seemed to be of two kinds (see No. 640), not clearly differentiated, and which are therefore here not distinguished. *li·ŭk* look. *muod'·eor* mother. 562 *miŭn* moon. 564 *si·ŭn* soon.

O': 569 *bi·ŭk* book. 571 *guod·* good. 572 *bluod·* blood. 573 *fli·ŭd* flood. *brŭoo·d* brood. *stiŭ·d* stood. *buw* a bough. 579 *ŭni·ŭf* enough. *tiŭf* tough. *ki·ŭl* cool. *tŭoo·l* tool. 588 *niŭn* noon. *flŭoo·eor* floor. 595 *fiŭt* foot. 315 *fiyt* feet.

U- 599 *ŭbi·ŭn* above. 601 *fŭoo·l* a fowl. 602 *sŭoo·* a sow. 605 *suon* a son. 606 *duw·eor* door.

U: 609 *fuol·* full. 610 *wŭoo·* wool. 616 *gruon·d* ground. 617 *sŭuon·d* sound. 629 *suon* the sun. 634 *through* thrŭoo·.

U'- 640 *kŭoo·* cow, this is the second form, see No. 555. 641 *hŭoo* how. 643 *nŭoo* now. *bŭoo·* to bow or bend. *ŭoo·l* an owl. *thŭoo·zŭnd* thousand. *kuod* could.

U′: *shŭrŭoo·d* shroud. 655 *fŭoo·l* foul. 656 *rŭoo·m* room. 657 *brŭoo·n* brown. 658 *dŭoo·n* down. 663 *hŭoo·s* house. 665 *mŭoo·s* mouse. 667 *ŭoo·t* out.

Y- 673 *mik·l* much. 674 *duod* did [also 'do it,' thus at St. John's, *duod·tŭ duo)d·, ŭr dhoo duod·nt duo)d?* didst thou do it, or thou didst not do it? but at Stanhope (7 e.St. John's), *did tŭ di)d*, and *did* is used for both *did* and *do it* through most of Du.]. 677 *d'raa·y* dry. 679 *chuorch* church. 682 *lit·l* little.

Y: 684 *brig* bridge. 690 *kaeynd* kind. *maeynd* mind. 694 *weo·rk* to work, the sb. is *waa·rk*. *wars* worse. 701 *fuorst* first.

U′- 705 *skaay* sky. 706 *whaey* why. *theortiy·n* thirteen.

Y′: 709 *faay·eor* fire. 712 *maeys* mice.

Many of these fine distinctions are not generally recognised, so that *ŭoo·* is taken as simple *oo·*, and *iy* as *ee·*. Thus the annexed, which was sent me with full indications from Mr. Egglestone, of Stanhope, the author of *Betty Podkins*, contains no hint of such differences.

STANHOPE, WEARDALE, DU., dt. (EP. p. 617).

1. *waay aa sai·, laad·s, yŭ see· noo· ŭd aa·)z ree·t ŭboo·t yon lit·l las· kuomŭn fre yon skiŭl.*

2. *shi)z gan·ŭn doo·n)d' lon·ŭn dhiŭr, throo·)d' ree·d yit on)t' lef·t haan·d saayd ŭ)d' rau·d.*

3. *shuoŭr ŭniŭf·, t' be·rn)z giŭn st'raayt uop ti)d' doo·ŭr ŭ)d' raang· hoo·s.*

4. *we·r shi)l meb·i fin·d dhaat· d'ruoqk·n deef shruongk·ŭn fel·ŭ ŭ)d' niŭm ŭ Tom·i.*

5. *wee au·l naa·)m var·ŭ wiil.*

6. *win·ŭt t' au·d fel·ŭ siŭn liŭrn ŭr nuot tu di)d ŭgiŭn·, poo·ŭr thing!*

7. *liŭk! iz·nt it t'reew?*

D 32 = NN. = North Northern.

This district is bounded on the n. by the s. L. line 10, and on the s. by the n. *tee* line 7, and extends from sea to sea. It comprises a small strip of n.Cu. about Carlisle and Brampton, but does not include the extreme n. of Cu. about Longtown and Bewcastle (8 n-by-w. and 16 nne.Carlisle), which belong to the L. div. D 33; it further contains the n. of Du. and all Nb. except the n. slopes of the Cheviots, principally inhabited by Lowland Scotch shepherds. Six Varieties are here recognised: i. n.Cu., ii. n.Du., iii. Hexham or sw.Nb., iv. the Pitmen's or se.Nb., v. m.Nb., and vi. n.Nb.

The essential character of this region is that of a transition from

D 30 and 31 to D 33, that is, from EN. and WN. to L. Historically this transition is rather in the opposite direction. Phonetically the marked peculiarity is the fading away of the *uo*^{1} or *uo*^{3} into *u*^{2}, generating by the way the singular *oe*^{3}, which is quite similar to the *uo*^{2} generated in the same transition between lines 1 and 2 in the S. div. These three sounds will henceforth be conveniently represented by their approximate signs *uo*, *u*, *oe*. The *uo* of Cu. seems to be the deep *uo*^{3}, the *u* of the L. div. is also the deep *u*^{2} which we found in the S. div. The middle form *oe*^{3} is not precisely the German *oe* or *ö*, or the French *eu* in *peur*, but is very like them in effect, and resident informants have recognised the similarity. I heard the sound frequently myself in Nb., where it seems to be generally considered as *u*^{2}, but it is far from being so, although I was not able to give a precise analysis. It differs from the German and French sounds properly represented by *oe*, in not being at all labialised. It is not unlike the London 'ur' in 'curd' or *kur*^{1}*d*, only taken somewhat shorter, but not so short as in 'cud,' that is, *koe*^{3}*d*, *kur*^{1}*d* differ little but in length. They are however perceptibly different. In Var. i., n.Cu., the *uo*^{3} is quite pure, and it passes into *u*^{2} at Longtown and Bewcastle directly without any approach to an intermediate *oe*^{3}. In Var. vi. or n.Nb. the *u*^{2} is thoroughly established, and remains through the whole L. div. It is in Var. ii., iii., iv., and v. that the transition takes place. The *oe*^{3} is strongly developed in Var. iii., but I heard it also distinctly in ii. and iv. In dialect books 'u' is written for both *uo*^{3}, *oe*^{3}, and no indication of the difference of pronunciation is furnished.

The fractures *iy* from E′, and *uow* from U, the first drifting into *aiy* and the second into *oaw*, probably occur throughout D 32, and I got them from speakers, although writers, almost of course, used *ee*, *oo* only.

The A is generally fine *a*′=*a*^{2} or *a*^{3}, though the dialect orthography is 'aw,' which would imply *au*. In Var. iii. it is often *oa*.

The I′ gives rise to two diphthongs, one conceived as *ey*, which I heard as *uy*, *a*′*y*, *aey*, and the other as *aay*. The last occurs in Var. i. occasionally, but not consistently; *draayv faayv waayd* drive five wide, having been found at Brampton (9 ene.Carlisle).

The treatment of O′ varies, compare 'school, soon, look,' *skeewl ski·ŭl skiŏĕl skoo·l skoo·ŭl, seewn siŭn si·ŭn syoen siŏë soo·n, leewk luok liŏĕk loo·k*, of which I take either *iŏĕ* or *yoe* to be the normal form. The dialect writers use 'ui' as 'suin.'

The def. art. is always *dhŭ*. Both *aa*)*m*, *aa*)*z*, I am, I is, are used, but the latter is most frequent.

The guttural *kh* has practically vanished, although on the verge

of L, but one informant recognises it as faintly pronounced in Var. iii. in 'thought, brought, wrought, daughter.'

The letter 'r' is notoriously 'burred' throughout Nb. and a little beyond. This 'burr' as it is called consists in allowing the uvula (or little tongue-like pendant to the soft palate at the back of the mouth), in place of the tip of the tongue, as in L., to 'flap' quickly by the passage of the vocalised or unvocalised breath, thus making the rapid beats or interruptions which give rise to the sensation of 'trill.' The same phenomenon occurs in n.France and n.Germany, but it seems in no case to be a dialectal characteristic, either at home or abroad. It may be very varied in effect arising from the degree of stiffness of the uvula, the rapidity or sluggishness of its flap, the position of the tongue on which the uvula lies with its point towards the teeth while flapping (in Nb. this position is generally that for *o* or *au*), and the greater or less closing of the lips, as for *au* or *oa*. It is generally said that the burr is rough in V. ii. and iii., finer in V. iv., and at its perfection in V. v. at Alnwick. I have, however, not had an opportunity of hearing it in each place from a sufficient number of people to analyse the different forms. The uvula trill will be in general written r^5, and when distinctly labialised r^6. Between two vowels the uvula trill seems to be imperfect, from a stiffening of the uvula which simply impedes, instead of periodically interrupting the passage of sound. In this case the effect bears the same relation to r^5 as r^7 does to r^1, and we may write it as r^{O5}, a cumbrous sign like all the other varieties of *r*, and used only in discussions. Thus 'to marry a very merry lass' in V. iv. sounds *tŭ ma'r^{O5}·i ŭ va'r^{O5}·i ma'r^{O5}·i la's·*, merry and marry being pronounced identically. But it requires close attention to hear anything but *tŭ ma'·y ŭ va'·y ma'·y la's·*. The burr seemed also, to my hearing, often confused with *ŭ* when not before a vowel. The final '-er, -or' is usually *-or*^{5} or *-or*^{6}. At South Shields, Du., and North Shields, Nb., however, no burr exists. At both places the *r* when not before a vowel is quite vocalised, as in London, becoming *ŭ*, and being absolutely lost after *au*, *aa*, so far as my sense of hearing extended, but my informant at South Shields said he "felt it," in what way I could not elicit. At South Shields before a vowel it is like a mild London r^7 at most. At North Shields it became a stiff labial r^{11} or w^2, sounding like the *w* which those who cannot pronounce their *r*s are credited with using. It would therefore be generally sufficient to write the first *r* and the second *w*, but the necessity of distinguishing the *r* in the examples compels me to use the full form.

Although the burr has no dialectal value, being in fact a mere defect of utterance, evidently of recent origin, which is very infectious,

and has become endemic, yet it is interesting to note its present extent. Beginning in the n. it is in full force at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its Liberties, although these and the town are on the n. side of the Tweed. But immediately beyond the Liberties people find the burr very difficult, if not impossible, to utter. Beyond Berwick on the Scotch side of the river it is unknown, but on the English side it is strong at Spittal (1 se.Berwick), at Horncliffe (4 sw.Berwick), at Norham (7 sw.Berwick), and at Cornhill (1 e.Coldstream). On the other hand it is weak at Wark and Carham (1 sw. and 3 wsw. Coldstream). It is well marked at Wooler. The w. border of Nb. now passes over the crest of the Cheviot Hills, and, the n. slopes being scantily inhabited chiefly by Lowlanders, one would not expect to hear any burr. Nevertheless it has been heard strongly at Falstone and Keilder (19 and 26 nw.Hexham). The burr is on the other hand weak at Haltwhistle and Allendale (14 w. and 9 sw. Hexham), though quite within D 32. It is also weak at Edmundbyers, Du. (10 se. Hexham), at Minster Acres, Nb., and Castleside, Du. (8 and 13 se. Hexham), at Benfieldside, Du. (13 wnw.Durham), and Shotley, Nb. (13 nw.Durham). But it is strong close by at Whittonshall, Nb. (9 ese.Hexham), and at Prudhoe, Nb. (9 sw.Newcastle), and thence strong all the way to S. Shields, where the pitmen have it markedly, though, as we have seen, the town does not possess it. At Ebchester, Du. (11 se.Hexham), it is weak, and at Iveston, Du. (10 nw.Durham), there is no burr at all. On the other hand, I heard it from a native of Killoe, Du. (18 s.-by-e.Gateshead). And sporadically I have heard it in Edinburgh, and often in England; while also sporadically I have found Nb. men who could not burr their *r*. It is the large extent of ground which the burr covers in Nb., within the limits named, that has brought it into notice. But, as is evident from the above information, collected with considerable difficulty, it is valueless as a dialectal character (EP. pp. 641–644).

Var. i. is like D 31, with the exception of the use of *dhŭ* for the def. art. I′ becomes *aey*. In Carlisle 'name home' are *niŭm hiŭm*, with indistinct *ŭ*, but in Knaresdale, Nb. (17 e.Carlisle, Cu.), they say *neeĕm heeĕm* with distinct *ĕ*, and in Brampton (9 ene.Carlisle), they say *ni·e°m hi·e°m* with indistinct *e°*, not yet quite *ŭ*. These are evidently very minor differences. There is no use of *oe*.

Var. ii. The *oe* begins to be used for U, and *uow* greatly resembles *oaw*, so much as to have led me to write it so several times from dictation. Sunderland hardly belongs to the dialect, as there are strong Scotch and Irish elements, which render the real speech of the people difficult to elicit.

Var. iii. The Hexham dialect is recognised by the people of Newcastle as a distinct variety. The favourite example is an old woman telling a girl to get "a hap'orth of salt," bring "a halfpenny back, and here's the saucer to put it in." This at Newcastle they would pronounce *ŭ ha'·por⁵th oa sa'·t, ŭn ŭ ha'·pni ba'k·, ŭn heeor⁵)z dhŭ sa'·sor⁵ tŭ puot it in;* while at Hexham it runs *ŭ hoa·por⁵th oa soa·ŭt, ŭn ŭ hoa·pni ba'k·, ŭu heeor⁵)z dhŭ soa·sor⁵ tu poet· it in.* A similar sentence concocted a century ago, shewing that the difference has long been recognised, from a school a little n. of Birtley (9 n.-by-w. Hexham), is in ordinary English, "I went to serve (=feed) the calves, and it snowed and it blowed, and my feet balled (with snow sticking to the soles of the boots), and ah! it ·was cold." At Woodburn (4 ne.Bellingham, and in the Redesdale district), (Var. v., and the same would be the case for Var. iv.), they said: *a' went tŭ sa'r⁵·a' dhŭ ka'·z, ŭn it sna'·d ŭn it bla'·d, ŭn maa fee·t ba'·d, ŭn ae·y! it ·wa'z· ka'·d.* But at Birtle and s. of the Rede, in the valley of the North Tyne, they said: *a' went tŭ sa'r'·a' dhŭ koaz, ŭn it snoa·d ŭn it bloa·d, ŭn ma' fee·t boa·d, ŭn, ae·y! it ·wa'z· koa·d.*

Another difference between Var. iii. and Var. iv. is that in words like 'name, home, soon,' Var. iii. has *nee·ŭm, hee·ŭm, see·ŭn,* with the stress on the first vowel, and the second vowel indistinct, whereas Var. iv. has *nĭem, hĭem, sĭoen,* where the first element is short and nearly consonantal, so that it is generally written *y,* and the stress lies on the second element. This Var. has also a great predilection for *oe*; this is remarkable at Haltwhistle (13 w.Hexham), because of its propinquity to Var. i., which has no *oe.* The Var. includes Bellingham *Bel·inj̆ŭm* on the nw., and Ovingham *Ov·inj̆ŭm* on the se., while Stamfordham (11 nw.Newcastle) is just e. of it.

Var. iv. is the classical Nb. dialect, being that of T. Wilson's *Pitman's Pay,* and that of the various dialectal books that have been published. The pitmen, ploughmen, and keelmen have each their own peculiar intonation, which I cannot attempt to render. The burr varies much in strength. The principal peculiarities have already been given in Var. iii.

Var. v. occupies the middle of the county from the Wansbeck to line 9, and scarcely differs from Var. iv. The town of Alnwick seems to have thoroughly adopted *u²* exclusively, altogether ignoring *uo.* But I have not been able to verify this personally, and if it is the case, it is merely a town refinement.

Just before reaching line 9 are the towns of Chillingham and Chatton, which are credited with pronouncing the initial 'ch' as *sh,* and also with making the termination -ingham=*-inġŭm,* all other

places in -ingham in Nb. using *-inj'ŭm*. Thus an informant at Rothbury gave me the sentence as from Chillingham, *dhi sheez ŭ Shet·n is nae· me·r⁵ leyk dhi shee·z ŭ Shil·ingŭm nor⁵ shaa·k)s leyk shee·z* = the cheese of Chatton is no more like the cheese of Chillingham than chalk's like cheese. At Chatton they turn the sentence the other way over. At Chirnside (9 nw.Berwick-on-Tweed), Bw., D 33, they have a similar phrase (Murray, Dial. of S. of Scotland, p. 85), thus (well-trilled *r*): *dheer)z ŭz geod shiiz i Shirset ŭz wŭz ev·ŭr showd wi shaaf·ts*=there's as good cheese in Chirnside as was ever chewed with chafts (i.e. jaws).

Var. vi. has quite adopted *u²* for *uo* as in L., which it greatly resembles, but differs from it in the absence of *kh* and inability to trill the *r*.

The illustrations here given are interlinear extracts from three cs. for Var. i. Carlisle (EP. p. 563, No. 21), Var. iv. Newcastle, Var. vi. Berwick (these two from EP. p. 645), and four dt. complete for Var. ii. Bishop Middleham (7 sse.Durham), Var. iii. Hexham, Var. iv. North Shields, and Var. v. Warksworth (6 se.Alnwick) (EP. p. 656, Nos. 4, 8, 13, and 17). In these I draw attention to the burr by writing *r⁵*, the Carlisle cs. has no burr. Observe the North Shields *r¹¹*, or stiff lip trill. In Berwick the *u* is full *u²* as in Scotland.

Extracts from Three Interlinear cs.

9. C Carlisle, Var. i. *shi siyd im wi eor ai·n iyn ligŭn*
N Newcastle, Var. iv. *shee see·d im widh or⁵ a'·n uyz luy·in*
B Berwick, Var. vi. *shee see·d im wi or⁵ aawn ahyz lahy·in*

C *st'ree·kt uot hiz hiŭl lenth· on dhŭ gruon in iz guod·*
N *str⁵icht ŭt fuol lenth on dhi gr⁵uon·d in iz*
B *str⁵icht ŭt fu²l lenth on dhŭ gr⁵un·d in iz gu²d·*

C *suon·dŭ kuoŭt, kluoŭs bi dhŭ huows dueč'ŏr, duown*
N *soen·dŭ kuo·t, kloa·s bi dhŭ dor⁵ iv dhŭ huows, duown*
B *sun diz koa·t, klaw·s bahy dhŭ dau·r⁵ ŭ dhŭ haaws, duun*

C *ŭt dhŭ kau·rneor ŭ yon lonin.*
N *ŭt dhŭ kor⁵nor⁵ ŭv yon lyen.*
B *ŭt dhŭ koa·ŭnŭr⁵ ŭ yon le·n.*

11. C *ŭn dhis haap·nd ŭz heor ŭn eor suon· waeyf kaam·*
N *ŭn dha't ha'p·nt iz shiy ŭn or⁵ dow·tor⁵ in la'· kom*
B *ŭn dhaat· haap·nt ŭz shee· ŭn ŭ gu²d· daawtŭr⁵ ke·m*

C *thruow dhŭ baak·saayd frai hing·ŭn ·uot dhŭ wet kliŭz tŭ*
N *thr⁵uow dhi ba'k yaa·d fr⁵e hing·in uowt dhŭ wet kle·z ti*
B *thr⁵oo· dhŭ baak ye·ŭd fr⁵e hing·in oot· dhŭ wet kle·z tŭ*

C *d'raay on ŭ wesh·in dai,*
N *dr⁵uy on ŭ wesh·ŭn dae·,*
B *dr⁵ahy on ŭ wesh·in de·,*

12. C *whaeyil dhŭ ket·l wŭz boy·l·ŭn feor tiy, yae· faeyn*
N *whuyl dhŭ ket·l wŭz boy·lŭn for⁵ tiy, won fuyn br⁵uyt*
B *when dhŭ ket·l wŭz boy·lin fŭ tee·, wau·n fahyin br⁵ahyt*

C *ef·teorniyoo·n, nobŭt ŭ wee·k saeyn kuom· naiyst*
N *suom·or⁵ ef·tor⁵nyoen, oa·ni ŭ wee·k ŭgyen· nikst*
B *sum·ŭz ef·tŭnoo·n, oa·nli ŭ wee·k ŭgoa· kum· nikst*

C *thorzdŭ.*
N *thor⁵zdŭ kuom·z.*
B *thur⁵·ŭzde.*

13. C *ŭn di)yŭ ken? aa·y niveor hiyeord mai·r ŭ dhis*
N *ŭn di yi na'·? a' niv·or⁵ leŏr⁵nd on·i meor⁵ nor⁵ dhis*
B *ŭn d)yŭ ken? aa nev·ŭr⁵ leor⁵nd au·ni mau·ŭ nŭ dhis*

C *uop· til tŭ dai·, ŭz sŭčoo·čŏr ŭz maey niŭm)z Jon·i*
N *oep· tŭ dhŭ dae·, ŭz shoor⁵ ŭz ma' nyem)z Ja'k*
B *til dhŭ de·, ŭz shooŭ)z mŭ ne·m)z Jaak·*

C *Ship·eord, ŭn aay div·n kai·r tŭ ken mair· ow·dheor,*
N *Ship·or⁵d, ŭn a' din·ŭ wa'nt ow·dhor⁵,*
B *Ship·ŭd, ŭn aa dev·nt wont tŭ ken ne·dhor⁵,*

C *dhiy·eor nuow!*
N *dheŏr⁵ nuow!*
B *dheŭ naaw!*

14. C *ŭn siŭ aa·y)z gaa·n hiyŭm feor suop·eor.*
N *ŭn soa· a')z ga'n hyem tŭ he· mi suop·or⁵.*
B *ŭn sau· aa)m gau·n hoa·m tŭ maa sup·ŭ.*

C *guod nee·t.*
N *guod nee·t.*
B *gud· naayt.*

15. C *it)s bŭt ŭ puečŏr sil·ee fiy·uoŭl ŭt chaatt'eorz widhuowt*
N *hee·)z nob·ŭt ŭ wee·k feewl dhŭt ba'b·lz widhoo·t*
B *it)s ŭ wee·k fuol· ŭt gaub·lz ŭdhuot·*

C *ow·dheor wit eor wizdŭm. ŭn dhaat)s iz mi vaar·ŭ laast*
N *r⁵iyz·n. ŭn dha't iz ma' la'st*
B *r⁵ee·zn. ŭn dhaat·)s mae laas·t*

C *wuord. siŭ guod· dai·.*
N *wor⁵d. guod· buy.*
B *wor⁵ŭd. gud· bahy.*

Four Interlinear dt. (EP. p. 656).

1. M Bishop Middleham. Var. ii. *soa· aa se·ŭ, me·ŭts, yŭ sai·*
H Hexham. Var. iii. *soa· aa see·, mar^{5}oaz, yŭ see·*
S North Shields. Var. iv. *soa· aa· se·ŭ, me·ts, yŭ sey*
W Warkworth. Var. v. *sii· a se· laad·z, yŭ siy*

M *noaw dhŭt aa·)z reyt ŭboaw·t dhaat lit·l laas· kuom·ŭn fre·*
H *now dhŭt aa·)m r^{5}ee·t ŭboo·t dhaat· lit·l laas· koem·ŭn fr^{5}e*
S *noaw dhŭt aa·)m r^{11}ee·t ŭboo·t dhaat· lit·l laas· kuom·ŭn fr^{11}e*
W *nuow dhŭt a')z r^{5}ee·t ŭboo·t dha't lit·l laa·s koem·ŭn fr^{5}e*

M *dhŭ skiŭl yon·dŭr.*
H *dhŭ skyoel yon·dŭr^{5}.*
S *dhŭ skyoel dhon·dŭ.*
W *dhŭ skyoo·l yon·dor^{5}.*

2. M *shee·)z gaan·ŭn doawn dhŭ raw·ŭd dhae·ŭ throo· dhŭ re·d*
H *shee·)z gaan·ŭn doo·n dhŭ r^{5}oa·d dhar^{5} thr^{5}oo dhŭ r^{5}iid*
S *shee·)z gaw·n doo·n dhŭ r^{11}aw·d dhe·ŭ thr^{11}oo· dhŭ r^{11}ee·d*
W *shŭ)z ga'n·ŭn duown dhŭ r^{5}oa·d dhe·r^{5} thr^{5}uow dhŭ r^{5}ee·d*

M *gai·ŭt, ŭ dhŭ left aan· saayd.*
H *yet, ŭ dhŭ left aan·d suyd ŭ dhŭ we·.*
S *ge·ŭt on dhŭ left haan· suyd ŭ dhŭ we·.*
W *ge·t on dhŭ left ha'n·d saeyd i dhŭ we·.*

3. M *shoo·ŭr ŭneewf dhŭ be·ŭrn)z gaw·n struyt uop· tŭ dhŭ dowŭr*
H *shoor^{5} ŭnyoef· dhŭ be·r^{5}n)z gi·ŭn str^{5}uyt oep· tŭ dhŭ duoŭr^{5}*
S *shoo·ŭ ŭneew·f dhŭ be·ŭn)z giŭn str^{11}uyt uop· tŭ dhŭ daw·ŭ*
W *shoo·ŭ ŭneew·f dhŭ be·r^{5}n)z giĕn str^{5}aeyt uop· ti dhŭ daw·r^{5}*

M *ŭ dhŭ rahng· hoaws.*
H *ŭ dhŭ r^{5}aang hoo·s.*
S *ŭ dhŭ r^{11}aang· hoo·s.*
W *i dhu r^{5}a'ng· huo·s.*

4. M *we·ŭ shee·)l meb·i fin·d dhaat· druok·n dee·f wiz·nd*
H *whe·r^{5} shee·)l haap'n tŭ fin·d dhaat· dr^{5}oek'n dee·f wiz nd*
S *we·ŭ shee·)l meb·i fin·d dhaat dr^{11}uok·n dee·f shr^{11}iv·ld*
W *whe·r^{5} shŭ)l mev·iz fin·d dhaat· dr^{5}uok·n dee·f wiz·nd*

M *fel·ŭ ŭ dhŭ ne·ŭm ŭ Tomŭs.*
H *fel·ŭ ŭ dhŭ neeŭm ŭ Tomŭs.*
S *fel·ŭ ŭv dhŭ nyem ŭv Tomŭs.*
W *fel·ŭ ŭ dhŭ nyem ŭ Tomŭs.*

5. M *wi aa·l naa· im ver·i we·l.*
H *wi oa· ken ŭm vaar^{5}·u wee·l.*
S *wi aa·l naa· im vahr^{11}·i wee·l.*
W *wiy a'·l ken im va'r^{5}·ŭ wiyl.*

6. M *win·ŭt dhŭ aa·d chaap siŭn te·ch ŭr noat· tŭ di)d ŭgiŭn,*
H *wuon·ŭt dhi oa·d chaap· seeŭn leŏr^{5}n ŭr not tŭ di)d ŭgee·ŭn,*
S *win·it dhŭ aa·d chep siŭn laa·n ŭ not tŭ di)d ŭgee·ŭn,*
W *win·ŭt dhu a'·d chep siŏĕn le·ɪ^{5}n oɪ^{5} not tŭ di)d ŭgiĕn·,*

M *poa·ŭr thing!*
H *pue·r thing!*
S *poa·ŭ thing!*
W *puor^{5}· thing!*

7. M *luok·! iz·nt it truo·?*
H *lee·ŭk! iz·nt it see·?*
S *luk! iz·nt it tr^{11}oo·?*
W *luok·! iz·nt it tr^{5}uow?*

VI.

LOWLAND DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

Scotch is a misnomer. Up to the time of Barbour 1513 the Highland speech was called Scottish, and the Lowland English. Here, as a compromise, the Lowland speech is spoken of, and English is confined to the first five divisions. L. is a child of Northymbria, which has gradually spread, and only the SL., D 33, and ML., D 34, are really remnants of the ancient English speech, the other districts being comparatively recent.

Of L. intonation, with a rising inflexion of the voice at the end of affirmative sentences, and a remarkable sing-song, I, as usual, am unable to give an account. The general character of the pron. is as follows: U is *u*^{2}, for which *u* is written, as *sum* some, and U′ is *oo*· perfectly pure, and not at all *oo*^{3} or *uow*, the change in Cu. being sharp and sudden. The so-called short vowels are of medial length, and the long vowels are very long, but they are here written simply short and long, as *theef*, *thee·vz* thief, thieves, the latter being conditioned by the following voiced consonant. Among consonants *r* is well trilled as *r*^{1} even when not before a vowel, which is quite distinctive. The guttural *kh* is freely used, in all three forms *kh*^{1}, *kh*^{2}, *kh*^{3}. These peculiarities are common to all the L. districts.

There are four distinctly characterised groups, SL. in D 33, ML. in D 34, 35, 36, 37, NL. in D 38, 39, 40, and IL. in D 41, 42. The different districts are here taken (with a slight alteration in D 33, and with the addition of D 41, 42) from Dr. Murray's *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, 1873 (cited as DSS.), from which I have borrowed all I could, while I have also received much help from him personally. My account must be considered therefore as merely supplementary to his.

To give a bird's eye view of the principal dialectal differences of

these groups and districts, I give an extract from eight cs. arranged interlinearly, and reduced from pal. to glossic, as follows :

1. D 33, Var. i., Bewcastle to Longtown, Cu., written in pal. by Mr. J. G. Goodchild.
2. D 33, Var. ii., Hawick, Rx., written in pal. by Dr. Murray.
3. D 34, Edinburgh, written in pal. by Dr. Murray from dict. of his sister-in-law.
4. D 36, Stranraer, Wg., pal. by AJE. from native dictation.
5. D 38, Arbroath, Fo., pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing of Mr. J. Anderson.
6. D 39, Keith, Ba., pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing of Rev. Walter Gregor.
7. D 40, Wick, Cs., pal. by AJE. from native dictation at the same time as No. 4.
8. D 42, Dunrossness, s.Sd., pal. by AJE. from Miss Malcolmson's reading of Mr. R. Cogle's writing.

The paragraphs refer to the original cs.; e^2 and e^3, and also u^1 and u^2, are not distinguished, but are written as *e* and *u*. Many very fine distinctions are purposely omitted. See the account of each separate district given below.

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN (EP. pp. 682–697).

6. 1	Bewcastle.	*dhŭ*	*aa·l*	*wuomŭn*	*he°rsel·*	*wul*	*tel*	*st're·yt*
2	Hawick.	*dhŭ*	*aa·ld*	*weyf*	*hersael·*	*'l*	*tael·*	*straekyh·t*
3	Edinburgh.	*dhu*	*au·ld*	*wuyf*	*hŭrsel·*	*il*	*tel*	*rekh·t*
4	Stranraer.	*dhi*	*aal·*	*weyf*	*hŭrsel·*	*wul*	*tel*	*stre·t*
5	Arbroath.	*dhŭ*	*ahl·d*	*wum·ŭn*	*hŭrsel·*	*'l*	*tel*	*straikh·t*
6	Keith.	*dhi*	*aa·l*	*um·ŭm*	*hirsel·*	*'l*	*tel*	*at*
7	Wick.	*e*	*gid*	*waayf*	*hŭrsel·*	*'l*	*tel·*	*stre·kht*
8	Dunrossness.	*dhŭ*	*aa·ld*	*waayf*	*hersel·*	*ŭl*	*tel*	*stre·kyht*

1	*of,*	*teo,*	*if·*	*yŭ)l*	*nob·ŭt*	*aas·*	*e°r,*	*wun·ŭt*	*shue?*
2	*of,*	*teo·,*	*if·*	*ee)l·*	*on·li*	*spee·r at*	*ŭr, aey*	*wul*	*shi.*
3	*af,*	*ti·*	*gen·*	*yi)l·*	*oan·li*	*aak·s*	*ŭr,*	*wul*	*shi noa· ?*
4	*of,*	*tee,*	*ef·*	*yee)l*	*on·li*	*aak·s*	*ŭr,*	*wud'nt*	*shi?*
5	*af,*	*tue·,*	*ef·*	*yŭ)·l*	*oan·li*	*spee·r at*	*ŭr,*	*wul*	*shi noa· ?*
6	*ain·s,*	*tee·,*	*gen·*	*yŭ)l*	*oan·li*	*spee·r at*	*ir,*	*wi)n·ŭ*	*shi?*
7	*af,*		*gef·*	*yi*	*on·li*	*aks*	*hŭr*	*wul*	*shi noa?*
8	*af,*		*if*	*yee·)l*	*on·li*	*aks*	*hŭr*	*wil)n·ŭ*	*sheo?*

7.	1		on·i	wai·	shue	telt		·mey	seeŭ	kwhen·	aa	aast
	2		on·ee	wai·	sheo	tael·d		mey		kwhun	ah	ahk·st
	3	ŭt	oan·i	rait·	shŭ	tel·t		mee·,		kwhun	aa	spee·rd
	4		lees·twaiz·		shee	tel·t		mee	see·,	whŭn	aa	aak·st
	5		oan·i	waa·y	shi	tel·d	it	mee·,		fŭn	aa	spee rd
	6	aat·	oan·i	rait·	shŭ	taal·	ti	mee·		fin·	aa	spee·rt
	7	ŭt	en·i	re·t	shŭ	tel·t	it	mee·		faan·	aa	aas·ket
	8	ŭt	les·t		shŭ	taa·ld		mee·	ŭt	whin	ei	aak·st

1	e°r	twi·	ŭ	threy	taeymz	oweor,		did	shŭ,	ŭn
2	ŭr	twiŭ	or	threy	teymz	owr,	ŭt	ded	shi,	ŭn
3	aat·ŭr	twaw·		khree·	tuymz	uwr,		shŭ	ded,	ŭn
4	ŭr	twaa·r		three·	teymz	owr,		deed·	shee	aan
5	aat· ŭr	twah·	ŭr	three·	tuymz	uwr,		ded·	shi	ŭn
6	aat·)ir	twaa·	ŭr	three·	teymz	owr,		ded	shŭ,	in
7		twah·r		three·	taaymz	owr,		shee	did,	ŭn
8	hŭr	twar·tri			teimz	owŭr,	daat·	shŭ	did·,	ŭn

1	shue·	owt·nt	tŭ	bey	raaq.
2	shue·	sood·nŭ	[sud·nŭ]	bey	wŭrang·.
3	shee·	shood·nŭ		bee	raang·.
4	shee·	okh·t	nŭt tŭ	bee	raang·.
5	shee·	okh·t	nŭ tŭ	bee	vraang·.
6	shee·	sud·ni	ni	bi	vraang·.
7	shee·	okh·t	nŭ tŭ	bi	rwaang·.
8	shue·	owkh·t	nŭ tŭ	bee	wrang·.

8.	1	shoo	wood	tel	yŭ	haew		kwheer	ŭn	kwhen·	shue	fun·
	2	shue·	wud	tael·	ee	heow		kwheer	ŭn	kwhahn·	sheo	fahn·
	3	shee·	wŭd	tel	yi	hoo·		kwhair·	ŭn	kwhaan·	shee	faan·
	4	shee·	wŭd	tel·ee		hoo·		whaa·r	ŭn	whaan·	shee	fun·
	5	shee·	wŭd	tel·yŭ,		foo·		faa·r	ŭn	faan·	shee	fun d
	6	shŭ	wŭd	tail·yi		faat·	waa·y	faa·r	ŭn	faan·	shŭ	faan·
	7	shee·	wŭd	tel·yee		hoo·		faa·r	ŭn	faan·	shee	faan·
	8	sheo·	wŭd	tel·yoo,		foo·		whaa·r	ŭn	whaan·	shŭ	fen·

1	dhŭ	d'ruk·n	bees·t	ŭt	shue	kaa·z	e°r	huzbŭnd.
2	dhŭ	druk·n	bees·t		shŭ	kah·z	ŭr	mahn·.
3	dhi	druk·n	bruet·		shŭ	kau·z	ŭr	maan·.
4	dhee	druk·n	bees t		shee	kaa·z	hŭr geod·	man·.
5	dhŭ	druk·n	bai·st		shee	kah·z	ŭr	maan·.
6	dhaat·	drungk·n	bai·st	ŭt	shee	kau·z	ŭr	maan·.
7	i	d'rungk·n	be·st	fut	shee	kaa·z	ŭr	maan·.
8	dŭ	druk n	bes·t	ŭt	sheo	kae·z	hŭr	maen·.

9.	1	*shue*	*swoe·r*		*shue*	*saa)im*	*widh*	*e°r*	*aa·n*	*ee·n*
	2	*shŭ*	*sweo·r*		*shŭ*	*sah·)m*	*weo*	*ŭrn*	*ai·n*	*een·*
	3	*shee*	*took· ŭr ai·th ŭt*		*shŭ*	*sau·)em*	*wi*	*ŭr*	*ai·n*	*een·*
	4	*shee*	*soo·r*		*shee*	*saa)m·*	*wee*	*her*	*e·n*	*een·*
	5	*shee*	*swoa·r*		*shee*	*sah·)m*	*wi*	*ŭr*	*ai·n*	*een·*
	6	*shŭ*	*swee·r*		*shŭ*	*saa·)im*	*wee*	*irn*	*ai·n*	*een·*
	7	*shee*	*swoa·r*		*shi*	*saa)m·*	*wi*	*ŭr*	*e·n*	*een·*
	8	*sheo*	*sweo·r*	*ŭt*	*shŭ*	*sae· him*	*wee*	*hŭr*	*ae·ŭn*	*een·*

1	*laa·yŭn*	*st'rik·t*	*oot·*	*ŭt*	*iz*	*ful·*	*len·th*	*on*	*dhŭ grun·*	*ŭv ŭz*
2	*lahy·ŭn*	*strik·it*	*oot·*		*ez*	*ful·*	*laen·th*	*on·ŭ*	*dhŭ grun·d*	*en ez*
3		*strik·ŭt*	*oot·*	*aat*	*iz*	*hai·l*	*len·th*	*on*	*dhŭ grun·*	*in iz*
4	*laay·ŭn*	*streek·it*		*ŭt*		*foo·*	*len·th*	*on*	*dhŭ grun·*	*in hiz*
5	*laay·ŭn*	*streek·it*		*ŭt*		*ful·*	*len·th*	*on*	*dhŭ grun·d*	*en ŭz*
6	*laay·ŭn*	*strey·kit*	*oot·*	*aa·)iz*			*len·th*	*oa*	*dhi grun·*	*wee)z*
7	*laay·ŭn*	*st're·cht*		*aa*	*iz*		*len·th*	*on*	*i grun·*	*in iz*
8	*lei·ŭn*	*st'rech·t*		*ŭt*	*hiz*	*hai·l*	*len·t*	*up·ŭ*	*dŭ grun·d*	*ŭntil·*

1	*gued·*	*sun·dŭ*	*kli·z,*	*kluoŭs*	*bi*	*dhŭ*	*doe·r ŭ*
2	*geod·*	*sahb·dhŭdaiz*	*kuoŭt*	*kluoŭs*	*bi*	*dhŭ hus·*	*doo·r,*
3	*gyid·*	*sun·daiz*	*bes·t,*	*jues·t fŭrnen·t*		*dhŭ*	*doa·r o*
4	*geod·*	*sahb·eeth*	*kle·z*	*jeos·t*	*bi*	*dhŭ*	*doa·r o*
5	*gyued·*	*sun·dai*	*koat·,*	*kloas·*	*bi*	*dhŭ*	*doa·r ŭ*
6	*gweed·*	*sun·di*	*koat·,*	*kloas·*	*aat*	*dhi*	*doa·r i*
7	*gid·*	*saab·eeth*	*kle·z,*	*kloaz·*	*aat*	*i*	*doa·r o*
8	*hiz gued·*	*sun·dai*	*kot·,*	*klos·*	*bi*	*dŭ*	*doa·r o*

1	*dhŭ hoos·,*	*doo·n ŭt*	*dhi*	*kor·ne°r ŭ*	*yon·*		*lon·in.*
2		*doon· ŭt*	*dhŭ*	*kor·nŭr ŭ*	*yon·*	[*dhon·*]	*li·ŭn.*
3	*dhŭ hoos·,*	*doon·*	*dhŭ*	*kloas·*	*yoan·dŭr*	*aat dhŭ*	*koar·nŭr.*
4	*dhŭ hoo·s,*	*doo·n ŭt*	*dhi*	*kor·nŭr ŭ*	*dhŭ*		*lo·nin.*
5	*dhŭ hoos·,*	*doon· aat*	*dhŭ*	*kor·nŭr ŭ*	*yoan·*		*lai·n.*
6	*dhi hoos·,*	*doon· it*	*dhi*	*kor·nŭr ŭ*	*yoan·*		*lai·n.*
7	*i hoo·s,*	*doo·n ŭt*	*ŭ*	*kor·nŭr ŭ*	*yen·*		*rod·i.*
8	*dŭ hoo·s,*	*doo·n ŭt*	*dŭ*	*kor·nŭr oa*	*yon·*		*rod·.*

11.	1	*ŭn dhaat·*	*hep·ŭnt*		*ŭz*	*hoe·r*	*ŭn ŭ*	*dow·t'e°r*
	2	*ŭn dhes·*	*hahp·nt deos·t*		*ŭz*	*her·*	*en ŭr geod·*	*dokwh·tŭr*
	3	*ŭn dhaat·*	*wiz jues·t*		*ŭz*	*her·*	*ŭn ŭr gyued·*	*doakh·tŭr*
	4	*ŭn dhaat·*	*hap·ŭnd*		*aaz*	*hur·*	*ŭn hŭr geod·*	*dokh·tŭr*
	5	*ŭn dhaat·*	*haap·nt*		*ŭz*	*hur·*	*ŭn ŭr gued·*	*daa·khtŭr*
	6	*in)t*	*haap·int*		*ŭz*	*hur·*	*ŭn ŭr gweed·*	*doa·thŭr*
	7	*ŭn aat·*	*haap'end*		*faan·*	*hur·*	*ŭn hŭr geed·*	*dokht'ŭr*
	8	*ŭn daat·*	*haap·nd*		*ŭz*	*sheo*	*ŭn hŭr gued·*	*daaw·khtŭr*

1	*in laa·*	*kom*	*throo·*	*dhŭ baak·*	*faa·l*	*frai*	*hing·in*
2	*wŭz*	*kum·ŭn*	*thruw*	*dhe bahk·*	*yae·rd*	*thre*	*heng·in*
3		*kaam·*	*throo*	*dhŭ baak·*	*yai·rd*	*fai*	*heng·ŭn*
4		*kaam·*	*throo*	*dhŭ baak·*	*yaar·d*	*frai*	*haang·ŭn*
5		*kaam·*	*throo*	*dhŭ baak·*	*yai·rd*	*fai*	*heng·ŭn*
6		*kaam·*	*throw*	*dhi baak·*	*yai·rd*	*aif·tŭr*	*heng·ŭn*
7		*kaam·*	*fe·*	*i baak·*	*ŭv i hoos·*	*fe·*	*haang·ŭn*
8		*kem·*	*troa*	*dŭ baak·*	*ye·rd*	*fae·*	*heng·ŭn*

1	*oo·t*	*dhŭ*	*wet·*	*klee·ŭz*	*tŭ*	*d'raa·y*	*ŭv*	*ŭ*	*wesh·een*	*dai·ŭ*
2	*oot·*	*dhŭ*	*waht·*	*klee·ŭz*	*tŭ*	*drahy·*	*on·*	*ŭ*	*waesh·in*	*dai·*
3	*oot·*	*dhi*		*klai·z*			*et*	*wiz*	*waash·ŭn*	*dai·* *ye* *ken·*
4	*oo·t*	*dhŭ*	*waht·*	*klai·z*	*tŭ*	*draay·*	*on·*	*ŭ*	*wesh·ŭn*	*de·*
5	*oot·*	*dhŭ*	*weet·*	*klai·z*	*tŭl*	*draa·y*	*on·*	*ŭ*	*waash·ŭn*	*dai·*
6	*oot·*	*dhi*	*weet·*	*klai·z*	*ti*	*draa·y*	*on*	*ŭ*	*waash·ŭn*	*dai·*
7	*oo·t*	*i*	*weet·*	*kle·z*	*tŭ*	*d'raay*	*on*	*ŭ*	*waash·ŭn*	*dai·*
8	*oot·*	*dŭ*	*weet·*	*klae·z*	*tŭ*	*drei*	*whin*	*dai·*	*wŭr*	*bee·n* *waa·shŭn*

12.

1	*yen·*				*breyt*	*sum·e°r*	*aaf t'e°rnue·n*	*oan·li*
2	*ye·*	*feyn*			*brekyh·t*	*sem·ŭr*	*aef·tŭrneon·*	*neeŭ*	*mair*
3	*ŭn*	*et*	*wiz*	*aa brau·*	*ŭn*	*brekh·t*	*sem·ŭr*	*aif·tŭrnuen·,*	*ŭn*	*nai·*
4	*ye·*	*feyn*				*brekh·t*	*sum·ŭr*	*ef·tŭrnin*	*jes·t*
5	*ai·*	*fuyn*				*brekh·t*	*sem·ŭr*	*aif·tŭrnuen·*	*oan·li*
6	*ai·*	*feyn*				*brekh·t*	*sem·ŭr*	*ai·ftŭrneen·*	*oan·li*
7	*ey*	*faayn*				*brekh·t*	*sem·ŭr*	*ef·tŭrneen·,*	*onli*
8	*ee*	*fein*					*sum·ŭrz*	*ef·tŭrneo·n,*	*onli*

1			*ŭ week·*		*kum·*	*thoer·zdŭ,*	*ŭz*
2	*dhŭn [ner, ez]*	*ŭ week·*	*ow·r giŭn*	*kum·*	*nees·t*	*feor·zdai,*	*ŭs*
3	*faar·ŭr gain·*		*dhin*		*laas·t*	*thurzdai,*	*ŭz*
4		*ŭ week·*		*kum·*	*fer·st*	*dhur·zdee,*	*aaz*
5		*ŭ week·*	*suyn*	*kum·*	*neek·st*	*fue·rzdai,*	*ŭs*
6		*ŭ week·*	*suyn*	*kum·*	*fee·rzdai*	*fer·st,*	*ŭs*
7		*ŭ week·*	*sin·* *seyn*	*kum·*	*fur·sht*	*feu·rzde,*	*ŭz*
8		*ŭ week·*	*whin dŭ*		*nees·t*	*feor·zdŭ*	*kum·z,*	*ŭz*

1	*soe·r*	*ŭz*	*mi*	*ni·ŭmz*	*Joo·ŭn.*
2	*seo·r*	*ŭz*	*mŭ*	*ni·ŭmz*	*Juoŭn.*
3	*shue·r*	*ŭz*	*dhai*	*kau·* *mee*	*Joak·.*
4	*sheo·r*	*ŭz*	*maa*	*neem)z*	*Jon·i.*
5	*sue·r)z*		*mŭ*	*nai·m)z*	*Joa·n.*
6	*shoo·r)z*		*mi*	*nai·m)z*	*Joan·.*
7	*shoo·r)z*		*maa*	*ne·m)z*	*Chok·.*
8	*sheo·r)z*	*ŭz*	*mei*	*nem·)z*	*Jon·i.*

14.	1	*ŭn*	*see·ŭ*	*aa)z·*	*gaa·n*		*hi·em*	*tŭ*	*mi*	*sup·ɐ°r.*
	2	*nuw*	*dhen*	*aa)m·*	*gaah·n*		*hĭem*	*tŭ*	*mŭ*	*sup·ŭr.*
	3	*weel· !*		*aa)m·*	*gau·n*		*haim*	*ti*	*mi*	*sup·ŭr.*
	4	*aan*	*se·*	*aa)m·*	*gaan·*	*ŭwaa·*	*hem*	*tŭ*	*maa*	*sup·ŭr.*
	5	*ŭn*	*sai·*	*aa)m·*	*gai·ŭn*	*ŭwah·*	*hai·m*	*tŭ*	*mŭ*	*sup·ŭr.*
	6	*in*	*sai·*	*aa)m·*	*jaa·in*	*ŭwah·*	*hai·m*	*tŭ*	*mŭ*	*sup·ŭr.*
	7	*ŭn*	*se·*	*aa)m*	*gyaa·n*		*he·m*	*tŭ*	*ma*	*sup·ŭr.*
	8	*ŭn*	*se·*	*ei)m*	*gae·ŭn*		*hem·*	*tŭ*	*mi*	*sup·ŭr.*

1 *gue·d* *neyt.*
2 *geod·* *nekyh·t.*
3 *gued·* *nekh·t.*
4 *geod·* *nekh·t.*
5 *gyued·* *nekh·t.*
6 *gweed·* *nekh·t.*
7 *geed·* *nekh·t.*
8 *gued·* *nei·kyht.*

D 33 = SL. = South Lowland, = Dr. Murray's Southern Counties with an addition at the s.

Var. i. contains a small strip of n.Cu. and that portion of nw.Nb. which is nw. of the Cheviot Hills.

Var. ii. contains e.Df., Se. and Rx.

The n. boundary where it fades into D 34 is rather uncertain. Canobie (6 s.Langholm), e.Df., and Liddlesdale are considered English by Dr. Murray. From my information through Mr. J. G. Goodchild they seem inseparable from Rx., and I include them in Var. ii.

The vowel system recognised by Dr. Murray is 1 *ee*, 2 *i*, 3 *iŭ*, 4 *ai*, 5 *e*, 6 a^1, 7 *ah*, 8 u^2, 9 o^2, 10 *uoŭ*, 11 *oo*, 12 *eo*, all short, or rather medial, in length, but capable of being prolonged. He doubts 2 *i*, and prefers using *ee*. 3 *iŭ* is a fracture where *ŭ* is excessively short, so that the oral effect to me approaches i^3 or ai^1, as heard from Dr. M. himself; at the commencement of words it develops into *ye yu*. It helps to distinguish pairs of words, compare *meel·*, *seen·*, *heel·*, *beet·*, *feet·*, for meal (flour), seen, heel, beet, feet; but *miŭl*, *siŭn*, *hiŭl*, *biŭt*, *fiŭt*, for meal (repast), scene, heal, beat, feat. 4 *ai* sounded to me rather (e), and is opener than Fr. *é*; it is quite simple, and has no tendency to a vanish. 5 *e* is a difficulty, it represents a kind of *i*, and to my ear was *i*, i^3, or ai^2, and not at all the fine sound meant by *e*; but I retain Dr. M.'s notation. When it is final, Dr. Murray identifies it with *ŭ*. It seems to partake of the character of the "thick *i*" or i^4 of D 39. 6 a^1 sounded to me *ae*, and I have so represented it; it

had to my ear no resemblance to *a*[1]. 7 *ah* is the peculiar deep sound of 'a' in Fr. p*âte* *pah·t*, very distinctive of D 33. 8 *u*[2], here written *u*, possibly between *u* and *u*[2]. 9 *o*[2] or *ao*, but written *o*, is the true "open *o*," between *oa* and *au*. 10 *uoŭ* is a fracture, but *ŭ* being extremely short, the result approaches *oa*[2]. It is observable that pure *uo* does not occur in L. 11 *oo*, but used short in place of *uo*. 12 *eo*, this is very doubtful here as elsewhere; it is often taken as *ue*[1], but is at most *ue*[2]. The Lowlanders as a rule are rather uncertain about 'Fr. u, eu, eu' in '*tu*, p*eu*, p*eu*ple,' and it is impossible to trust any account they give of the sound as *ue*, *eo*, *oe*.

The guttural *kh* appears in the three forms *kh*[1], *kh*[2], *kh*[3], written *kyh*, *kh*, *kwh*, but their use is not determined precisely by the same rule as in German. Thus (EP. p. 711):

1. faugh! ugh! = *feekh·* *hookh*,
2. high, eight = *hekyh·* *aekyh·t*,
3. laugh, loch, rough, laughed, low, dough = *lahkwh·*, *lokwh·*, *ru*[2]*kwh*, *leokwh·*, *li·ŭkwh*, *di·ŭkwh*,

and *kwh* frequently occurs initial.

The general characters of D 33 are (EP. p. 712):

A- = *iŭ*, as *niŭm* *tiŭl* name tale, as in D 30, distinctive among all L.
A: = *ah*, as *lahn·d* land, distinctive.
A′ frequently = *iŭ*, as *tiŭ*, *tiŭd* toe, toad.
E′-, EO′- generally *ey*, also frequent in N. div.
I generally *ee*, or at most *i*[1].
I′ has two forms, *ey* or perhaps *aey* most generally, and *ahy* when open accented or before any voiced consonant but *l*, *m*, *n*.
O frequently *uoŭ*, especially before *r*, but also often *o*[2].
O′ most generally *eo*, occasionally *ao·*.
U: regularly *u*[2].
U′ final, or open, is regularly *u*[2]*w*, but *uw* is written; distinctive among L. dialects, though found in D 32, Var. vi.; but when a consonant follows, it is pure *oo*, as *ŭ broon·* *ku*[2]*w* a brown cow.
The distinctive marks of D 33 as against D 34 are shewn by the fractures *iŭ* *uoŭ*, the use of *ey* for E′, EO′, and of *uw* for U′ final, and the three forms of the guttural.

Illustrations of Var. i. Bewcastle, and Var. ii. Hawick, have been given as Nos. 1 and 2 of the eight extracts from the cs. in the introduction to the L. division, p. 133. It will therefore suffice to add Mr. Melville Bell's sentences from his *Visible Speech* corrected by himself, his son, and Dr. Murray, and Dr. Murray's curious example of the 100th Psalm.

Mr. Melville Bell's Teviotdale Sentences (EP. p. 714).

Glossic.	Translation.
(1) *dhŭ be·rnz wŭz laa·kwhŭn ŭn skraa·kwhŭn a'maang· dhŭ saa·kwhs doon· e)dhŭ haa·kwh.*	(1) the bairns were laughing and scratching among the willows down in the haugh [=meadow].
(2) *dhe)r teokwh· saa·kwhs grow·ŭn e)dhŭ Reokwh· Heokwh· Haa·kwh.*	(2) there are tough willows growing in the Reugh Heugh Haugh [name of a meadow near Hawick].
(3) *whŭt ŭr ee o·nd ŭm? ŭ)m o·nd ŭm nokwht.*	(3) what are you owing him? I'm owing him nought.
(4) *hey leokwh ŭt dhŭ li·ŭkwh do·r-heed·.*	(4) he laughed at the low door-head [=lintel].
(5) *hae ee eneokwh· ŭ di·ŭkwh?*	(5) have you enough of dough?
(6) *ai· whow! be·rnz, et)s aa rukwh· nekyht. huw dhŭ wund)z suw·kwhŭn e)dhŭ chim·le heed· !*	(6) ah woe! bairns, it's a rough night. how the wind's soughing in the chimney head [=top]!
(7) *hey'l bey owr dhŭ now nuw!*	(7) he'll be over the knoll now!
(8) *yuw ŭn mey)l gahng· owr dhŭ deyk ŭn puw ŭ pey.*	(8) you and me [=I]'ll go over the dyke [=wall] and pull a pea.
(9) *kum tŭ mey ŭ)dhŭ munth ŭ Mai·y.*	(9) come to me in the month of May.
(10) *puw eer chey·ŭr foret tŭ dhŭ fey·ŭr.*	(10) pull your chair forward to the fire.
(11) *ez eer fe·dhŭr ŭt yhem· dhu yhel· dai· long?*	(11) is your father at home the whole day long?
(12) *hey giŭd tŭ dhŭ wŭraang· seyd ŭ dhŭ giŭt fŭr dhŭ wŭrekyh·ts shop.*	(12) he went to the wrong side of the gate [=street] for the wright's shop.
(13) *el·kŭ bliŭd ŭ gaer·s kae·ps ets ai·ŭn drop ŭ deow.*	(13) each blade of grass keeps [=catches] its own drop of dew.
(14) *mi·ŭ be·rnz, ŭn mai·r tŭ gee· dhŭm!*	(14) mo [pl. of more] bairns, and more [sg.] to give them.
(15) *ee·)v eneow· ŭ pooch·ez ef ee)d eneokwh· tŭ fel dhŭm.*	(15) you've enow [pl.] of pouches if you'd enough [sg.] to fill them.
(16) *dhŭ waekyh·t gaar·z dhŭ streng· heng· straekyh·t.*	(16) the weight makes the string hang straight.
(17) *dhu kaat· maew·z ŭn dhŭ ket·len waew·z.*	(17) the cat mews, and the kitten wews [invented word to imitate the invented word in the original].

(18) *oo·r Ker·sti wŭz waesh·ŭn ŭt dhŭ waesh·in ŭ dhŭ blaangk·ets.*

(18) our Christie was washing [participle] at the washing [verbal noun] of the blankets.

(19) *kwhai·r)ee gah·n?*

(19) where are you going?

(20) *ŭ deol· mer·k nekyh·t, ŭn ni·ŭ meon·.*

(20) a sad [comp. Fr. deuil] mirky night, and no moon.

THE (LOWLAND) HUNDREDTH PSALM (EP. p. 715),

from Dr. Murray's DSS. pp. 138–140. "Scotch-English" is mainly "liturgical" or used for the language of the Bible, prayers, and psalms. It is here given in three forms.

1. Pure liturgical Scotch-English as it was read in school and from the pulpit, within Dr. Murray's own recollection, and might (at least in 1873, when his book was published) be heard in any cottage in Teviotdale.

2. Genuine SL. pronunciation, leaving the English idioms unaltered.

3. Idiomatic SL. rendering.

Here all three are given in approximative glossic. In the original, and in my larger book they are given in palaeotype.

1. 1 Liturgical. *ah·l pee·p'l dhaht· on aerth doo dwael·,*
   2 Local Pron. *ah· fuoŭk ŭt on yer·th dez dwahl·,*
   3 Idiomatic. *ah· fuoŭk ŭt lee·vz [dwael·z, wonz] on·ŭ dhŭ yer·th,*

   1 *seeng· too dhŭ Lo·rd weeth· chee·rfool vois;*
   2 *seng· tŭ dhŭ Luo·ŭrd weo chee·rfŭ vois;*
   3 *seng· teo dhŭ Luoŭr·d weo ŭ chee·rfŭ vois;*

   1 *heem· saer·v weeth· mer·th, heez· prai·z for·th tael·,*
   2 *hem· sae·r weo mer·th, hŭz prai·z fur·th tael·,*
   3 *saer· ŭm weo mer·th, tael· fur·th ez prai·z,*

   1 *kum· ee· beefo·r heem·, aan·d reejoi·s.*
   2 *kum· ee· ŭfwo·ŭr ŭm, ŭn reejoi·s.*
   3 *kum· ee· ŭfuour· ŭm, ŭn reejoi·s.*

2. 1 *no· dhaht· dhŭ Lo·rd ees Go·d eendee·d,*
   2 *kaen· ŭt dhŭ Luo·ŭrd ŭz Go·d ŭndee d,*
   3 *kaen· ee· dhŭ Luoŭrd ez Go·d en trowth,*

   1 *weethuw t uwr aid· hee dŭd us· mai·k;*
   2 *wŭthoo·t oo·r hael·p hey dŭd ŭs miŭk;*
   3 *hey miŭd us wuthoo·t o·nee hael·p o oo·rz;*

   1 *wee ah·r heez· flok·, hee doth us feed·,*
   2 *wey er· hez· her·sŭl, hey dez ŭs feed·,*
   3 *wey)r hez her·sŭl, ŭt hey feed·z,*

1 *aend fo·r heez sheep· hee doth· us tai·k.*
2 *ŭn fo·r hez sheep· hey dez ŭs tiŭk·.*
3 *ŭn hey tiŭk·s ŭs for ez sheep·.*

3. 1 *o·! aen·tŭr dhaen· heez· gai·ts weeth· prai·z,*
2 *o·! kum· en·, dhŭn, ŭt ŭz yae·ts weo prai·z,*
3 *o·! kum en·, dhŭn, aht· ŭz yae·ts weo prai·z,*

1 *ŭpro·ch weeth joi heez· kor·ts untoo·,*
2 *gahng· for·ŭt weo joi hŭz koor·tz teo·,*
3 *gahng· for·ŭt teo ez ko·rts weo joi,*

1 *prai·z, lah·d ŭnd bles· heez· naim· ah·lwai·z,*
2 *prai·z, lahw·d ŭn bles· ŭz niŭm· aiy·,*
3 *ey prai·z, ŭn lahw·d ŭn bles· ŭz niŭm,*

1 *for· it iz seem·lee so· too doo·.*
2 *for et)s fahr·ŭnt si·ŭ tŭ deo·.*
3 *for et)s fahr·ŭnt tŭ deo· siŭ.*

4. 1 *for· whahy·? dhŭ Lo·rd uwr Go·d eez· good·,*
2 *for· kwhahy·? dhŭ Luo·ŭrd oo·r Go·d ez geod·,*
3 *kwhaht· for·? dhŭ Luoŭr·d oo·r Go·d)z geod,*

1 *heez· good·nŭs eez· for· ev·ŭr sheow·r,*
2 *hŭz geod·nŭs ez for· ev·ŭr seo·r,*
3 *hez geod·nŭs ez seo·r for· aiy·,*

1 *heez treowth aht ahl· tahy·mz fer·mlee stood·,*
2 *hez treoth· ŭt ah· tey·mz fer·mlee steod·,*
3 *hez treoth· steod· sek·ŭr ŭt ah· tey·mz,*

1 *aend shahl· from aij· too aij· ŭndeow·r!*
2 *ŭn sahl· frae iŭj· tŭ iŭj· ŭndeo·r!*
3 *ŭn et·)l laes·t frae iŭj· teo iŭj·!*

D 34 to D 37 form Dr. Murray's Central Group of L. dialects. Of these D 34 is the principal.

D 34 = e.ML. = eastern Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's Lothian and Fife.

This district contains Bw., the three Lothians *Loa·dhiŭnz*, namely, East Lothian or Hd., Mid Lothian or Ed., and West Lothian or Ll., together with Pb., part of Sg., Cc., Kr., and most of Fi., comprising the country on each side of the Firth of Forth. This was the seat of government, and the home of early L. literature. It was the abode

of Sir Walter Scott, and has the language of his Scotch novels. It is therefore the typical L. dialect, what is now meant by Scotch simply. The following are the principal distinctive points (EP. p. 724).

A- generally *ai*, *ai·*, or rather *ai*^{2}, which is nearer *i* than *ai*, as *tai*^{2}*l·* *nai*^{2}*m* tale name, for which *ai* will be used. This is quite distinct from the *tiŭl niŭm* of D 33.

A: regularly *aa*, not *ah*, as in D 33, and not *au*.

A′ is *ai*, *ai·*, the same as A-, but *ah*, *au·*, *o*, are occasionally heard as *whah* *whau·*, *to·d*, *rod·*, who, toad, road.

Æ tends the same way as A-, thus *faidh·ŭr*, *wai·tŭr*, *dai*^{2}, father, water, day.

Æ′ is usually *ee·*, as *wee·*, *whee·t* weigh, wheat, but there are many exceptions.

E′ is normally *ee·*, as *hee·*, *mee·*, he, me, not *hey*, *mey*, as in D 33.

EA′, EO′ are also normally *ee·* with few exceptions.

I′ has two sounds, as to the exact analysis of which informants differ, (1) *aay* or *u*^{2}*y* final or before voiced consonants, (2) but *ey* or *aey* before voiceless consonants and liquids.

O′ is regularly *ue·* inclining to *ue*^{2} and *eo*, and varying as *iw*, *ee*; thus *skeo·l*, *suen·*, *ŭniw·kh*, *feet·*, school, soon, enough, foot.

U: is regularly *u*^{2}, as *gru*^{2}*n*, *u*^{2}*p*, ground, up, but I generally write *u* simply.

U′ is always *oo*, *oo·*, even in open syllables and at the end of a word, as *koo·*, *hoos·* cow, house, never *kuw*, as in D 33.

Among the consonants *kh* is used in one form only, *kh*^{2}, the other two, *kh*^{1}, *kh*^{3}, being unknown, thus differing from D 33; also *wh* is used as the form of the initial, and not *kwh*. At Chirnside, 8 wnw.Berwick, *sh* is used for *ch* initial, see D 32, Var. v., Chillingham (p. 128, l. 2), and the Chirnside dt. (p. 144) below.

An illustration of Edinburgh pron. was given in the introduction to L. No. 3, shewing its difference from D 33. To these may be added the following.

Lothian Sentences from Mr. Melville Bell's Visible Speech, corrected in the same way as those given in D 33 (EP. p. 724).

Glossic.	Translation.
(1) *her·sŭl i*^{3}*n baaŭ yŭr kreep·i, i*^{3}*n ber·sŭl yŭr tai·z i*^{3}*t dhee eng·l.*	(1) hirsle [shove] in by [push forward] your stool, and birsle [warm] your toes at the ingle [fire]. [The *i*^{3} is used to shew Mr. Bell's deep form of *i*, here and below.]
(2) *e· feekh! klep·sheerz ŭn gol·ukhs!*	(2) ah faugh! earwigs and clocks [beetles].
(3) *just aa rek·l ŭ stain·z.*	(3) just a loose heap of stones.
(4) *hoa·t, mŭn! whu*^{7}*m·l)t u*^{7}*p.*	(4) hout, man! turn it up. [The *u*^{7} for *u*^{2} must have been a peculiarity of the speaker, it is not the usual sound.]
(5) *sek nai·ri*^{3}*li*^{3} *nep·i*^{3}*tni*^{3}*s bait·s au· dhi*^{3}*t i*^{3}*v·ŭr ŭ har·d oa!*	(5) such narrowly nippitness [niggardness] beats all that ever I heard of.

(6) *niv·ŭr kuel·yee)z nai· kenni³s.*

(6) never culye [coax] is no kindness.

(7) *shŭ)z noa· skrem·i³t oa kuen·zi [kuen·i] bi³t kun·aa bee faash·t.*

(7) she's not so stingy of coin [money] but can't be bothered.

(8) *ŭ)l noa· fekh·t yee bai·th ŭt yens, bi³t aa)l· taak· yi bi yensi³z.*

(8) I'll not fight you both at once, but I'll take you by once-s [one at a time].

(9) *whaur· er i³ gau·n?*

(9) where are you going?

(10) *shŭ)z ŭ seev·ŭl weed·i wum·ŭn.*

(10) she's a civil widow woman.

(11) *ai·! sek aa peet·i! ti³ see· dhi³ wee· bi³t laa·mi stek·et.*

(11) ah! such a pity! to see the wee bit lambkin stuck.

(12) *frai Deom·eedeks dhi idh·ŭr dai·,*
ti³ Jeen·i Dee·nz ŭ bent mi wey,
but deel·)hed kued· ei deo· or sai·
but—whus·ŭl owr dhi lai·v oa)t·

(12) from Dumbledykes the other day,
to Jeany Dean's I bent my way,
but devil-head [devil a bit] could I do or say
but—whistle o'er the leave [remainder] of it.

[Several exceptional pron. are here given by Bell, for which usual ones are substituted.]

(13) *kahn·ti kar·l [kair·l] kum pree· mi³ moo·.*

(13) lively fellow, come prove [try] my mouth [kiss me].

(14) *he·, mŭn! kau· dhi³ yuwz ti³ dhi³ nuwz.*

(14) heh, man! call thy ewes to the knolls.

(15) *whah whu⁶p·et dhi³ laa·dhi? heez faidh·ŭr deed· wuz)d, tŭ maak i³m gaang ti³ dhi³ skuel·.*

(15) who whipped the laddie? his father indeed was it, to make him go to the school.

(16) *hoo·)z au· wee i ŭt hai·m? gaiy·liz, thaangk· yi fŭr spee·rŭn.*

(16) how's all with you at home? gaily [very well], thank you for speering [asking].

Fife Sentences from Melville Bell's Visible Speech, corrected in the same manner as the last (EP. p. 725).

Glossic.	Translation.
(1) *oad·, dhi³r)z twau· Wu²l·i Wu²l·eesŭnz, ŭn twau· ku⁷t lu⁷g·ŭt sooz!*	(1) 'od, there's two Willy Willison's, and two cut lugged [=eared] sows!
(2) *oe²r yee en, Jeen·i Wil·ŭmsŭn? —whoe²t ŭr yi waan·-ŭn? dee i noa ken et)s dhi³ sau·bi³th dai· ?—ŭ)m waan·-ŭn aa bau·bee wurth ŭ sau·t,*	(2) are you in, Jeannie Williamson?—what are you wanting? do you not know it's the Sabbath day?—I'm wanting a bawby [halfpenny] worth of salt, and a

ŭn aa pen·iwurth ŭ mus·turt, aa len i ŭr [yŭr] ket·l, ŭn aa blau· i ŭr [yŭr] be·lŭs, ŭn hee·r)z mi³ midh·ŭrz much tŭl mun·i³ndai· !

pennyworth of mustard, a loan of your kettle, and a blow of your bellows, and here's my mother's mutch [cap] till Monday.

(3) *dhi³)r kintri kuz·unz yŭ ki³n.*

(3) they are country cousins, you ken [know].

(4) *od)iv)i)kai·r)i)mee· ! sek ŭ blee·dhŭrŭn cheel· !*

(4) 'od-have-a-care-of-me ! such a blethering [nonsense-talking] fellow.

Chirnside Dialect Test (EP. p. 726).

1. *se· aa sai·, neeb·ŭrz, ee see· naaw aat aa)m· rikh·t aaboot· dhaat· lut·l wun·sh kum·in thre [fre] dhŭ skuel· dhon·ŭr.*
2. *shue)z· gaang·ŭn doon· dhŭ rod· dhe·r throo· dhŭ rid· ye·t on dhŭ wŭraang· seyd oa dhŭ ge·t (ro·d).*
3. *shue·r ŭniw·kh dhŭ be·rn)z ge·n strekh·t up tŭ dhŭ doa·r oa dhŭ wŭraang· hoos·,*
4. *whe·r shue)l yib·lz [me)bee] find dhat druk·n deef· wuz·nd ful·i aat·)s kau·d Taam·.*
5. *oo au· ken· him ver·ŭ weel·.*
6. *wu)nŭ dhŭ au·ld shaup· suen· ler·n ŭr no· tŭ due)d ŭgen·, pue·r theq !*
7. *see· ! iz)naa dhaat· troo· ? [iz dhaat· no· troo·].*

D 35 = w.ML. = western Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's Clydesdale.

This adjoins D 34, and contains Dm., Lk., Rf. with n.Ay., with small pieces of Bt. and Ar. The s. part, containing Kyle in n.Ay., has the greatest interest as the land of Burns. It differs but slightly from D 34. It is probable that there are many varieties in different parts of the district. Thus I have reason to suppose that the use of *ee·* or *ai·* for *ue·*, *eo·* (which arises from speaking the latter with the mouth too open, a practice widely prevalent in Germany), is not the general habit, but exceptional, although widely spread. The most remarkable point of difference is the use of *aa* for *o* in many words, as *paat·*, *taap·*, *paar·ich*, *draap·*, *baan·et*, *aaf·*, *aaf·t*, *haap·*, *waar·lt*, pot, top, porridge, drop, bonnet, off, oft, hap, world, which is of recent origin. The following gives the approximate general character of the district, principally derived from Coylton (5 e.Ayr), and Ochiltree (11 e.Ayr) (EP. p. 742).

A- is *ai ai·*, as *naim· nai·m* name.
A′ is generally *ai·*, as *ai·k brai·d hai·m* oak broad home.

Æ is also mainly *ai·*, as *dai·* day, but sometimes *ee·*, as *blee·z* blaze.

Æ′ is generally *ee·*, as *klee·n* clean, but occ. *ai·*, as *mai·st* most.

E varies from *ee· ai·* to *ae*, for which I generally write *e*, as *mee·t wee·v rai·n plai· maen·* meat weave rain play men.

E′ is regularly *ee·*, as *wee· fee·t* we feet.

EAL is *au·* or *au·l*, as *au· au·ld* all old.

EA′ is mostly *ee·*, as *heed dee·d* head dead, but occ. *ai·*, as *grai·t dai·th* great death.

EO′ is *ee·*, as *three· thee· free·n* three thigh friend, but *lekht* light.

I′ is usually *ey*, as *leyf* life, but *faayv* five.

O is principally *oa*, but as already mentioned becomes *aa* occ., thus *foal· oap·n broakh·t boal·t* foal open brought bolt, and this is an alternative to *aa*, as *haap. hoap·* hop.

O′ varies; its proper form is *ue· eo·*, as *blue·d bleo·d* blood, but *blid·* also occurs, and even *yu*^{2} is found, as *byu*^{2}*k* with *book·* book.

U is regularly *u*^{2} (written *u*), as *u*^{2}*p* up.

U′ is also regularly *oo oo·*, as *hoos· prood·* house proud.

This is not very sensibly different from D 34, of which it is an offshoot, though of long standing.

As an illustration I give three sentences from Mr. Melville Bell's Visible Speech, a dialect test for the Kyle district, and the first 78 lines of *Tam o' Shanter* as written for me originally in the phonetic alphabet I used in 1848 by a Scotchman resident at Kilmarnock, and revised by six Glasgow students, and subsequently several times revised. I have added a literal translation to the last, as an explanation, which is of course not in Burns's orthography. It should be observed that much of this poem is pure English, but that the local pron. of these parts is given while the English idiom is preserved as in the 100th Psalm of D 33, No. 2, p. 140.

Mr. Melville Bell's Clydesdale Sentences (EP. p. 730).

Glossic.	Translation.
(1) *aa)m· ğŭn up dhi*^{3} *Gaal·ŭgi*^{3}*t tŭ ko· ŭpi*^{3}*n Saan·i Mŭkfair·sŭn.*	(1) I am going up the Gallowgate to call upon Alexander Macpherson.
(2) *wŭ)l ait· wŭr bred ŭn bu*^{2}*-ŭr doon· dhŭ waa-ŭr.*	(2) we'll eat our bread and butter down the water. [The hiatus marked (-) is accompanied by a catch, preserving the preceding vowel short.]
(3) *maaŭ koan·shŭns! haang· ŭ baey lee!*	(3) my conscience! hang a baillie!

Kyle Dialect Test (EP. p. 731).

This is for the middle district of Ay., and was supplied by Rev. Neil Livingston, of Coylton.

1. *sai· aa sai·, mai·ts, yee see· noo· dhaat aa)m· raikh·t* [written *ai²*] *ŭboo·t dhaat· wee· gair·l kum·ŭn fre dhi skue·l yoan·ŭr.*

2. *shee·)z gau·n doon· dhi roa·d dhai·r throo· dhi reed· yet· oan· dhi lef·t haa·n seyd oa dhi wey·.*

3. *shue·r ŭnyukh·* [*ŭnukh·*] *dhi we·n hiz gai·n straakh·t up te dhi doa·r oa dhi raang· hoos·,*

4. *whau·r shee)l· me)b·ee fin· dhaat· druk·n dee·f wiz·nt faal·oa oa dhi nai·m oa Tum·ŭs.*

5. *wee au· ken·)ŭm ver·aa weel·.*

6. *wu)n·ŭ dhi au·l chaap· shue·n lai·rn ŭr noa· tŭ dai·)t ŭgai·n, pue·r thiq !*

7. *luk·, iz)nŭ it troo· ?*

The Commencement of Tam o' Shanter (EP. p. 732).

Glossic.	Translation.
whŭn chap·mŭn bil·iz lee·v dhŭ street·	When pedlar fellows leave the street
ŭn drooth·i neeb·ŭrz neeb·ŭrz meet·.	And thirsty neighbours neighbours meet, 2
aaz maar·ket dai·z aar wee·rŭn lait·,	As market days are wearing late,
un foak· beegin· tŭ taak· dhŭ gait·,	And folk begin to take the street [leave their shops], 4
wheyl wee sit boo·zin aat dhŭ naap·i,	While we sit bousing at the ale [with a 'nap' or head],
ŭn get·ŭn foo· ŭn ungkŭ haap·i,	And getting drunk and very happy, 6
wee thingk· nŭ oan· dhŭ laang· Skoat·s meylz,	We think not on the long Scotch miles,
dhŭ moas·iz, waat·ŭrz, slaap·s ŭn steyl·z	The mosses, waters, narrow passes between hills, and gaps 8
dhit laay beetween· ŭs aan oor· haim·,	That lie between us and our home,
whaur· sit·s oor· sul·ki sul·n daim·	Where sits our sulky sullen dame 10
gaidh·rŭn hŭr broo·z leyk gaidh·rŭn stoar·m,	Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
nur·sŭn hŭr raath· tŭ keep· it waar·m.	Nursing her wrath to keep it warm. 12
dhis· trooth· faan· oan·est Taam· oa Shaan·tŭr,	This truth found honest Tam of Shanter,
aaz hee·fre Ai·r yai· nekht did kaan·tŭr	As he from Ayr one night did canter 14
(au·l Ai·r, whaam· nee·r ŭ toon· sŭr-paas·ŭz,	(Old Ayr which ne'er a town surpasses,
faur· oan·est men, ŭn boan·i laas·ŭz !).	For honest men, and bonny lasses !). 16

oa Taam·! haadst dhoo· but been· se weys
aaz tai·n dhaay ai·n weyf Kai·ts advey·s!
shee tau·l dhee weel· dhoo wuz aa skel·ŭm
aa bledh·rŭn, blus·trŭn, druk·n blel·ŭm,

Oh Tam! hadst thou but been so wise
As [to have] taken thy own wife Kate's advice! 18

dhŭt fre· Novem·bŭr til Octoa·bŭr
yai· mar·ket de· dhoo wuz)nŭ soa·bŭr;
dhŭt il kŭ mel·dŭr wi· dhŭ mil·ŭr
dhoo saat· aaz laang aaz dhoo· had sil·ŭr;

She told thee well thou wast a worthless fellow,
A boasting, blustering, drunken idler, 20
That from November to October
One market day thou wast not sober; 22
That every grinding-time [properly quantity of corn to be ground] with the miller
Thou satst as long as thou hadst silver; 24

dhŭt ev·ri naig· wŭz kaw·d aa shue· [shoo·] oan,
dhŭ smith ŭn dhee· gaat· roa·rin foo· oan;

That every nag [that] was driven a shoe on,
The smith and thou got roaring drunk on; 26

dhŭt aat· dhu Loa·rdz hoos· een· oan Sun·dai,
dhoo draangk wi Ker·tn Jeen· til Mun·dai.

That at the Lord's house, even on Sunday,
Thou drank'st with Kirton Jane [? the landlady] till Monday. 28

shee proaf·esaayd, dhŭt lai·t aar· shuen·
dhoo waad· bee fun· deep· droon·d in Duen·,

She prophesied, that late or soon,
Thou wouldst be found deep drowned in Doon, 30

aur kaach·t wi waw·rlŭks i dhŭ mer·k
bi Al·oawŭz aw·l haantid ker·k.

Or caught with wizards in the darkness
By Alloways old haunted church. 32

aa·! jent'l daim·z! it garz mee greet,
tŭ thingk hoo mun·i koon·slz sweet·,

Ah! gentle dames! it makes me weep,
To think how many counsels sweet, 34

hoo mun·i len·thnd sai·j advey·sŭz,
dhŭ huzbŭn fre dhe weyf despaay·zŭz.

How many lengthened sage advices,
The husband from the wife despises. 36

but tue· wŭr tai·l:—yai· mar·ket nekht
Taam haad goat· plaan·ted ung·kŭ rekht

But to our tale:—one market night
Tam had got planted very rightly 38

faas·t baay aan· ing'l, blee·zin feynli
wi ree·min swaat·s, dhaat· draangk· deevey·nli,

Close by a fire blazing finely
With creaming newly-brewed-ale that drank divinely, 40

aan·d aat hiz el·bŭ soot·ŭr Joan·i,
hiz aan·shŭnt, trus·ti, drooth·i kroan·i.

And at his elbow cobbler Johnny,
His ancient trusty thirsty crony [intimate friend]. 42

Taam· lue·d him leyk aa vur·aa bridh·ŭr;
dhai· haad bin foɔ· faur· week·s dhee-gidh·ŭr!

Tam loved him like a very brother;
They had been drunk for weeks together! 44

dhŭ nekht drai·v oan· wi saang·z ŭn
klaat·ŭr,
ŭn ey dhi yail· wŭz growing but·er,
dhŭ laan·ledi ŭn Tam groo grai·shŭs,
wi see·kret fai·vŭrz, sweet·, ŭn presh·ŭs,
dhŭ soot·ŭr tau·ld hiz kwee·rest stoar·ŭz,
dhŭ laan·lŭrdz laakh· wŭz red·i koar·ŭs.
dhŭ stoar·m ŭdhoot· mekht rai·r ŭn
rus·l,
Tam did)nŭ meyn dhŭ stoar·m aa
whus·l.
kai·r, maad tu see· aa maan· se
haap·i,
een· droon·d himsel· aamaang· dhŭ
naap·i !
aaz bee·z flee hai·m wi lai·ds oa trezh·ŭr,
dhŭ meen·its wing·d dher wey wi
plezh·ŭr.
king·z me bee blees·t, bŭt Tam wŭs
gloa·riŭs,
oar· au· dhee il·z oa leyf viktoa·riŭs.
but· plezh·ŭrz aar· leyk poap·eez
spred·,
yu see·z dhŭ floo·r, it·s bloo·m iz shed· !
aur· leyk dhŭ snau·fauz in dhŭ riv·ŭr,
aa moa·mŭnt wheyt—dhen mel·ts faur
ev·ŭr ;
aur leyk dhŭ boar·iaa·lis rai·s
dhaat flit· ee·r yoo kaan· peynt dhŭr
plais·,
or leyk dhŭ rai·nboa·z luv·li foar·m
eevaan·ishin aamid· dhŭ stoar·m.
nai maan· kaan tedh·ŭr teym aur
teyd,
dhŭ oo·r aaproach·ez Tam mŭn reyd,
dhaat oo·r, oa nekhts blaak· ai·rch dhŭ
kee·stai·n,
dhaat dree·ri oo·r hee mun·ts hiz bee·st
in,
aan sik aa nekht hee took· dhŭ roa·d
in,
aaz nee·r pue·r sin·ŭr wŭz aabroa·d in.

The night drove on with songs and clatter,
And aye the ale was growing better, 46

The landlady and Tam grew gracious,
With secret favours, sweet, and precious, 48

The cobbler told his queerest stories,
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. 50

The storm without might roar and rustle,
Tam did not mind the storm a farthing [any
change however small]. 52

Care, mad to see a man so happy,
Even drowned himself among the ale ! 54

As bees fly home with loads of treasure,
The minutes winged their way with
pleasure. 56

Kings may be blessed, but Tam was
glorious,
Over all the ills of life victorious. 58

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed ! 60

Or like the snowfalls in the river,
A moment white—then melt for ever ; 62

Or like the Borealis race
That flit, ere you can point their place, 64

Or like the rainbows lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm. 66

No man can bind time or tide,
The hour approaches Tam must ride, 68

That hour, of night's black arch the key-
stone,
That dreary hour he mounts his beast in, 70

And such a night he took the road in,
As never poor sinner was abroad in. 72

dhŭ wun bloo· aaz t)wŭd blau·n its laas·t ;
dhŭ raat·lin shoo·rz roa·z on dhŭ blaas·t ;
dhŭ speed·i gleem·z dhŭ daa·rknes swaul·ŭd,
lood·, deep· aan laung· dhŭ thun·ŭr bel·ŭd ;
dhaat· nekht aa cheyld mekht un·ŭr-staau·n
dhŭ deel· haad biz·nes on hiz hau·n!

The wind blew as it would [have] blown its last ;
The rattling showers rose on the blast ; 74
The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed,
Loud deep and long the thunder bellowed ;
That night a child might understand
The devil had business on his hand. 78

D 36 = s.ML. = southern Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's Galloway and Carrick.

This contains the s. of Ay. or Carrick, w.Df., Kb., and Wg. or Galloway.

Dr. Murray in a very brief notice mentions that 'the' is contracted into *ee*, especially after *i* for 'in,' as *i)ee* in the, as in Cs. This I did not notice when I took down the cs. for Stranraer, Wg., of which an extract is given in the introduction to the L. div. No. 4, and as I took down the example from Cs. the same evening, it is unlikely that I should have omitted to notice this point of similarity. I also failed to notice the dwelling on the final consonant and the contraction of *hiz·*, *her* into z, *r* which Dr. Murray mentions, but both of these might easily have been overlooked. My own feeling is that D 36 is a mere variety of D 34. It could hardly be otherwise, for Gaelic was still spoken in Galloway in the xvi th century, and the dialect has evidently been formed on literary L. The line through Df. very sharply separates D 36 and D 33. In w.Df. the names of places are Gaelic ; in e.Df. they are English.

As an example in addition to the cs. No. 4, p. 133, I give the first piece of dialect I wrote from dictation, in 1848. The reader was a native of New Cumnock, 18 wsw.Ayr. I transcribe it as I wrote it at the time, but it can have been only approximately correct.

Duncan Gray by Burns (EP. p. 748).

Glossic.	Translation.
Dung·kaan Grai· kaam· hee·r tŭ woo·	Duncan Gray came heer to woo 1
oan· blaay·th yuel naikh·t when wee· wer foo·.	On blithe Christmas night, when we were full [had had enough to eat].
Maag·i kyoes·t her heed· foo heekh·,	Maggie cast her head full high,
luok·t aasklen·t aan ung·kŭ skyeekh·	Looked askant and very shy [disdainful],
gert poe·r Dung·kaan staan aabeekh·.	Made poor Duncan stand aside [at a distance].
Dung·kaan fleech·t aan Dung·kaan prae·d,	Duncan wheedled and Duncan prayed, 2
Meg wuz· deef· aaz Yel·zaa Krai·g,	Mag was deaf as Ailsa Craig [a rock near Ayr, there should be no *y*],
Dung·kaan saikh·t bae·th uut aan en·,	Duncan sighed both out [aloud] and in [to himself],
graa·t haiz· ee·n bae·th blee·rt aan blain·,	Wept his eyes both bleared and blind,
spaa·k oa loa·pain aaw·r aa lain·.	Spoke of leaping over a waterfall.
tuym aan chaa·ns aa·r but aa tuy·d,	Time and chance are but a tide, 3
slaikh·ted luv· ez· sai·r tŭ buy·d;	Slighted love is hard to bide;
shaal· aay luyk.aa fuel· kwoa hee·,	Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
for aa haukh·ti haiz·i dee·?	For a haughty huzzy die?
shee· mai· gai· tŭ—Fraa·ns fŭr mee·!	She may go to—France, for me [for what I care]!
hoo· ait kumz let dok·tŭrz tel,	How it comes let doctors tell, 4
Meg graiw· seek· aaz hee· graiw· hai·l,	Mag grew sick as he grew hale [hardy, strong, well],
sum·thaing ain· her· bo·z·m raing·z	Something in her bosom rings
for reelee·f aa saikh· shee braing·z;	For relief a sigh she brings;
aand oa! her· ee·n, dhai spaa·k sek thaing·z!	And, oh! her eyes, they speak such things!
Dung·kaan wuz aa lau·d aa grai·s;	Duncan was a lad of grace; 5
Maag·iz wuz aa peet·iŭs kai·s;	Maggie's was a piteous case;
Dung·kaan kuod naa bee her· dai·th;	Duncan could not be her death;
swel·in peet·i smoe·rd haiz· rai·th;	Swelling pity smothered his wrath;
noo· dhai·)r kroo·s aan kaan·ti bae·th.	Now they're brisk and lively both.

D 37 = n.ML. = northern Mid-Lowland = Dr. Murray's Highland Border.

A long slip of land to the se. of Pr. with small piece of Sg., Fi., and Fo. This is a part of L. where English is still struggling against Gaelic to such an extent that the Celtic Border has been driven sensibly westward during living memory. It has been little explored and is little known, but probably all the w. portion is either book-English or literary L., practically the same as D 34. The information I have obtained is from Newburgh-on-Tay, and from the neighbourhood of Perth, in the shape of two dialect tests which I print side by side, but these places are only just within the e. border, and hence probably partake somewhat of the character of D 38. Dr. Murray's notes (DSS. p. 239) are remarkably scanty. He remarks that 'hill, mill, milk, silk,' are called *hul· mul· mul·k sul·k*, which is confirmed by my authorities for these particular words, but no further; also that 'bread, head, meal' (but whether 'meal' means 'repast' or 'flour' is not stated, though important, see p. 137, l. 8 and 9 from bottom), are called *brai·d, hai·d, mai·l*, which again must be considered as particular words, and not as characterising classes. Dr. Murray also mentions the contraction of 'the' into *ee*, especially after *i* for *in*, as *i)ee* in the. Of this I received no confirmation.

I also got a short list of words pron. to me, but the words were not enough, and were confined to the neighbourhood of Perth, so that I cannot deduce characters for the district from them.

Newburgh-on-Tay (EP. p. 752).

(1) *so· ŭ saay, lau·dz, ee see· noo· dhŭt aa)m· rikh·t ŭboo·t dhaat· laas·ee kum·in fe dhŭ skuel· dhon·dŭr.*

(2) *shi)z gau·n dhe·r throo· dhŭ rid ge·t on dhŭ lef·t hau·nd seyd oa dhe ro·d.*

(3) *shue·r enukh· dhŭ bai·rn)z ge·n strekh·t up· tŭ dhŭ do·r ŭ)dhŭ raang· hoos,*

Perth Neighbourhood (EP. p. 753).

(1) *soa· aay se·y, men·, yoo· see· noo· dhaat· aa)m· raikh·t aaboo·t dhaat· wee· laas·ee kum·en fe· dhŭ skuel· dhon·dŭr.*

(2) *shee·)z gai·en [gau·n] doon· dhu ro·d dhe·r throo· dhŭ red giŭt [yet] on dhŭ lef·t hahn·d seyd oa dhŭ we·y.*

(3) *sheo·r ŭnukh· [ŭnokh·] dhee be·rn hez ge·n strekh·t up· ti dhŭ do·ŭr oa dhŭ raaq· hoos·,*

(4) *whaa·r shee)l leykli fin·d dhaat· druk·n def· wiz·nd fel i ŭ)dhŭ nee·m ŭ Taam·ŭs.*

(5) *wee au ken)m veri weel·.*

(6) *wu)n·ŭ dhŭ au·ld chaap· shue·n le·rn ŭr no· tŭ due· it ŭgen·, pue·r thiq !*

(7) *look· ! ee see· it)s troo· !*

(4) *whaur shee)l me)b·ee fen·d dhaat· druk·n de·f wiz·nd fel·i oa dhŭ ne·m oa Tom·ŭs.*

(5) *wee au· ken·)ŭm ver·i weel·.*

(6) *wul· dhŭ au·ld)n noa· suen· le·rn er· no· tŭ di·)t ŭgen·, pue·r theng !*

(7) *look· ! iz)t noa troo· ?*

D 38, 39, 40 = NL. = North Lowland = Dr. Murray's North Eastern Group.

The peculiarities of this group are most developed in D 39. The one character of using *f* for *wh* runs with more or less completeness through the entire group, which occupies the mainland of Scotland lying e. of the CB. and e. of the border of D 37, as far as and including ne.Cs.

D 38 = s.NL. = southern North Lowland = Dr. Murray's Angus.

This occupies the e. of Fo. and nearly all Kc.

The use of *f* for *wh* seems to be limited to the words 'who, when, where, what, whose, whilk, whether, how (used for 'why'), quhittret = weasel, and whorl = wheel,' pronounced *faa*, *fen·*, *faa·r*, *faat·*, *foos·*, *ful·*, *fodh·ŭr*, *foo·*, *fut·ŭret*, *foo·rl*, and, as far as my informant knew, in no others, and this distinguished it from D 39, where there is no such limit. Dr. Murray thinks the vowel system much like that of ML., but I get for 'good' not *gued·* but *gud·*, *gyud·*, and find that the *gweed·* of D 39 is not unknown, while 'blood, flood, stood, stool, floor' are *blud·*, *flud·*, *stud·*, *stul·*, *flur·*, and other O′ vary as *oo*, *ue*. Here also begins the peculiar thick i^4 of NL., which to my ear varies as *i*, i^3, *e*, u^2, although the dialect speakers consider it uniform. Here Dr. Murray recognises *hum·*, *tul·*, *hur·*, *mul·k*, him, till, her, milk; and from Brechin, Fo., I have *mul·k*. My informant from Glenfarquhar (11 w. by s.Stonehaven, Kc.), called i^4 in 'sit, fit, pin,' etc., "an ugly thick sound compared with the English, but very extensively used in Scotland," meaning in NL. only, and adds, "an Englishman says *sut·*, *but·*, *pun·* as his nearest approximation," but my informant thinks i^4 "lies between *i* in pity, *a* in gnat, and *u* in nut." Dr. Murray in transcribing the Arbroath cs., No. 5 of those given in the

introduction to L. (p. 133), belonging to D 38, almost invariably uses *e* for this *i*⁴. The North Lowlander frequently writes *i* where I hear *ŭ*. See more on this singular vowel in D 39 (pp. 154–5). There is also the thin sound of *ai*², very like *i*, but which in the Glenfarquhar examples I will write *ai*² to draw attention to it; and in the same example I use *i*⁴ where this "thick *i*" was written by my informant. The Dundee example, which was written from dictation, shews how these sounds struck my ear.

Two Dialect Tests (EP. p. 758).

Dundee.

(1) *soa· ŭ sai, neeb·ŭrz, yee see· noo dhaat· aa)m rekht ŭboo·t dhaat· wee laas·ee kum·en fe dhee skuel· dhondŭr.*

(2) *shee)z· ge·en dee·n dhŭ rod· dhai·r throo dhŭ reed· geŭt on dhŭ lef·t haan· seyd dhŭ waay.*

(3) *shai·r ŭnookh· dhŭ ber·n)z gain· strekh·t up· tee dhŭ do·r ŭ dhŭ raang· hoos.*

(4) *faa·r shee)l· leyklee fen· dhaat· druk·n deef· weez·nd fel·ee kaad· Tom·ŭs.*

(5) *wee aa· ken·ŭm rai²ŭl weel·.*

(6) *wŭl· nee dh)aal·d chaap· suen· ler·n ŭr noa· tee dee)t· ŭgen·, pai·r theng·.*

(7) *look·, es)t noa troo·?*

Glenfarquhar.

(1) *so· ŭ sai·², si⁴rs, yŭ see· noo· ŭt aay)m ri⁴kyh·t ŭboot· dhaat· li⁴t·l laas·ee kum·i⁴n fi⁴ dhŭ skyue·l yun·dŭr.*

(2) *shŭ)z gae·i⁴n doon· dhŭ waay dhe·r thraaw dhŭ reed· yi⁴t o)dhŭ lef·t haa·nd saey·d i⁴)dhŭ rod·*

(3) *shue·r i⁴nyookh· dhŭ li⁴t·l)i⁴n)z gai²n straakh·t up·ti⁴)dhŭ do·r i⁴ dhŭ wi⁴raang· hoos·.*

(4) *faa·r shŭ)l me)bai² fi⁴nd dhaat· druk·ng dai²f wi⁴z·nd fel·ŭ i⁴)dhŭ nai²m· ŭ Taam.*

(5) *wŭ aa· ken hi⁴m ver·aa weel·.*

(6) *wi⁴n·ŭ dhŭ aa·ld chaap· shue·n ler·n i⁴r nai² tŭ dee·)d ŭge·n, pue·r theng·.*

(7) *look·! i⁴z)n)t troo· ?*

D 39 = m.NL. = mid North Lowland. = Dr. Murray's Moray and Aberdeen.

This district contains the extreme e. of Cromarty, and all except the sw. portions of Ab., Ba., El. and Na.

The most marked character is the use of *f* for *wh* in all cases. Mr. Melville Bell thinks that this is only a complication of *wh* produced by bringing the lower lip against the teeth, leaving the back of the tongue high, written *f*³. This would alter the conformation of the lips, and the *w* character would consequently disappear; so the result would be almost indistinguishable from *f*¹, which is the sound

universally assumed. In the few cases I have heard from natives I could detect no difference from the usual *f*[1].

The other marked consonant characters are the pron. *kn-*, *gn-* initial, as *kneev gnyaav·* knave gnaw; the change of *wr-* initial into *vr-*, as *vreyt* write, and the occasional use of *-aav* final for Ws. AG or A′W, as *blyaa·v snyaa·v* blow snow; and the singular form *shaa·v*, for to sow seed. The guttural *kh* seems occ. to become *kyh*, as *heekyh·* high, but *kh* usually remains.

Among the vowels there is a remarkable use of *aay*, *ey*, where generally *ai·*, but sometimes *ee*, would have been expected. I have collected the following examples, the capitals shewing the corresponding Ws. vowels. The unanalysed *ei* is written where the real form of the diphthong is unknown (EP. p. 766).

A: *weim* womb belly. *weit* I wot.

Æ: *dei* day.

Æ′ *kei* key. *taay·chŭr* teacher. *faay·t* wheat (and exceptionally *whaay·t* about Keith, Ba.). *waay· waay·t* weigh weighed.

E: *spaay·k* speak. *waay·v* weave. *plaay·* play, from old people. *kwaay·n* a quean, a woman without offensive meaning. *sei* say, by old people. *waay* way, usual pron. *aay·lyŭr* church elder, more commonly *el·yŭr*.

EA′ *greit* great.

EI: *way·k* weak

EO′: *thaay·* thigh.

I: *steil* style. *tuy·zdŭ* tuesday. *aay·vi* ivy.

O: *kweil* coal.

O′ *heiv* hoof.

English : *swei* sway.

Romance: *thein* chain. *chaaynj* change. *konvaay·* convey. *gyaay·lee* gayly, quite. *wuyt*, *weit*, wait. *vei·ŭkl* vehicle. *raaynz*, *reinz*, the reins of a horse. *kweit* coat. *jei·lin* gaoling, sending to gaol.

According to the late Mr. Innes of Tarland (5 nw.Aboyne, 30 w.Aberdeen), whose manuscript I possess, the following vowels occur: 1, 2 *ee· ee*. 3, 4 *ai·*[2] *ai*[2]. 5, 6 *e· e*. 7, 8 *aa·*[3] *aa*[3]. 9, 10 *aa· aa*. 11, 12 *ao· ao*, generally written *o· o*. 13, 14 *oa·*[2] *oa*[2]. 15, 16 *oo· oo*. 17 *u*[2]. 18 *ue*[2]. 19, 20 *i*[4] *i*[3], to be especially considered presently. 21 *aay·*. 22 *aa*[3]*y*, generally conceived as *ey*, *aey*. 23 *aaĕ*. 24 *yoo*, *yoo·*, the *y* being properly *ĕĕ*. 25 *aa*[3]*w* or occ. *aa*[3]*ŭĕ*.

The 19, 20 have been spoken of in D 38 (p. 152). But here Mr. Innes decidedly wished to distinguish two sounds, though he frequently confused them in writing. He says 19 *i*[4] "is the obscure sound in *sir*, *her*, *fit*, not the English *i* in fit, but a deader sound between net and nut. It is the vocal heard in *but'n* prolonged into a vowel." 20 *i*[3], "is near to, but distinct from 19. The final *a* in *idea* is this sound in careless colloquial conversation. The English *i* in fit is

the best substitute for this sound." When I came to hear Rev. W. Gregor, native of Keith, Ba., and Jane Morrison, a servant fresh from Tarland, I seemed to hear i^1, e^2, u^2, $\breve{u}$, for these sounds, but not at all discriminated. In the interlinear example from Tarland, the vowels of Mr. Innes and my appreciation of the vowels heard from Jane Morrison are contrasted. Generally the two principal sounds of the Aberdeen "thick *i*" are comparable with the two sounds of n. Welsh *y* in '*dy*n *dy*nion' man men, which are not exactly i^3, u^2, but are very near them, and these two sounds reduce practically to i^2 in s. Wales.

The following are roughly the characters of D 39 so far as Ws. vowels are concerned, omitting the *ei* words already cited (EP. p. 779).

A- *ai*^{1} or *ai*^{2}, as *nai*^{2}*m·* name.

A: *aa*, as *saang·* sang, but 'want' is *wu*^{2}*n·t*, written 'wint' by Ab. writers.

A′ is practically similar to A-, as *ben·* bone, but is apt to fall into *ĕĕ*, as *een·* one, *steen·* stone.

Æ: Æ′ E- nearly all follow the same rule.

E′ is mainly *ee*, *ee·*.

EA: is mainly *aa*, but EA′ is *ai*, *ai*^{2}, or *ee*, as *rai*^{2}*d* or *reed·* red.

EO′ is chiefly *ee*, as *freen·* friend.

I is constantly *ai*^{2}, as *blai*^{2}*n* blind.

I′ is regularly *ey*, occ. *aay*.

O′ is regularly *ee*, as *bleed·* blood, and this gives a character to the dialect.

U, U′ are regularly *u·*, *oo* as usual.

The sound *au·* does not occur, but dialect writers have a habit of using 'au, aw' for *aa·*.

Examples.

In the introduction to L., p. 133, among the eight cs., No. 6, is one for Keith, pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing, not dictation, of the Rev. Walter Gregor, in which the thick *i* (Mr. Innes's 19 and 20) is generally represented by *e*.

Aberdeenshire Sentences from Mr. Melville Bell's 'Visible Speech,' corrected in same way as in D 33 (EP. p. 777).

Glossic.	Translation.
(1) *wi*)*r gaa·n tŭ dhi*^{3} *kwin·tri dhi*^{3} *morn.*	(1) we're going to the country to-morrow.
(2) *mi*^{3} *midhi*^{3}*r*)*z vreet·n aa*^{2} *let·i*^{3}*r tl i*^{3}*r gweed· dakh·ti*^{3}*r.*	(2) my mother 's written a letter till (to) her good-daughter = daughter-in-law.
(3) *dhi*^{3} *styoop·eed laad·ee*)*z brokh·t dhi*^{3} *vraang· byook· fi dhi*^{3} *skweel·.*	(3) the stupid lad 's brought the wrong book from the school.

(4) *aa)l· gee ŭ aa³ baa·bee gin yi· tel)z faa·)z aiyh·t ye·.*

(5) *dhi³ peeŭr aa·l bu²dŭ got foo· ŭt Eek·ee feeŭr laas·t fiŭr·z·di, i³n deet· ŭn dhi³ waaŭ he²m.*

(6) *far· ee i gai·n?*

(7) *faat·oa dee·d ee? fat deet· (dee·t) ee oa?*

(4) I'll give you a halfpenny if you tell us who's owned thee (=who is owner of you, who's your father).

(5) The poor old body got drunk at Icky fair last Thursday, and died on the way home.

(6) where are you going?

(7) what of died he? what died he of?

Short sentences written by me from the dictation of Rev. Walter Gregor, author of the Banffshire Glossary (EP. p. 777).

(1) Alphabetic names of the letters at Keith, 100 years ago, heard in 1836 from a woman between 60 and 70.

muk·l aa, lai²t·l aa, be se de e ef je eech· ee jaa·y ke el· em· en· o· pe kiw e²r [a hard rattle] *es te oo ai²v ooŭ·loo eks waay ai²zai²t ep·ers-haan·d.*

Big A, little a, b c d e
f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u
v w x y z
and-per-se-and.

(2) Counting. *ai²n twaa three fowr faayv saak·s sai²v·n aakh·t naa³ŋyn tai²n ŭle·vn twaa²l ther·teen for·teen faay·fteen sak·steen se·vn-teen aakh·teen naa²ŋynteen twun·tee hu²n·ŭr thoo·zŭn.*

(2) 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16
17 18 19 20
100 1000.

(3) *faat·)s dhŭ me·tŭr wee ee kre·tŭr? pai²t· ai²t· ai²n tŭ ee heed· o ee pres·.*

(3) what's the matter with the [as in Cs. D 40, No. 2, old, rare] creature? put it into the head of the press = cupboard.

(4) *aay)l dee)t·, mŭn.*

(4) I'll do it, man.

(5) *aay, wu²l·)ŭ?*

(5) yes, will I?

(6) *be·th)ee)ŭ mŭn gjaa·n.*

(6) both of you must go.

(7) *iz it ŭ laad·ee or ŭ laas·ee?*

(7) is it a boy or a girl?

(8) *wai²l ŭ waayt, aay·)l dee)t, mun, tŭ ple·z yŭ.*

(8) well I wot, I'll do't, man, to please you.

(9) *yee vraach· yŭ)v vrut·n dhaat· aa· vraang·.*

(9) you wretch, you've written that all wrong.

(10) *sai²k ŭ mod·eewer·t ŭv ŭ ber·n.*

(10) such a mole of a child.

(11) *fol o· ee did it?*

(11) which [rare form of whilk] of you did it?

(12) *ku²m· ai¹n·)zh)ee go baay.*

(12) come in as you go by.

(13) *hee wet·ŭd ŭ laang· faayl; wet· ŭ wee fey·lee.*

(13) he waited a long while; wait a wee while.

(14) *hee)z no yaav· ov dhi² be·rnz; aay ger ŭm staan· in yaav· o mee.*

(14) he's no awe (fear) of the children; I make them stand in awe of me.

(15) *hee)l· ee·zeelee wun· owr tŭ see ee dhi³ nekyh·t; hee waan· owr dhi³ streem·.*

(15) he'll easily get over to see you to-night; he got over the stream.

(16) *yee)l· dee dhaat·, tee·.*

(16) you'll do that, too.

(17) *Jon gyaa hai²z twaa· kyaa·ks tai²l twaa loon·z, aan Saan·i gyaa· hai²z twaa tee· tai²l twaa tee·.*

(17) John gave his two cakes to two boys, an Sandy gave his two, too, to two, too [the last five words are alike in English, but very different in NL.].

(18) *gweed· see·th aay)l gar· yee dee)t· wee ŭ du²n·t oa yŭr ri³gi³n.*

(18) good sooth, I'll make you do't with a dint (blow) in your back.

The following dialogue was written by Mr. Innes before he discriminated his vowels 19 and 20 (p. 154). I write it as I appreciated the pron. of Jane Morrison, p. 155, l. 2 (EP. p. 769).

Glossic.	Translation.
Jon. Weel· Taam·, faat· waay aar ye? en foo· he· yee been· dhes· laaq taa³ym?	John. Well, Tom, what way (=how) are you? and how have you been this long time?
Tom. Aa, ne· dhaat· el·, Jok, faat· waay aar yee yersel·? en foo·)z yer waa³yf en dhe let·l enz?	Tom. Ah, not so ill, Jock, what way are you yourself? and how's your wife and the little ones?
Jon. Dhe wer aa· braa·li fen aay kam ŭwaa. aay hi)ne seen· ye dhes laang· taa³ym. dee ye maa³yn, men, fan wee ees·t te fekyh·t kum·en fe dhe skweel·? en foo· dhe mes·ter skelpet)s dhe neesh·t de·?	John. They were all bravely [very well] when I came away. I have not seen you this long time. do you remember, man, when we used to fight coming from the school? and how the master beat us the next day?
Tom. Braa·lee dee ee maa³yn dhaat·, Jok. en aay haa·rd et dhe mes·ter dee·t aa twalv·munth saa³ym paas·t en lent'n, en wez ne ver·e weel· of· oar· hee ded dee·.	Tom. Excellently do I remember that, Jock. and I heard that the master died a twelvemonth since past in spring, and was not very well off ere he did die.

The next specimen was written by Mr. Innes after he had distinguished his vowels 19 and 20, i^4 i^3, and I give (1) a transcription

of his writing distinguishing these letters, as well as u^2, with (2) my appreciation of Jane Morrison's reading, and (3) a translation, all interlinear. The specimen is supposed to be the answer of a farmer to his landlord's greeting and question, about 1780: "A happy new year to you, John. What sort of Christmas have you had?" and may hence be called

CHRISTMAS-TIDE (EP. p. 770).

1. 1 *I*^{3} *weel·, si*^{4}*r, li*^{4}*t·l oo·)t. dhi·*^{4}*r)z li*^{4}*t·l wi*^{3}*r·d i*^{3} *yeel·*
2 *aa weel·, mes·tŭr, let·l oa)t·. dhe·r)z let·l wer·d oa yeel·*
3 Oh well, sir, little of it. There's little word of Christmas

1 *bee·z dhi*^{3}*r· ees·)ti*^{3} *bee·.*
2 *beesaa*^{2}*yd dhŭr ees·t tŭ bee·.*
3 besides there used to be.

2. 1 *aaĕ)v see·n dhŭ taa*^{3}*ym fi*^{3}*n wee· wi*^{3}*d i*^{3} *haad·n foa*^{2}*r·teen*
2 *aay)v see·n dhe taaym fen wee· wŭd ŭ haad·n foa*^{2}*r·teen*
3 I've seen the time when we would have holden fourteen

1 *de·z o·)t. naa·, naa·! dhi*^{3} *foa*^{2}*k)s ne· si*^{4} *her·te i*^{3}*z dhi*^{3}
2 *dai·*^{2}*z oa)t·. naa, naa·! dhŭ foa*^{2}*k)s ne· see her·te es dhe*
3 days of it. No, no! the folk 's not so hearty as they

1 *ees· ti*^{3} *bee.*
2 *ees·t tŭ bee.*
3 used to be.

3. 1 *i*^{4} *maa·ĕ yu*^{2}*ng·i*^{4}*r de·z dhi*^{3}*r wi*^{3}*z li*^{4}*t·l ri*^{4}*st dhi*^{4} *ni*^{4}*kht*
2 *en máa·y yoang·ŭr de·z dher wez let·l rest dhŭ nekyht*
3 In my younger days there was little rest the night

1 *i*^{3}*foa·*^{2}*r yeel·, bi*^{4}*t i*^{3}*l·kyŭ boa*^{2}*dee traa·yt faa· wi*^{3}*d win feer·st*
2 *ŭfoa·*^{2}*r yeel·, bet· ul·kee boad·ee tráayt faa· wed wen fer·st*
3 afore Christmas, but every body tried who would get first

1 *ti*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *waal· i*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *mo·rni*^{4}*n. aaĕ kyen ni*^{4} *gi*^{3}*n)t maa*^{3}*d*
2 *tŭ dhŭ waa*^{3}*l· en dhe mo·rnen. aay kyen ne gen)t med·*
3 to the well in the morning. I know not if it made

1 *o·ne oa*^{2}*dz, bi*^{4}*t dhi*^{4} *mes·t i*^{3} *foa*^{2}*k thokh·t i*^{4}*t gyaa*^{3}*y*
2 *on·ee od·z, bet dhe mes·t ŭ foa*^{2}*k thoakh·t et gyaay*
3 any difference, but the most of folk thought it rather

1 *i*^{3}*n lu*^{2}*k·e.*
2 *en lu*^{2}*k·e.*
3 fortunate.

4. 1 *i*^{3}*n saa*^{3}*yn dhi*^{3}*r· wi*^{3}*d i*^{3} *been· dhi*^{3} *ter·i*^{4}*bli*^{4}*st gaa*^{3}*di*^{3}*ri*^{3}*n*
2 *en saay*^{3}*n dher· wŭd ŭ been· dhŭ ter·eblest gedh·ŭrŭn*
3 And then there would have been the terriblest (=largest) gathering

1 *i*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *mo·rni*^{4}*n* *ti*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *soa·*^{2}*i*^{3}*nz* *i*^{3}*t* *i*^{3}*vi*^{3}*r*
2 *en* *dhe* *mo·rnŭn* *tŭ* *dhŭ* *soa·*^{2}*ŭnz* *dhŭt* *ev·ŭr*
3 in the morning to the sowans (=oatmeal porridge) that ever

1 *yi*^{3} *saa·*, *en* *dhem·* *i*^{4}*t* *di*^{3}*d* *ni*^{3} *dri*^{3}*ng·ky* *oot·* *dhi*^{3}*r* *soa·*^{2}*i*^{3}*nz*
2 *yŭ* *saa·*, *ŭn* *dhem* *et* *did* *ne* *dringk* *oot·* *dher·* *soa·*^{2}*ŭnz*
3 you saw, and those that did not drink out their sowans

1 *wi*^{3}*z* *shoo·r* *tŭ* *he·* *baa*^{3}*ylz* *e* *he·rst.*
2 *wŭz* *shoo·r* *tŭ* *he·* *baa*^{3}*ylz* *en* *he·rst.*
3 were sure to have boils in harvest.

5. 1 *aač*)*z* *i*^{4}*see·r* *yi*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *aa·* *got* *e* *gweed·* *braak·fi*^{4}*st* *i*^{4}
2 *aa·y*)*z* *ensh·oo·r* *ye* *dhe* *aa·* *got* *ŭ* *gweed·* *braak·faast* *en*
3 I shall assure you they all got a good breakfast of

1 *dri*^{3}*ng·kyen* *soa·*^{2}*i*^{3}*nz* *i*^{3}*n* *i*^{3} *faang·* *aaf·* *i*^{4} *dhi*^{4} *yeel·* *kyaa·*^{2}*b·i*^{3}*ky.*
2 *dring·kŭn* *soa·*^{2}*ŭnz* *ŭn* *ŭ* *faang·* *of·* *ŭ* *dhŭ* *yeel·* *kyab·ŭk.*
3 drinking sowans and a slice off of the Christmas cheese.

6. 1 *i*^{3}*n* *i*^{3}*l·kyee* *bai·*^{2}*st* *i*^{3}*boot·* *dhi*^{3} *toon·* *got* *i*^{3} *ri*^{4}*p*
2 *en* *el·kee* *bees·t* *aaboot·* *dhe* *toon·* *got·* *ŭ* *rep·*
3 and every beast about the farm got a reap (=small bundle)

1 *i*^{4} *ko·rn,* *i*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *waa*^{3}*yner* *aa*^{3}*ws* *got* *dhi*^{4}
2 *oa* *koa·rn,* *ŭn* *dhe* *waay·nŭr* *oak·s* *got* *dhe*
3 of corn, and the wainer (=leading) ox got the

1 *glaa*^{3}*y·ek* *shef·*.
2 *glaay·ŭk* *shef·*.
3 glyack (=last reaped) sheaf.

7. 1 *i*^{3}*n,* *gi*^{3}*n* *de·li*^{4}*kyht,* *aa·* *dhi*^{4} *yu*^{2}*ng·* *cheel·z* *gaa*^{3}*di*^{3}*rt* *ti*^{3} *dhi*^{3}
2 *en* *gen* *de·lekyht,* *aa·* *dhŭ* *yoang·* *cheel·z* *gidh·ŭrd* *tŭ* *dhŭ*
3 and, by daylight, all the young lads gathered to the

1 *laa*^{3}*y·* *i*^{3} *Maa·moa·*^{2}*r* *ti*^{3} *dhi*^{3} *baa·* *i*^{3}*n* *aač* *kaan·* *tel·* *yi*^{4}
2 *laa*^{3}*y* *ŭ* *dhŭ park* *tŭ* *dhŭ* *baa·l* *ŭn* *aa·y* *kaan·* *tel·* *ye*
3 lea of Big-meadow to the football, and I can tell you

1 *dhe·* *skri*^{4}*m·t* *i*^{4}*t* *u*^{2}*p,* *dhi*^{3}*n* *wi*^{3}*d* *ni*^{3} *been·* *ŭ* *draa*^{3}*y* *heer*
2 *dhŭ* *skremp·t* *et* *u*^{2}*p,* *dher·* *wŭd* *ne·* *been·* *e* *draa*^{3}*y* *stik·*
3 they kept it up, there would not [have] been a dry hair

1 *i*^{4}*pon·*)*z.*
2 *ŭpon·*)*z.*
3 [perhaps *stik·* meant *stitch*] upon us.

D 40 = n.NL. = northern North Lowland = Dr. Murray's Caithness.

This district contains only the extreme ne. of Cs., which was originally Celtic, then became Norse, afterwards Celtic again, and finally L. But although the L. is so recent it is quite dialectal, for the L. speech came probably from D 39. It however changed its character in some degree, and is now quite distinct from m.NL.

The following notes were obtained from Rev. R. Macbeth, Scotch minister in Hammersmith, and they give the principal characters (EP. p. 786).

1. *Ch* initial becomes *sh*, as *shaay·ld shil·dŭr shaa³p·el* or *shai·pŭl* child children, chapel.

2. The initial *dh* in 'the this that they then there' is usually altogether omitted, these words being pronounced *ai²* *is·* *aat·* *em·* *e·r*. This change does not seem to go further. We have already met with *ee* as an old form of 'the' in D 39, p. 156, No. 3.

3. The combinations 'tr- dr-' are decidedly dental *t'r-* *d'r-*, as they were occ. indicated in D 38 (EP. p. 757, last line), and partly in D 39, so that the dentals may have once extended over all NL.

4. The initial *k- g-* are not labialised; they say *geed·* *skeel·* good school, not *gweed·* *skweel·*.

5. Initial 'wr-' does not become *vr-*, as in D 39 I heard *wraang·* or *rwaang* wrong, distinctly, not *wŭraang·*.

6. Initial *f* is used for *wh* as in D 39.

7. The two forms *been·* *steen·*, occasionally heard for bone stone in Ab., are not found in D 40, where *be·n* *ste·n* are used.

8. The words 'son sun' are distinguished as *sin·* *su²n* respectively.

9. Dr. Murray (DSS. p. 238) said that 'made tale' and 'maid tail' are distinguished as *meyd teyl* and *me·d te·l*, this I could not verify, but I heard 'name,' which belongs to the first class, as *ne·m*, and 'home' as *he·m*.

10. 'Wife' seemed to me *waayf*, not *woif* as reported by Dr. Murray, though I was told that *poip* pipe was common. Such pron. occurs also near Fraserburgh, Ab., in D 39.

11. The high *aa³* which I heard from Mr. Macbeth I did not afterwards notice in the dictation of a cs.

Mr. Macbeth kindly asked two other Wick men to join in dictating to me the cs. already given in the introduction to L., No. 7, p. 133.

D 41 & D 42 = IL. = Insular Lowland, not considered by Dr. Murray.

The languages of the two groups of islands at the ne. of Scotland known as the Orkneys and Shetlands stand in a peculiar relation to that of the mainland, but are quite L. in character. In A.D. 89 the islands were discovered and reduced by Agricola. In A.D. 396 the Saxons seem to have been established in Orkney. In A.D. 682 the islands were laid waste by Brute, a Pictish king, presumably a Christian. But these events had no influence on the history of the present language, which commences with the conquest and settlement by the Norse. From A.D. 872 to 1231 there were Norse Jarls in Orkney, but subsequently the islands were governed by the Scotch earls of Angus 1231–1321, Strathern 1321 to 1379, and St. Clair 1379–1468, but owned allegiance to Denmark. In 1468, when the language was distinctly Norn (as they call it, that is, Old Norse), Margaret, daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, married by contract James III. of Scotland, and the islands were pledged for her dower. The pledge was meant to be temporary, and the language, laws, and customs were strictly protected. But the pledge was never redeemed. After 1611 the Norse laws and customs were not respected, and the two groups of islands now form an English borough, returning a single member to the House of Commons. Thomas Flell, of Furso in Harray, Pomona, Or., who died an old man in 1810, spoke Norse. Men old in 1858 informed Prince L.-L. Bonaparte that they had heard very old people speak Norn in 1780. No one now speaks Norn. The present language is English, taught to Norwegians by immigrating Lowlanders. Hence it is an acquired tongue, and has not lasted long enough to be a true dialect, though it is far from being book-English, and the two groups of islands present some points of difference in speech. Between the two groups lie Foula and Fair Isle, reckoned as belonging to the Shetlands. From these I have not been able to obtain information, but they are thought to contain some peculiarities.

The general and distinctive character of Orkney and Shetland as against the mainland speech consists of the treatment of 'th,' usually *th* or *dh*, but here most frequently *t* or *d*, though in some words *th*, *dh* are preserved, and sometimes medial *d* or *t* becomes *dh*. In the following lists, containing all the words I have noted, O is Orkney, S Shetland, and when affixed to a pronunciation they imply that the words have only been found in the one named, without asserting that they are not also found in the other.

Treatment of *TH*, *DH* (EP. p. 789).

I. *Dh* becomes *d*.

blithe *bleid* S
bother *bod·ŭr* S
brother *bridŭr* S
father *faed·ŭr* S
farther *far·der* S
gathered *gaad·ŭrd* S
mother *mid·ŭr* S
neither *nai·dŭr nae·dŭr* S
other *id·ŭr*
rather *red·ŭr*
that *daat aat* OS
the *dŭ* OS
thee *dee· dee* OS
them *dŭm* OS
their *der·* OS
then *dan* O, *den* S
there *de·r der·* OS
they *dey*, they're *du²r* S
thine *daa³yn*
this *dis* O, *du²s* S
thou *doo* S
thy *dee· daa³y* OS
together *tooged·ŭr* S
whither *whid·ŭr* S
worthy *wu²r·dee* S

Note.—The words *the them their then there they this* also commence with *d* in D 9, but there is no connection between the two cases.

II. *Th* becomes *t*.

although *aato·* OS
athwart *aatwaar·t* O
earth *ert* OS.

II. continued.

firth *fer·t* O
fourth *for·t* S
length *len·t* OS
mouth *moo·t* S
north *nor·t* O
strength *stren·t* O
thanked *tang·kit* O
thanks *tang·ks* S
thatch *tai·k* O
thick *tik·* O
thief *teef·* OS
thigh *tee·* O
think *ting·k* OS
thinkst *teng·kst* S
thirst *ter·st* O occ.
thirty *tret·i* O
though *to·* OS
thought *towkht* OS
thread *treed·* S
threat *tret·* S
three *tree·* OS
thrashing *tresh·in* O, *trash·in* S
thrift *trif·t* S
thrive *treiv* O
through *trow* OS, *troo· tro·* S
thropple *traap·l* O
thumb *too·m* OS
unearthly *uner·tli* S
worth *wer·t* OS

III. *Th* remains.

beneath *eneeth·* O
both *bai·th* OS, *bae·th* S
nothing *nai·then* O, *ne·thŭn* S

III. continued.

froth *froth·* O
heathen *hae·then* S
oath *o·th* S
thing *thing· theng* S, rarely *ting·* S
thole *tho·l* O
thousand *thoo·sŭn* O
troth *traath·* O
truth *treo·th* O
without *ŭthoo·t* S
wrath *rai·th* O

IV. *Dh* remains.

both *bae·dhth*, *dh* touched slightly, S
mother *midh·ŭr* O
neither *nai·dhŭr* O
weather *waadh·ŭr* O
without *ŭdhoo·t* S

V. *D* or *t* becomes *dh*, observed in Orkney only.

body *bodhi* O
bottom *bodh·ŭm* O
lady *ledh·i* O
shoulder *shoodh·ŭr* O
steady *staadh·i* O

VI. *Th* becomes *f*.

Thursday *feor·zdŭ*, and in no other word, both O and S, but some old O people use simple *t* in this word.

Ch initial becomes *sh* in Sd. only, and not in Or., though the latter is much closer to Cs. D 40, where, as we have seen, p. 160, the change takes place.

Kn- and *gn-* retain *k* and *g* in both.

The intonation is distinctly not L., and, as far as I could judge from Miss Malcolmson's reading of Shetland, much more like English.

D 41 = s.IL. = southern Insular Lowland = the Orkneys.

On the principal island, Pomona, and those s. of it, the dialect is nearly extinct, and book-English seems to have ousted it. But in the Northern Isles the dialect still remains. Mr. Walter Traill Dennison, who lives in the northern Island of Sanday, has attempted to preserve it in his "Orcadian Sketchbook," Kirkwall, Pomona, Or., 1880. In August, 1884, and again in June, 1888, when he was in London, I had the advantage of an interview with him, in which he helped me over the few difficulties and ambiguities left in his unusually good dialectal orthography. From this I obtained the materials for the following general view of the characters of the pronunciation.

The chief characters relate to 'th, ch, kn, gn,' already explained, p. 162, and the use of *hid·* for 'it.' The following (EP. p. 790) are the principal vowel characters, the * pointing out those especially differing from Sd. The vowels marked short are usually of medial length.

A- generally **ee·*, *ee*, as *meed·*, *teel·*, *neem·*, made, tale, name, but occasionally *aa*, as *kwaak·*, *waad·*, *saam·*, quake, wade, same.

A′ generally (1) **ee·*, *ee* long and short, as *nee·*, *mee·n*, no, moan; (2) occ. *e·*, *e* long and short as *se·*, *le·kyht*, so, low, and rarely (3) *aa·*, as *whaa·*, *raa·rŭn*, who, roaring.

Æ′ generally *e·*, as *le·v*, *swe·t*, leave, sweat, but occ. *aa* short, as *staadh·i* steady.

E′ generally *ee·*, *ee*, as *feet·* feet.

EAL is *aa·* or *aa·l*, as *aa·l*, *aa·ld*, all, old.

EA′ is usually *ee·*, *ee*, as *deed·*, *leed·*, dead, lead metal, but occ. *e·*, as *te·rz*, tears.

EO′ is usually *ee·*, *ee*, as *tee·*, *tree*, thigh, three, but occ. *eo·*, *eo*, as *sheo·*, *yeol·*, she, yule.

Hence all the vowels to this point are usually *ee·*, *ee*.

I is possibly i^3, but I have contented myself with simple *i*; **hid* it, Sd. *hit*, on one occasion. But in "night" and such words, the guttural remains, and the *i* becomes $ei = aa^3y$, as *nei·kyht*.

O: generally *o*, but occ. varies, as *taap·*, *drip·*, *ow·sn*, top, drop, oxen.

O′ regularly *eo·*, *eo*, or possibly $ue·^2$, *ue*, but *look* is exceptionally lu^2k, and the labialisation is lost in *bridh·ŭr*, *fit*, brother, foot.

U is regularly u^2, and U′ is *oo·*, *oo*.

As an illustration I take the first 92 lines of 'Paety Toral's Travellye'=Peter Toral's Noisy Tumble, which I went through with Mr. Dennison. The whole is given in my larger work.

Generally Mr. D.'s *ei*, *ou* sounded aa^3y, aa^3w, and sometimes u^2w, but I retain the unanalysed diphthongs. His *o* sounded to me rather *ao*, but I retain *o*. Whether he intended to say *ai·* or *e·* I can't be sure; but as the effect to my ear was *e·*, I retain it. The *eo·* may have been $ue·^2$; but as *eo·* was his own appreciation, I write it. The short *i* sounded to me rather i^3, but I use *i*; it was not short *ee*.

Peter Toral's Noisy Tumble (EP. p. 792).

Glossic.	Translation.
hid fel· on ŭ de·, ee· teim laang· sein,	It fell on a day, one time long since,
when bodh·i ŭn be·st wi hung·ŭr deod· pein,	When man and beast with hunger did pine,
i dŭ yee·r ŭ dŭ laang· snaa·,	In the year of the long snow,
(min·i in de·r bee·r	(Many in their bier
le·d daat· yeol·les yee·r,	Laid that Christmasless year,
Geod· gee· dem slee·p	God give them sleep
ŭn fe· wŭs kee·p	And from us keep
sik se·r gaa·n yee·rz ŭwaa· !)	Such sore going years away !)
ŭt Pe·ti To·raal mog·sŭn he·m	That Peter Toral wading home
ŭtrou· dŭ snaa·, wi hung·gri we·m,	All-through the snow, with hungry belly,
fe wur·kin on-kaa waar·k,	From working job work,
was gey·li gluf·t, ŭn se·rli stun·d.	Was much frightened, and sorely astounded.
dŭ snaa· le· dee·p ŭpo· dŭ grun·d,	The snow lay deep upon the ground,
dŭ lift wŭz ung·kŭ dar·k,	The sky was very dark,
ŭ moo·r hed faa·n aa· dŭ hee·l de·,	A snow-cover had fallen all the whole day,
aan i dŭ fee·s o ŭ stey bre· steod· Pe·tiz hoo·s in dŭ lee·,	And in the face of a steep hill Stood Peter's house in the shelter,
ŭn hid wŭz fe·rli moo·rd ŭnun·dŭr	And it was fairly snowed under,
se· dŭt tŭ find hid—ŭn nŭ wun·dŭr	So that to find it—and no wonder—
foo se·rli paa·lt wŭz hee·.	Full sorely posed was he.
hee mog·zd ŭboot· ŭmaang· dŭ snaa·,	He waded about among the snow,
wi lo·mŭs kaa·ld hiz heed· wŭd klaa·,	With hands cold his head would claw,
daan· wi dum·fun·dŭrd glow·ŭr.	Then with dumbfounded glower,
hee gaan·d ŭroon·d him i ŭ stim·is,	He stared around him in a fix
til hee wŭz fe·rlinz in ŭ fim·is,	Till he was fairly in a fuss,
ŭn ne·rlinz kee·ved ou·ŭr.	And nearly toppled over.
"Geod· i me foo·rwey bee!" ko hee·,	"God in my foreway be!" quoth he,
"Geod· taak ŭ see·lfoo grip· o mee!	"God take a blessed grip of me!
"Geod· pit·i mee· ŭn mein.	"God pity me and mine.
" dŭ dee·l deod· ne·r ŭ sin·ŭr doo·s	"The devil did ne'er a sinner gore
" se sik·ŭrli dŭt hee hiz hoo·s	"So severely that he his house
" ŭn aa· ite·)d sŭd tein !	"And all into-it should lose !

"hoi, Jin·i laas·, oa·! deos· doo hee·r?
"oa! ar· doo dee·d? ei nee·d nŭ spee·r,
"dŭ tówkht o)t maak·s mi shaak·!
"ŭn aa· dŭ be·rnz! peo·r bits ŭ ting·z!
"leik dŭ tung· o ŭ bel· mi hir·t noo ding·z,
"ŭn seo·rli hid maan· braak."

"Hoy! Jenny lass, oh! dost thou hear?
"Oh! art thou dead! I need not ask,
"The thought of it makes me shake!
"And all the bairns! poor bits of things!
"Like the tongue of a bell my heart now dings,
"And surely it must break."

his e·n weif, Jin·i, whin· sheo saa· ŭroon·d dŭ hoo·s dŭ moo·rŭn snaa· aay heikyh ŭn heikyhŭr kum·,
sheo towkht dŭt hee ŭ waf wad· see·,
ŭn wip·ŭn her boot·o te· dŭ se·-tree·,
sheo ree·kt hid up· dŭ lum·,

His own wife Jenny, when she saw
Around the house the covering snow
Ever high and higher come,
She thought that he a waving-signal would see,
And wrapping her head-shawl to the pail pole,
She reached it up the chimney,

ŭn doo·n sheo saat· i dŭ mur k hoo·s,
her be·rnz ŭroon·d, no· ver·ŭ kroo·s, her braat ŭpo· har ee·n.
"whee·st, be·rnz, whee·st! t)waad· bee· ŭ shee·m
"tŭ e·t dŭ lem·pits or· hee kum·z hee·m,
"de Bes·t ken·z whar· hee·)z gee·n."

And down she sat in the dark house,
Her bairns around, not very cheerful,
Her apron upon her eyes.
"Whisht, bairns, whisht! t-would be a shame
"To eat the limpets ere he comes home,
"The Best knows where he's gone."

noo· Pe·ti seo·rli towkht hee saa· sun·in,
hee teok· hid fur·st for dŭ lug·z o ŭ kun·in
bit waaf·tŭn i dŭ wun·d,
ŭn daan· hee towkh·t it wŭz Jin·iz boo·to,
ŭn glow·ŭrd ŭnd steod·, hid· i muk·l doo·t o·,
ŭ pee·ri mii·nit stun·d,

Now Peter surely thought he saw something,
He took it first for the ears of a coney (=rabbit)
Slightly fluttering in the wind.
And then he thought it was Jenny's head-shawl,
And glowered and stood, it in much doubt of,
A little minute astounded,

ŭn daan· hee kraayz on hiz Me·kŭrz nee·m.
dŭ gree·t i hiz kre·g, wheil saat· te·rz fee·m
se se·r fe be·th hiz ee·n.
"O·, Jin·o, bud·o! hee·vnz leo·k on aa·!
"ŭn ar doo fe·rli smoo·rd in dŭ snaa·?
"ŭn dee·d du lii·vŭn lee·n?

And then he cries on his Maker's name,
The sob in his throat, while the salt tears stream
So sore from both his eyes.
"Oh, Jenny, birdie! heavens look on all!
"And art thou fairly smothered in the snow?
"And diedst thou quite alone?

"gin doo bee leev·un, roo·z dee, roo·z!
"whaat· tem·pŭd dee tŭ le·v de hoo·s?
"whaay kaam· doo hee·r tŭ dee·?
"ei)m fe·rd tŭ tuch· dee, gin dhoo)r dee·d.
"laas· gin dhoo)r leev·ŭn tur·n dhi hee·d!
"O, Jin·o, spe·k tŭ mee!

"If thou be living, rouse thee, rouse!
"What tempted thee to leave the house?
"Why came thou here to die?
"I am afraid to touch thee, if thou art dead.
"Lass, if thou'rt living, turn thy head,
"O Jenno, speak to me!

"Geod· bee· wi mee·, ŭz ei ting k laang."
wi daat· hee ge· ŭ muk·l spaang·,
"dhoo)r· seo·rli dee·d or dum."
daan· wi ŭ spret·, glaam·d aat dŭ tree·,
whin· doo n hid· gee·d, ŭn doo·n geed· hee·,
travel·i trou dŭ lum·.

"God be with me, as I think long."
With that he gave a great jump,
"Thou'rt surely dead or dumb."
Then with a spring, clutched at the pole,
When down it went, and down went he,
Noisy-tumble through the chimney.

doo·n Pe·ti kaam· wi sik ŭ rul·i,
his faa·in mee·d ŭ muk·l spul·i,
hee kaam· leik ŭ gun·shot!
wi snaa· ŭn seot· mee·st leik tŭ wur·i,
ŭn slikid hiz heed·, aa· i hiz hur·i,
doo·n i dŭ lem·pit pot,

Down Peter came with such a rush,
His falling made a great spoliation,
He came like a gun-shot!
With snow and soot most like to choke,
And stuck his head, all in his hurry,
Down in the limpet pot,

dhat wi ŭ e·r ŭ lem·pit breo·
for kich·in wi reo·thi breed· tŭ deo·
wŭz hing·ŭn i dŭ kreok.
his muk·l heed· geed· sik ŭ choon·d,
inte· dŭ pot· wi ŭ trŭboon·d,
dŭ kreok·ŭl band hee breok·.

That, with a little of limpet broth,
For tastiness with mustard bread to do,
Was hanging in the crook.
His big head gave such a jolt,
Into the pot with a rebound,
The hook-chain he broke,

se· in dŭ feir dŭ pot· fel· doon·,
bit· kaam· no· aaf o Pe·tiz kroon·;
he paat·ld i dŭ feir,
ŭn fur·kid i dŭ aam·ŭrz se·
daat· aa· hiz fok· bigaan· tŭ pre·,
ŭn teok· him for dŭ geir.

So in the fire the pot fell down,
But came not off of Peter's crown;
He paddled in the fire,
And jerked in the embers so
That all his folk began to pray,
And took him for the devil.

D 42 = n.IL. = northern Insular Lowland, not treated by Dr. Murray.

This contains all the Shetlands, including Foula and Fair Isle, which are said to have slight varieties, but I have not succeeded in getting any information about them. My principal authorities have been Mr. Arthur Laurenson of Leog, Lerwick, and Miss Annie B. Malcolmson, also of Lerwick, who, when in London, kindly read to me Mr. Laurenson's examples, and also read a cs. written for me by Mr. R. Cogle of Cunningsborough, Dunrossness, Mainland, Sd., already given, p. 133, No. 8. Dr. L. Edmondstone's Parable of the Sower, written for Prince L.-L. Bonaparte in the dialect of Unst, the northernmost island in Shetland, is my only other independent authority.

The principal characters respecting *th*, *dh*, *kn-* *gn-* *wr-* and *sh* have already been given, p. 162. Initial *wh* remains, and even occasionally replaces *kw*. The gutturals *kh*, *kyh* remain, and their use is determined by the preceding vowel, as in German.

The vowels are difficult, and some fine distinctions may have escaped me. The *aa* seems to tend to aa^3, which, however, I do not here distinguish in writing, and aa^3y seems to be exclusively employed, for which I use the unanalysed form *ei*. In some cases Mr. Laurenson had marked a^1; but as I heard Miss Malcolmson say *ae* or e^3, I generally write *ae*. The *ae*, *ae·* are a prominent feature, as *laem·*, *shaem·*, *naem·*, lame, shame, name, as distinct from the Or. *ee*, and hence I write *ae* in these words, and in *hae·l*, *snae·l*, hail, snail. I retain short *i* as i^2, though it seems to be rather i^3, and probably represents the Ab. i^4.

But short *ee* as *heed·* head is frequent. The *o*, *o·* is probably *ao*, *ao·*, but I retain the other sign. The sound of *au·* is replaced by *aa·* as in NL. generally.

There are three vowels which sound as *ae*, *eo*, *oe*, or thereabouts, and I can't be sure I have kept them properly apart. Thus I hear about *due·*, *sheo·*, do, shoe, *gued·*, *luev·*, good, love, but *speon·*, *meon·*, spoon, moon, *roet·*, *koep·*, root, cup. Whether these distinctions are really observed I cannot say. Perhaps it would be better to accept *eo* only as in D 41.

The diphthongs seem to be *aa³y*, which I write *ei*, and *aaw*, *aa³w*, *u²w*, *ow*, as I heard at different times, but I write simply *ou*. And *eeŏ* occurs before a guttural, as *teeŏkh*, tough. There are a few of the Ab. *ei* words, as in *kwein*, *whei*, *wei*, *teizdi*, quean, whey, way, tuesday, see p. 154.

The general characters are (EP. p. 816):

A- A′ Æ′ E- are constantly *ae*, *ae·*.

E′ EO′ are regularly *ee·*, as *gree·n*, *three·*, green, three.

EAL is *aa·* or *aa·l.*

EA′ is usually *i*, *ae*, as *grit·*, *daef·*, read rarely *ee*, as *deed·* dead.

O′ becomes generally one of the vowels represented by *eo* above.

U is regularly *u²* (for which *u* is written), and sometimes *oe* as well as I could appreciate, as *sun*, *oep·*, sun, up.

U′ is regularly *oo*, *oo·* as *noo·*, *toon·*, now, town.

As examples, referring to p. 133, No. 8, for the Dunrossness cs., as read by Miss Malcolmson, and hence with Lerwick pron., I give the Parable of the Prodigal Son as written by Mr. Laurenson, and read by Miss Malcolmson; and Dr. L. Edmondstone's Parable of the Sower, already mentioned.

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON, Luke xv. 11–32 (EP. p. 816).

11. *aa sur·tŭn maan· haed· twaa sun·z.*

12. *ŭn dŭ yung·ŭst o dŭm, saed· tŭl hiz fae·dŭr: fae·dŭr gee mŭ dŭ pe·rt o dŭ gued·z ŭt faa·z tŭ mee·. ŭn hee pe·rted hiz leev·ŭn ŭtwee·n dŭm.*

13. *ŭn noa mon·i de·z aef·tŭr dŭ yung·est sun· gaad·ŭrd aa· taeged·ŭr, ŭn took· dŭ gae·t til ŭ faa·r kyun·tri, ŭn spaent aa· de·r in baad leev·ŭn.*

14. *ŭn whin hee haed· spaen·t aa·, dŭr kaam· ŭ grit faem·in in daat· laa·nd, ŭn hee beegoo·d tŭ bee· in waan·t.*

15. *ŭn hee geod· ŭn fee·d wi ŭ maan· o daat· kyun·tri, ŭn hee pat· him oot· tŭ keep· swein.*

16. *ŭn hee wid fae·ŭn he felt hiz bael·i wi dŭ broks dŭ swein eot, ŭn nae· maan· ge· owkht tŭl him.*

17. *ŭn whin hee kaam· tŭl himsael· hee saed·, hou mon·i fee·d sur·vŭnts o mi fae·dŭrz he· braed· ŭneeŏ·kh ŭn tŭ spe·r, ŭn ei faa·nt wi hung·ŭr.*

18. *ei)l reiz ŭn gaeng· tŭ mi fae·dŭr, ŭn)l sae· tŭl him, fae·dŭr, ei he· sin·d ŭgaen·st heev·n ŭn dee·,*

19. *ŭn ei)m nae· me·r wur·di tŭ bee kae·d [kaa·d] dei sun·, maak· mee ŭz ee·n o dei fee·d sur·vŭnts.*

20. *ŭn hee rae·z ŭn kaam· tŭl hiz fae·dŭr. bit whin hee wŭz yit ŭ grit wei aaf·, hiz fae·dŭr saa· him, ŭn fael· up·ŭn hiz naek· ŭn kyaes·t him.*

21. *ŭn dŭ sun· saed· tŭl im: fae·dŭr, ei he· sin·d ŭgaen·st heev·ŭn ŭn in dei seikyh·t, ŭn ŭm nae· me·r wur·di tŭ bee kae·d [kaa·d] dei sun·.*

22. *bit dŭ fae·dŭr saed· tŭl hiz sur·vŭnts: bring for·t dŭ baes t klae·z ŭn pŭt· dŭm up·ŭn ŭm, ŭn put· ŭ rung· on hiz haa·nd, ŭn sheo·n on hiz feet·,*

23. *ŭn bring· hee·r dŭ faat·ed kaaf ŭn kel im, ŭn laat· wŭz aet· ŭn bee mur·i,*

24. *fŭr dus· mei sun· wŭz de·d ŭn is leev·ŭn ŭgaen·, hee wŭz los·t ŭn iz fon·; ŭn· de· beegoo·d tŭ bee mur·i.*

25. *noo· dŭ aa·ldest sun· wŭz i dŭ fee·ld, ŭn aaz· hee· wŭz kom·ŭn hae·m tel dŭ hoos· hee he·rd meoz·ik ŭn daan·sŭn.*

26. *ŭn hee kae·d [kaa·d] ee·n o dŭ sur·vŭnts, ŭn aak·st whaat· dus· wuz·.*

27. *ŭn hee saed· tŭl im: dei brid·ŭr iz kum·; ŭn dei fae·dŭr hŭz kel·t dŭ faat·ed kaa·f, beekaz· hee hez got·n him baak· se·ŭf ŭn soon·d.*

28. *ŭn hee wŭz tur·n* [=angry, Edm. 'tirran' cross, ill-natured, enraged] *ŭn wid nŭ gaeng· in·; se· kaam· hiz fae·dŭr oot ŭn entraet·ed him.*

29. *ŭn hee aan·sŭrŭn saed· tŭl hiz fae·dŭr: noo· dis mon·i yŏŏr·z deo ei sur·v dee, naed·ŭr brook ei dei komaa·ndz ŭt on·i teim, ŭn yit niv·ŭr gae· doo mee· ŭ kid, it ei meikyht maak· mur·i wi mei freen·dz,*

30. *bit aaz sheo·n aaz· dus· dei sun· wŭz kum, ŭt haez· divoo·rd dei leev·ŭn wi heo·rz, doo hez kel·ŭt fŭr him dŭ faat·ed kaa·f.*

31. *ŭn hee saed· tŭl ŭm: sun· doo)z· aev·ŭr wi mee, ŭn aa· ŭt ei hae· iz dein.*

32. *it wŭz reikyht daat wee sood· maak· mur·i ŭn bee glaed·; fŭr dus· dei brid·ŭr wŭz daed·, ŭn iz leev·ŭn ŭgaen·, ŭn wŭz lost ŭn iz fon.*

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, Matt. xiii. 3–9 (EP. p. 818).

Conjecturally rendered in glossic from the orthography of Dr. L. Edmondstone, of Unst, with his own orthography in a parallel column.

DR. EDMONDSTONE'S SPELLING.

(3) behold, a saar güd furt ta saa;

(4) an whin he saad, some seeds fell be da rod side, an da fools cam an devoord dem up.

(5) some fell upp o stany places, whar dey hedna muckle airt; an at ance dey shot up, becaas dey hed nay deepness o' airt;

(6) an whin da sun wis up, dey wir scooderd [=scorched]; an becaas dey had nay röt, dey widderd awaa.

(7) an some fell among torns; an da torns shot up, an shockit [=choked] dem.

(8) bit udder fell intu güd grund, an broχt fur·t fröt, some a hunderfaald, some saxtyfaald, some tirtyfaald.

(9) wha hes airs ta hear, let him hear.

GLOSSIC.

(3) *beeho·ld ŭ sah·r gued· foor·t tŭ sah·;*

(4) *ŭn whin hee sah·d, sum· see·dz fael· bee dŭ rod· seid, ŭn dŭ foo·lz kaam· ŭn deevoo·rd dŭm up·.*

(5) *sum· fael· up·ŭ stah·ni ple·sez, whah·r de· haed·)nŭ muk·l e·rt; ŭn ŭt aan·s de· shot up·, beekah·s de· haed· ne· deep·nŭs o e·rt;*

(6) *ŭn whin dŭ sun· wiz up·, de· wŭr skoo·dŭrd; ŭn beekah·z de· haed· ne· roet·, de· wid·ŭrd ŭwah·.*

(7) *ŭn sum· fael· ŭmung· tor·nz; ŭn dŭ tor·nz shot up·, ŭn shok·it dŭm.*

(8) *bit· ud·ŭr fael· in·til gued· grun·d, ŭn brokh·t foor·t froet·, sum· ŭ hun·dŭrfah·ld, sum· saak·sti-fah·ld, sum· tur·tifah·ld.*

(9) *whah· haez· e·rz tŭ hee·r, let hŭm hee·r.*

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages certain districts have been defined by the pronunciation of English now or till quite recently there prevalent, and specimens of these pronunciations have been given, which, though necessarily very brief, are probably sufficient to give a notion of their nature to any one who will take the trouble to understand the notation employed, and especially to lead the members of the English Dialect Society to appreciate, at least to some extent, the numerous glossaries which have been laid before them without any, or with scarcely any, phonetic explanation of their orthography. It is remarkable that although these divisions have been formed on purely phonetic considerations without entering into historical researches, and without going into minutiæ of vocabulary and grammar, the districts thus obtained correspond very fairly with those which history, grammar, and vocabulary prescribe. Of course the present pronunciation is modern, indeed in some cases very modern, but in each particular instance the modern form is a genuine organic outcome of some more ancient form. And although we are unable to assign in every case the series of changes which have been gone through, our survey has been so extensive that we have been able to find in actual existence transitional forms by which the ancient forms may have become reduced to the modern. This is particularly striking in the changes of the value of I′, U′, U from the original *ee·*, *oo·*, *uo* forms into the usual *ei*, *ou*, *u* of received speech, as shewn in the Midland and w.Northern districts. The continued reference of every pronunciation to the Wessex form materially facilitates this interesting comparison of the modern with the ancient as evinced by actual local usages.

There are many persons to whom dialectal speech is merely ludicrous, and who turn over the extensive comic literature of Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland and Northern speech — the Lowland has through the genius of Burns and Scott been com-

paratively safe from this guffawism—merely to see the oddity of pronunciation, at the phonetic meaning of which they can only roughly guess from the harlequin orthography adopted by various writers. But this book is presented with a very different purpose. A change in language is primarily a change of pronunciation. In order to appreciate it, we have to hear the same passage as much as possible as uttered by different speakers. The passage itself is valueless, except as being chosen so as to illustrate salient points of pronunciation, as was the case for the cs., dt., and cwl. used in this treatise, which have no attraction in themselves, but form a convenient medium for exemplifying and comparing differences. Now it would be impossible from the few fragments of illustrations, which the necessary limits of this little treatise imposed upon me, to determine with any degree of satisfaction what the relation of modern dialectal speech bears to the principal old literary form. We can see, however, that if any pronunciation is bad in itself, it is the pronunciation of old and dialectal forms in accordance with the absurd rules of received speech. To read Ælfred and Cædmon (whom I have actually heard called exactly like the modern word *see·dmŭn* seedman) with the pronunciation of, say, a first-class modern London actor, who probably represents the highest or most refined system of modern pronunciation, guarded and jealously watched in all directions, is simply as bad as our English system, if it can be called a system, of uttering Latin and Greek—than which I can conceive nothing worse. But the numerous and extensive illustrations which I have happily been able, through the kindness of so many informants and the liberality of the Philological, Early English Text, and Chaucer Societies, to furnish in my larger work, have led me roughly to a number of results which I hope will be greatly extended by future and younger explorers of the data I have furnished. I have given these in a few pages at the end of my larger work (EP. pp. 821–835), and here partly summarise them as a fitting conclusion of this abridgment.

Short Vowels.

These usually remain with a pronunciation not very different from that which they had originally.

Ws. I is generally *i*, rarely rising to i^2 or sinking to i^3.

E in close syllables is almost always e^3, although in fine received speech it has become e^2. The final brief E, used in middle English for all the finals, still commonly heard in Germany, has totally disappeared. E- in open syllables follows the fortune of E′.

Æ in close syllables follows the fortunes of A.

A in S. and E. divisions, in closed syllables is fine *aa*^{3}, and in received speech becomes *a*. In other divisions it is *aa*. For A- in open syllables see after A′.

U remains *uo* in a zone comprising Li., Yo., Cu. and W., and south of these localities passes through *uo*^{2} into *u*^{2}, which in refined received speech becomes *u*^{1}. On the north of those localities it passes through *oe*^{3} (which differs very slightly from *uo*^{2}, but has not been analysed), into the same *u*^{2}.

Y is never distinguished from I.

Long Vowels.

These have been treated in two ways. First they are shortened in pronunciation, and then are identified with the preceding short vowels, as 'tén nèxt,' which become *ten nekst*, though the forms *tee·n* in *fif·tee·n*, etc., and Scotch *neesh·t* (p. 157, l. 8 from bottom) shew a regular development. Compare also *cheild childrŭn*, *weild wildŭrnes*, *heindŭr hindŭr*, where originally short vowels have become long, and the names of places, *Wik·ŭm* Wickham, *Whit·kŭm* Whitcombe, *Wig·tŭn* Wigton, *Swin·bŭrn* Swinbourne, etc., all of which had originally I′. The word 'room' was shortened to *ruom·*, still a very common pronunciation, and then lengthened to *roo·m*, the prevalent received form, for which *roum* would have been regular, as in the German 'Raum.'

The second method is to 'fracture' the vowel by breaking it up into two parts. There seems to have been a tendency towards fracturing in Ws. speech as it came over to England, shewn by the written forms EA, EA′, EO′, IE in Wessex writing. These fractures have mainly been lost and others formed partly by altering the beginning of a vowel, and partly by altering the end. Thus I′, U′, properly *ee*, *oo*, are commenced with a lower form *i*^{3}, *uo*^{3}, producing *ee*^{3}, *oo*^{3}, which are usually written *iy*, *uow*, and then the first element becomes still more lowered, and *iy* leads to *ey*, *ay*, *aay*, *ahy*, or else *uy*, *u*^{2}*y*, while *uow* becomes *oaw*, *ow*, *aaw*, or else *uw*, *u*^{2}*w*, and even *ew*, *aew*. These forms are commonly called 'diphthongs,' but when the last element instead of *ŭ*, *ŭŏ* becomes *ŭ*, and even *u*^{2}, the fracture is recognised as *aaŭ*. The final *ŭ* is then often rejected, and *aa* results for both *aay* and *aaw*. This *aa* is itself subject to further change.

A′ is seldom preserved unfractured, but in this case an entirely different vowel *ee* or *oo* is prefixed, and generally carries the stress. The Ws. án, one, is a singular example. In the North and Lowland

the prefix *ee* is preferred, and *ahn* becomes *eeă̆n*, *eeŭn*, the original vowel being lost on losing the stress, but on the other hand the prefix also occasionally loses its stress, and *yaan·*, *yu²n·*, *yaen·* result, the well-known Scotch sounds of the written 'ane.' In the South *oo* is preferred as a prefix, and *ooă̆n*, *ooŭn*, result, from which by change of stress the usual *wun* one is produced, the only example of a fracture in received speech, and that is of recent date, as 'alone, only, atone,' testify.

A- open is kept clear of A′ in fracturing in the South, as *eeŭ* or *aiŭ*. The former by losing the *ŭ* gave the *ee* sounds in Gl. (p. 24), and the latter apparently gave the *ai* sounds in common use. But the *ŭ* in *aiŭ* also gave rise to *i*, whence in the E. the 'vanish' *aiy* which in Es. grows to *ey*, *aey*, *aay* (pp. 51, 56). The latter has quite recently (since the writer's youth) invaded London (p. 57).

E′, O′ passed probably at an early period into *ee·*, *oo·*, and subsequent changes are based on these. But the change was not complete, and much *ai· oa·* remains.

The O′ has been singularly treated. We find in the M. districts the very unstable sound *oo²*, arising from beginning to say *oo* with the mouth too open, producing an effect very like *ĕŏoo*, which seems to pass into *eo²*, *ue²*, generally considered as the French *eu*, *u*, in Dv., Nf. and L.

ÆG, Æ′G, EG, and AW, EOW, EO′W with IW were the Anglo-Saxon diphthongs. The first set remain *aay* in D 4, but this has gradually passed, through *aey* probably, into *ae·*, and thence to the modern *ai·*. In some parts of Ch. however they become *ee* (p. 90). The AW after remaining *aaw* for some time lost the W and became simple *aa·*, *ah·*, or *au·*, for which 'aw' is now the usual orthography. The other diphthongs are comparatively rare. They are represented by *ow*, *uw*, *yuw*, *yoo*, but no rule can be laid down.

Among the consonants R gives the most trouble. The reverted r^8 was probably the original Ws. form, and this naturally gave rise to the untrilled r^7, which is now much in use in received speech, and this r^7 most usually falls into a simple *ŭ* when no vowel follows. This vocalisation of *r* is particularly marked on the east coast from Ke. to Nb. I have not succeeded in analysing satisfactorily the exact value of Midland r^{10}. The uvular r^5 is limited to Nb., and the fully trilled r^1 is heard chiefly in Scotland, and with minor force in Sh.

It seems probable that the whole series of so-called dental consonants T, D, N, L, were originally reverted in Ws., or much retracted, and they still are in D 4, at least in connection with r^8 (p. 28).

In the S. division, especially in D 4 and D 11, initial 's, f' are pronounced *z*, *v* in Ws. words, but in Romance words become *s*, *f*. As regards initial 's' before vowel *z* is still said in Germany. The 'f' is pron. *v* in Welsh also, 'ff' being used for *f*, which serves to corroborate the old Ws. use of 'f' as *v*. Even *sh*, which is a developed sound, becomes *zh* in D 4. And *dh* was probably the original sound of *th* everywhere in England. In connection with *dh* the forms of the definite article 'the' should be observed. It is *dhŭ* from D 4 to D 20; *th*, without a vowel, in M. div.; but is occasionally by assimilation the suspended *t*. In the N. div. however, at least in D 30 and D 31, it is regularly *t*, without any reference to assimilation, and even this *t* disappears in Holderness, the se. part of D 30. But in D 33 the full form *dhŭ* reappears, and remains through Scotland, except in D 40, Cs., where the consonant disappears and the vowel is left, producing *e* or *i*. Curiously enough, in some parts of D 9, *dh* falls into simple *d* in the words 'this, that, the, there, their, them, then, these, those, they,' which is however a comparatively recent habit, and is disappearing, while *dh*, *th* become pretty regularly *d*, *t* in D 41 and D 42 for almost all words, apparently from the influence of Norse habits.

W probably was *w*, and was thus distinguished from the *f* or *v*. On the east coast, however, from Ke. to Nf. at least, *v* is ignored and replaced by *w*, producing "the land of Wee." But there seems to be no authenticated instance of *v* being used for *w*. Whence the origin of the literary imputation that Cockneys use *v* for *w* I do not know. Dickens has it strongly, but the latest Cockney writer ("Thenks awf'lly," by A. W. Tuer) knows nothing of it.

H is an ill-treated letter. Every one, except in D 39 to 41, omits it in *it*, which historically should be *hit*. In French words, as 'hour, honest, honour, hostler,' it is, as yet, omitted, but so it used to be in 'humble, hospital, hotel,' where it has latterly been inserted. Its appearance in dialects is very uncertain, although dialect writers seldom omit it in writing, and even insert it where not pronounced. South of the Tweed I can never feel sure of an indication of its existence. In the M. div. it is quite unknown. The insertion of *h* in the wrong place is not known to me as a regular dialectal feature, although it is frequently heard, and is often due to emphasis. There are certain districts among the low German dialects of n. of Germany where *h* is omitted in the right and inserted in the wrong place. But *h* has disappeared in the Romance languages and in Greek, and is not heard in Russian. On the other hand, two forms of it are known in Arabic. In Ws. H often indicated the guttural, and so did G. This

guttural is still found generally in Scotland, and occ. in La., parts of Yo., Cu., and We. But in England it has mostly disappeared.

Miscellaneous Constructions.

'I be' is used in many parts of the S., 'I are' in Ke. and Es.

In D 30 and D 31 'I is' is regular, the general form is 'I am,' but 'we am, you am' occur in the S.

In D 4 and D 10 the periphrastic form 'I do love' is employed, and the past participle has the augment, as 'I have a-loved.'

In the M. div. the verbal plural in *-en* is much used, as 'we love-n, you ha(ve)-n.'

In the E. the plural verb is often used for the singular, as 'it do.'

In High Furness, La., 'at' is often used for 'to' as the sign of the infinitive, as 'something AT eat.'

In the Black Country, D 29 (p. 103), the *n* of the negative is often omitted after auxiliaries, as 'I doh'=I don't.

The above can only be considered as a sample of what may be learned by examination, and is besides very imperfect. The complete survey of the pronunciation of English dialects attempted in my larger work, and indicated in the present abridgment, will, I trust, ultimately lead to the formation of more accurate and trustworthy views of the inter-relations of dialects, not merely in English, but in other languages, than it was possible to form when the dialects were considered isolatedly in disconnected spots.

But the immediate object of this abridgment is to enable members of the English Dialect Society to understand the sounds to be given to the words in the numerous vocabularies that have been issued.

ENGLISH DIALECT WORDS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ENGLISH DIALECT WORDS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

AS SHOWN IN THE

"UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY"

OF

NATHANIEL BAILEY.

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION,

BY

WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.

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INTRODUCTION.

The present volume aims at giving in a compact and handy form all that there is of value to the student of dialects in the English Dictionary of Nathaniel Bailey. Of all our lexicographers who preceded Dr. Johnson, he was the most popular, and though his work was eventually beaten out of the field, it did not yield without a struggle. There were several editions after the year 1755, the memorable year in which the result of Johnson's labours first appeared, and even as recently as 1802 there was an edition issued at Glasgow. As Bailey's work first appeared in 1721 it had nearly a century of popularity and usefulness. Of the author very little is known, but if it be true that the biography of an author is the history of his books, we are not entirely without materials for a Life of Bailey.

The first edition of the dictionary appeared in 1721, and it may be convenient to give here such particulars as are known of its bibliography.

1721. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary: comprehending the derivations of the generality of words in the English tongue . . . together with a large collection and explication of Words and Phrases used in our ancient Statutes, &c. . . . also the Dialects of our different Counties . . . to which is added a Collection of our most common Proverbs, with their Explication and Illustration. . . By N. Bailey, φιλόλογος. London, 1721.

1724, 8vo. The second edition.

1726, 8vo. The third edition.

1727, 8vo. First edition of a supplementary volume containing additional words called "Volume II." See 1731.

1728, 8vo. The fourth edition.

1730, Folio. [The first edition, entitled] "'Dictionarium Britannicum,' or a more Compleat Universal Etymological English Dictionary than any extant, collected by several hands. The Mathematical part by G. Gordon, the Botanical by P. Miller. The whole Revis'd and Improv'd with many thousand Additions by N. Bailey." It was dedicated by Gordon and Bailey to Thomas Earl of Pembroke. It contains a great number of technical terms, but the proverbs, proper names, &c. are omitted. An interleaved copy of this edition was the foundation of Johnson's Dictionary.

1731, 8vo. The fifth edition, "with considerable improvements."

1731, 8vo. Supplementary vol. entitled 'The Universal Etymological, &c.,' "an additional collection of words not in the first volume." It is marked "Volume II." and has "500 cuts."

1731, 8vo. Second edition of Vol. II.

1733, 8vo. The sixth edition, "with considerable improvements."

1735, 8vo. The seventh edition, "with considerable improvements."

1736, Folio. The second edition, "with numerous additions and improvements."

1737, 8vo. The eighth edition.

1737, 8vo. "The third edition," and the supplement called "Volume II."

1740, 8vo. The ninth edition.

1742, 8vo. The tenth edition.

1745, 8vo. The eleventh edition.

1747, 8vo. The thirteenth edition, "with considerable improvements."

1749. The thirteenth edition.

1749. The fourteenth edition.

1751, 8vo. Fourteenth edition.

1753, 8vo. Fifteenth edition.

1755, 8vo. Sixteenth edition. Price 6*s.*

1755, Folio. A new Universal Etymological Dictionary [title as before]. "And now republished with many corrections, additions, and literate improvements by different hands. . . By Joseph Nicol Scott, M.D."

1756, 8vo. Fourth edition of "Volume II."

1757, 8vo. Seventeenth edition. Price 6*s.*

1757, 8vo. Seventeenth edition.

1759, 8vo. The New Universal English Dictionary. "The fourth edition [of the supplement] carefully corrected by Mr. Buchanan." Possibly the reviser may have been James Buchanan, who published "Lingua Britannica vera Pronunciatio: or a new English Dictionary," 1757, and "An Essay towards establishing a standard for an elegant and uniform pronunciation of English Language." London, 1766.

1759, 8vo. The seventeenth edition.

[The Rev. William Mead Jones, the minister of Mill Yard Seventh Day Baptist Chapel, has a copy of this edition with the following memorandum by his predecessor, the Rev. W. H. Black, F.S.A.: "This book belonged to my wife's father (the late William Slater, my predecessor), to whom it was given by his eldest brother John, who had it (I suppose) from his father, John Slater, a contemporary of the Author and fellow-member with him of the Mill Yard Church. The four Slaters above-named died respectively thus: John, 176–; John in 1809; William in 1819; Harriot in 1861.—*W. H. Black.*"]

1760, 8vo. Vol. II. The fifth edition corrected and improved. . . By Mr. Buchanan.

1761, 8vo. A German translation, "bey dieser dritten Auflage aber um noch mehr as die halfte vermehret, von Theodor Arnold. Leipz. und Zullichau."

1761, 8vo. Eighteenth edition.

1763, 8vo. The twentieth edition.

1764, 8vo. The twentieth edition.

1764, Folio. This, with Dr. Scott's additions, is described by Lowndes as the best edition.

1766, 8vo. The one-and-twentieth edition.

1770, 8vo. Twentieth edition.

1770, 8vo. The two-and-twentieth edition "with improvements."

1772, Folio. Revised and corrected by J. N. Scott, M.D.

1773, 8vo. The three-and-twentieth edition.

1775, 8vo. The fifth edition [of the supplement].

1776. Twenty-fourth edition.

1782, 8vo. The four-and-twentieth edition carefully enlarged and corrected by Edward Harwood, D.D. Price 7*s.*

1783, 8vo. A new edition, being the twenty-fifth.

1790, 8vo. German translation by Arnold. Neue verbessert und vermehrt von Anton Ernst Klausing, P.P. Sechste Auflage. Leipz. und Zullichau.

1790, 8vo. Twenty-fifth edition.

1792, 8vo. German translation, ed. Klausing, 8 Auf. Leipzig.

1802. Thirtieth edition, printed at Glasgow.

1810, 8vo. German translation. "Gänzlich umgearbeitet von D. Johann Anton Fahrenkrüger. Elfte, verbesserte und vermehrte, Auflage. 2 Theile, Leipzig und Jena, 1810.

"The dedications to the dictionary," says Mr. J. E. Bailey, "are as confusing as the editions themselves, until all the variations are collected." These are given in 'Notes and Queries,' Fifth series, III. 510.

These bibliographical details are largely derived from 'Notes and Queries,' and especially from two long and carefully-written contributions by Mr. J. E. Bailey. (See 'Notes and Queries,' 5th Series, i. 448, 514; ii. 156, 258, 514; iii. 175, 298, 509; iv. 276; vii. 447; viii. 52.)

In the first edition there is an advertisement of N. Bailey:—

"Youth Boarded and taught the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, in a Method more Easy and Expeditious than is common; also other School-Learning by the *Author* of this *Dictionary*, to be heard of at *Mr. Batley's*, Bookseller, at the sign of the *Dove* in *Paternoster Row*, &c."

This advertisement would appear to claim for the lexicographer an acquaintance with the sacred tongue, but the following communication from Dr. A. Neubauer would seem to show that he was not a very profound Hebraist:—

"My attention was lately drawn to a Rabbinical quotation in Bailey's 'Etymological English Dictionary,' which I find is not only full of mistakes, but has very little connexion with the saying referred to. Bailey's article is the following: '*Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.*—This proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its rise to the Cavaliers in the time of the civil wars in England, who by way of rebuff gave the antimonarchical party a General Monk for their Oliver Cromwell; but as to the matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or law of retaliation, an eye for an eye;.....but Christians ought to be of a better spirit, maugre the private revenge either of hard words or rude actions, as say the Hebrews,

אם אמר לך חר אזניך רחמר לא
תיחוש תרין עתיד לך פרומבי.

I simply give the correct reading of the saying without mentioning Bailey's mistakes in it, and without discussing the various readings of it both in editions and in manuscripts. The translation of it is the following: 'If one says to thee that thy ears are those of an ass, do not care for it [or according to another reading, do not believe it]; if two [say so], prepare for thyself [or according to another reading, make for thyself] a bridle;' *i. e.*, public opinion is always right. How Bailey, who gives no translation of the Rabbinical saying, was misled, I cannot say." ('Athenæum,' No. 2778, Jan. 22nd, 1881.)

It is hardly necessary to say that Bailey's explanation of the "rise" of the proverb is wrong. The old phrase refers to the Roland and Oliver of the twelve peers, though the circumstances of the Civil War may have led to its revival.

It is probable that Bailey's inclusion of proverbs added to the popular favour with which his dictionary was regarded. From this and some other sources were taken the material of the little volume

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of 'Proverbs, English and Hebrew,' which appeared under the care of Mr. William Carpenter in 1826. The adages made the work a manual of practical ethics, as well as a storehouse of hard words from which sesquipedalian sentences might be constructed in eulogy of friends, or enigmatical reproach be heaped upon foes. Bailey has not been without admirers and diligent students. The great Lord Chatham, with a wholesome catholicity of taste, was fond of Barrow's Sermons, and Bailey's Dictionary, which he had read through twice from beginning to end. A copy with the autograph of W. Pitt on the title-page is recorded in 'Notes and Queries,' 5th Series, i. 448. It was one of the few books of "Adam Bede." It is interesting to know that Johnson used this dictionary. When he began to collect for his own work the materials were committed at first to an interleaved copy of Bailey.

Chatterton was perhaps a still more diligent student of Bailey. It was from this source that he derived the antique and sham-antique dialect of the Rowley Poems. The proofs of this are to be found in abundance in Mr. Skeat's essay in the Aldine edition of Chatterton. It may be useful to quote a sentence or two that will show this:—

"The Rowley Poems owe but little, after all, to Speght's Chaucer. I suspect that Chatterton soon tired of copying out words from Speght's Glossary, and ere long discovered that there was a still shorter cut to a ready knowledge of (supposed) old English. As he occasionally peered into Kersey's Dictionary, his quick eye would soon discover that Kersey had copied from Speght largely, and that to possess Kersey was to possess Speght, and a great deal more. But how to tell the old words from modern? This Kersey, by a singular accident, had done for him, by marking all the (supposed) old words with the letter *O*, denoting *old;* in which he was carefully followed by Bailey. In fact, Kersey's and Bailey's Dictionaries are almost one and the same thing; the differences are trifling and the general resemblances close." Mr. Skeat then gives a letter from Chatterton to his friend, William Smith, filled with long words of which cephalophonia and ecphonesis are fair and sufficient examples. The text of this letter, which was full of misprints, Mr. Skeat has restored by the use of the old dictionary.

"Who can now doubt," asks Mr. Skeat, "that Chatterton was fond of picking out hard words from Kersey? Of the two dozen long words employed by Chatterton in the course of this short letter, Kersey has *every one*. Here, in short, is THE KEY to the 'Rowley Poems.' Chatterton has there employed *no old words whatever but such as are contained in Kersey or Speght*, the only exceptions to this rule occurring in the case of a few words which he *modified or invented*. If we take Rowley to be a mere pseudonym for Kersey or Bailey, we shall hardly ever err. And farther, we may lay down the broad general statement, that the language of the Rowley Poems bears no closer resemblance to the language of the fifteenth century than the language of the letter above quoted bears to modern English. How close a resemblance that is, can be readily appreciated."

Although the Dictionary was Bailey's chief book, it was not his only work. The others must be more briefly noted.

The following titles show that he made some considerable contributions to scholastic literature.

An Introduction to the English tongue: being a spelling book, in two parts. London, 1726. 12mo.

P. Ovidii Nasonis Epistolae cum Versione Latina prosaica et Notis Anglicis à N. Bailey. London, 1744. 8vo. Reprinted 1762, &c. (Lowndes).

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoses cum Versione Latina prosaica et Notis Anglicis à Nathan. Bailey. London, 1724. 8vo. Reprinted 1730, 1741, and since (Lowndes).

All the Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus. London, 1725.

The Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus. Latin and English, by N. Bailey. London: 1733. 8vo.

'The Whole Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus,' translated by Nathan Bailey. London: Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1877. On this edition the 'Glasgow Herald,' 17th May, 1877, very judiciously observed: "We must express a regret that this edition contains no introduction save sixteen lines of an 'Editorial Note.' We had expected to find a preface with bibliographical and other particulars, without which the volume is manifestly incomplete. Nor can it be urged in excuse with any show of reason that this would be 'caviare to the general,'

for, as we remarked above, the 'Familiar Colloquies' can never in this age appeal to the *general* public, except in vain. We hope that, should another edition be called for, the editor will rectify this, and give some kind of information as to the dates of the various early editions, their publishers, the circumstances under which printed, &c., instead of sending the reader to hunt for himself through half a dozen volumes to obtain the information which might have been given in as many pages."

The Colloquies of Erasmus. Translated by N. Bailey. Edited by the Rev. E. Johnson, M.A. London: Reeves and Turner, 1878. 2 Vols. 8vo.

It is pleasant to find that Bailey had a genuine liking for Erasmus. "Tho' Erasmus," he says, "is so well known, especially to those versed in the Latin tongue, that there seems to be but little Occasion to say anything in his Commendation; yet since I have taken upon me to make him an English-man, give me Leave to say, that, in my Opinion, he as well deserves this Naturalization as any modern Foreigner whose Works are in Latin, as well for the usefulness of the Matter of his Colloquies, as the Pleasantness of Style and Elegancy of the Latin." After enlarging at some length upon the charms of this "golden book," he concludes: "I do not pretend to have come up in my English to the Life and Beauty of Erasmus in Latin, which, as it is often inimitable in the English Language, so it is also a Task fit to be undertaken by none but an English Erasmus himself, *i. e.* one that had the same Felicity of Expression that he had; but I hope it will appear that I have kept my Author still in my Eye, tho' I have follow'd him *possibus haud æquis*, and could seldom come up to him. I shall not detain you any longer, but subscribe myself,

"Yours to serve you,

"N. Bailey.

"*Jan. 25th*, 1724—5."

The editor of this latest issue, who has added a number of notes, says that the chief peculiarity of Bailey's version "is its reproduction of the idiomatic and proverbial Latinisms, and generally of the

classical phrases and allusions in which Erasmus abounds, in corresponding or analogous English forms. Bailey had acquired, perhaps, from his lexicographical studies, a command of homely and colloquial English; the words and phrases by which he frequently *represents* rather than construes Erasmus' text have perhaps in many instances not less piquancy than the original. Thus his translation, as a piece of racy English, has a certain independent value of its own, and may be read with interest even by those who are familiar with the original." Some portions omitted by Bailey are here restored.

The Antiquities of London and Westminster, 1726. 24mo. (Chalmers.) Third edition. London, 1734. (A full copy of the title and a collation is given in Upcott's 'Bibliographical account of books relating to English Topography,' London, 1818, p. 684.)

Justin's History, Lat. and English, by N. Bailey. London, 1732. 8vo. For the use of schools (Lowndes).

Dictionarium Domesticum, being a new and compleat Dictionary for the use both of City and Country. London, 1736. This was reprinted and on sale as late as 1779.

Phaedri Fabulæ, with an Ordo, English Notes, and a copious Parsing and Construing Index, by N. Bailey. Dublin, 1783. 8vo. Twentieth edition. London, 1823. 8vo. (Lowndes).

Chalmers names in addition a book of Exercises, "still in use." (Biog. Dict. 1812.) The only copy of this which I have been able to trace is in the great Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts. It is thus catalogued: English and Latin Exercises, 17th edit. London, 1786. 16mo.

Chalmers rather doubtingly states that Bailey was believed to have been a Sabbatarian. The meaning of this word has rather changed, and, as used by Chalmers, it meant a member of the sect of Seventh Day Baptists, or Sabbath-keepers, who, like the Jews, observe Saturday as the day of rest. It occurred to me that if so he must probably have been a member of the Mill Yard Church in Whitechapel. The Rev. W. Mead Jones, the Minister of the Seventh Day Baptist Congregation, immediately confirmed my conjecture. The name of Nathaniel Bailey is on the church books, and there is a tradition identifying this name with the lexicographer.

Mr. Jones has very kindly searched these records, and favoured me with the results. The names of "Richard Bayly" (p. i), "Brother Bayly, Sarah Bayly" (p. ii), "Mich. Bayley," and "sis.[ter] Baly" (p. iii) occur from 1673 to 168½, and it is worthy of remark that Watt gives this form of spelling as a variant of the lexicographer's name. The following entry shows the date of Nathan Bailey's admission: "At the same meeting, ye same time, ye 6th of ye 10th month, 1691, The case of Mr. Gardner and his wife, of Nathan Bayly, of Nathaniel Downes, was considered in Relation to their propounding for Baptism and Church fellowship and the Church, after they secured considerable Testimony of ye Sincerity and Spotlessness of their conversation; The Church concluded of Baptizing of them ye first day following" (p. 42). His signature occurs amongst other names appended to business transactions: 1692, Nat. Bailey (p. 43), 1696, Nath) Bailey (p. 66), 1703, Nath) Bailey (p. 143), January ye 6th, 17$\frac{1}{2}$, Nath: Bailey (p. 203). The register of burials at Mill Yard contain three entries which have to be quoted:

1733, Feb. ye 16: Mr. Bayley's moder in law, 8/6.

1738, Jan. 8: For Mrs. Bayley of Stepney, 3/.

1742, July 4: Mr. Bayley, 3/.*

From this we may probably gather that whilst Bailey and his wife were both Sabbath-keepers, his mother-in-law had views of her own; and not being a member of the church, a higher fee had to be paid for her funeral rites. The last entry shows us that the resting-place of Nathan Bailey is at Mill Yard, although there is now no memorial stone to mark his grave. It is possible that in the course of contemplated railway changes church and graveyard alike will shortly disappear. In that case the remains of the dead will probably be transferred to Abney Park Cemetery.

In his folio dictionary Bailey has an account of the Seventh Day Baptists, and in the octavo he describes the word Sabbatarian as a "name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe

* The 'Gentleman's Magazine' for July 1742 has the following in its "List of Deaths":

June 27: Mr. Nathan Bailey, Author of the English Dictionary, and Editor of several Classic Authors for the Use of Schools.

Saturday as a Sabbath." The word Sabbath is described as "the seventh day of the Week, observed as a day of Rest, in commemoration of God's resting after the Sixth Day of Creation; or the first day of the week among Christians." Here the ordinary misapplication of the word to Sunday is only, as it were, admitted under protest. It is curious that Bailey, who shows a wide acquaintance with the names of sects and heresies, and who has both Anabaptist and Catabaptist, has no definition for Baptist except as "a title of John the Baptist, the Fore-runner of our Saviour." The Seventh Day Church in Mill Yard has a strange and interesting history. It will be familiar under a thin disguise to the readers of Walter Besant's novel of 'All Sorts and Conditons of Men." The members of this struggling, isolated sect—an oasis of "Sabbath-keepers" in the midst of the desert of "Sabbath-breaking" London—have included Dr. Peter Chamberlayn, Thos. Bampfield, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the two Stennets, William Tempest, F.R.S., and that late accomplished antiquary, the Rev. W. H. Black, F.S.A. The present minister, the Rev. W. M. Jones, is the editor of the 'Sabbath Memorial,' and is reprinting the rare seventeenth century tract which records the judicial murder of the Rev. John James, "a Sabbath-keeper," whose death is one of the many blots upon the reign of Charles II. Mill Yard Chapel is in pleasing contrast to the squalor by which it is surrounded, and with its other memories we may now associate the name of Nathaniel Bailey, the author of a Dictionary, of which the weakest parts are those in which he avowedly depended upon others, whilst the excellence of the plan and the spirit and industry with which it is executed are his alone.

It may be well to add here the few authorities as to Bailey's life and works:—Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary'; 'Gentleman's Magazine,' xii. 387; Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' viii. 479; 'Chronological Notice of the Dictionaries of the English Language,' by H. B. Wheatley (Transactions of Philological Society, 1865); Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica'; Lowndes' 'Bibliographers' Manual'; Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature.' The account now given, scanty as it is, is the fullest that has yet been written.

We must give Bailey the credit for an early recognition of the fact

that dialectal words have a good claim to be considered English. So far from apologizing for their inclusion, he boldly puts on his title-page as one of the attractions of his work, that it contains "the dialects of our different counties." To pick out the dialect words has not been an easy task. In some cases they are described by the initials for West Country, North Country, and so forth. Many are merely stated to be "Country Words." A large number are not marked at all. There are also trade-words and canting phrases. Finally a certain number have the county in which they were used clearly indicated. The method on which the present volume has been compiled may be described. The editor's copy of Bailey professes to be the thirteenth edition, and was printed in 1749. Every word in this which in the editor's judgment would be "wanted" for the future Dialect Dictionary was marked for the printer, and the result was checked by a copy of the seventh edition, 1735, belonging to Mr. Skeat, and similarly marked by him. It is to be hoped that nothing of importance has escaped from these two independent examinations of the work. As to some words individual judgments will always vary, and what one is disposed to accept another may quite unhesitatingly reject. The annotations, the number of which might have been largely increased, have been added by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, who has, as usual, given the most liberal and ungrudging help. It must be said, once for all, that this is a faithful reprint of Bailey, and that the task of correcting his etymologies has not been attempted. The game would not be worth the candle, and as they stand they have a certain historical interest, as showing what an educated man supposed to be the history of the words composing his own language. "Bailey's Anglo-Saxon," as Mr. Skeat observes in a recent letter, "is in a fearful state. He quotes the worst fictions of Somner's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, not having other help. He cannot in any instance be relied on, though he sometimes is right by luck. Even Greek and Latin words are sometimes misspelt, but these do not matter, as the reader can more easily set them right." The quality of his Hebrew has been indicated in the note of Dr. Neubauer. After admitting all the defects of Bailey, it remains to be said that his work contains much

excellent dialect material. It would occupy too much space to classify the whole of it, but it may be well to give the words which he has marked as belonging to separate counties.

Cheshire: Aunder, Onedher, Beer, Birre, Bloten, Bout, Hat-Bruarts, Cant, Charterer, A Cranny Lad, A Crassantly Lad, Creem it into my hand, To Dight, A Dosom Beast, To Eein, Eever, Esse, Sheer the Esse, A Fow, To Glaffer, Glob'd, Gloten, To Guill, Hill-Houter, Kale, To Keeve a Cart, Leeten you, Lithing, Oneder, To Osse, A mad Pash, Shed Rivers with a Whaver, To Sleak out the Tongue, Welly moidered, Welly moyder'd, Wharre, Wheam, Whem, To White, To Whoave, Whookt, Whowiskin, Work-Braccho.

Cumberland: Attercob, A Boor, An Ell-mother, Where Fured you? Hine, Kite, To Late, The Lave.

Derbyshire: Doundrius, Merry-Banks, Shoods, Skellard, The Yeender.

Durham: Hell-Kettles.

Devonshire: Muckson up to the Huckson, Quarrington, A Hinderling.

Essex: Ails, Bigge, Bullimony, Bullimong, A Cart Rake, Dare, A Hale, Hornchurch, Newing, Mad, To Not, Paddock, Ree, A Stull, A Yeepsen.

Kent: Cledgy, A Hagester, Haw, Knolls, Ravel Bread, Swath, Swarth, Tag, Whicket for Whacket.

Lancashire: Braughwham, A Craddantly Lad, A Gaul, Land or Lant, To Reen, To Shead, Stirk, Sturk, Weel, A Wogh.

Lincolnshire: Addle, Bracken, Bulkar, Clumpt, To Coath, Cock Apparel, Coke, To Dacker, Dike-reeve, To Flit, Frim-Folk, To Gly, An Hack, A Sea Harr, Hash, A Mort, Hoppet, To Joist, A Kaarl-Cat, A Keal, To Klick up, Meath, Pintledy, To Rift, Shan, Sillibauk, Slim, A Sliverly Fellow, To Slot, Smiting, Snithe-Wind, To Sowl one by the Ears, Stunt, To Teem out, Tharm, Tharn, To Thirle, To Thrave, Wilk.

Norfolk: Boun, A Break, Caddow, A Cobweb Morning, Crawly Mawly, Footing-Time, To Frase, Mauther, Modder, Modher, Near Now, Woadmel.

Northumberland: Maum, Wear, Weer.

Nottinghamshire: Addle, Araine.

Oxfordshire: Kipe, Maum.

Shropshire: Kemmet.

Somersetshire: To Vang.

Suffolk: Bain, The Bird of the eye, Bostal, Brine it hither, To Brutte, The Buck, Chavish, A Chuck, To Heal, Hornicle, Kedge, Long it hither, Lourdy, A Nail of Beef, Ope-Land, Say of it, A Seam, A Shawel, Sheld, To Shimper, To Shun, Sibbered, Sidy, Simpson, Skeeling, Skrow, A Slapel, A Snag, A Snag, A Stoly-House, A Stound, The Strig, A Stuckling, Stufnet, To Sworl, Tharky, Truets, To Trull, To Wimm, Woadmel.

Sussex: A Bud, Herst, Rapes, A Ripper, Trugg, To Waspe, A Whapple.

Wiltshire: Litten.

Worcestershire: Charks.

Yorkshire: Bargh, Beating with child, To Bensil, Body, Bondy, Bumblekites, To Cant, Croft, Dannaught, Dondinner, A Donnat, To Goam, Goetie, Hell-Beeks, To Lowd, Minginater, Shirt-Band, Spice, To Thropple, The Tropple, Way Bit, Whee, Whey.

Such is the county list. It may be well to point out the large number of cant words as shown in the following list:

Cant: Abram *Cove*, To Bleed, Bord, Bouncing Cheat, Buck, A Budge, Bulk and file, Bulker, Clapper Dudgeon, To Cly the Jerc, Cove, Crap, Crashing Cheats, Darkmans, Dell, Delve, Deuseaville, Deuswin, Dommeror, Fambles, Famble Cheats, A Fence, fencing Culley, To Fence, Flag, To Fleg, Fogus, Frummagem, Gentry Cove, A Gentry Mort, A Glim, Glimfenders, A Glimmer, A Glym, Glym-Jack, Glym-stick, To Gnapp, Gropers, Grunting-Peek, Half-Bord, The Heaver, A Job, Kinchin, Kinchin-Cane, Lap, Lappy, Lightmans, Lour, Milken, Mish, Mish-Topper, A Moon-Curser, A Mort, Mow-beater, Mower, Muffling Cheat, Nab, Nab-Girder, Nab-Cheat, To Nab, Naper of Naps, Nasie, Nub, Nubbing, Nubbing-Cheat, Nubbing-Cove, Ogles, Old Mr. Gory, Pad, Panter, Pappier, Peeper, Peety, Penbank, Prance, Prating Cheat, To Prig, Prigs, Prig-star, Prig-napper, Quacking Cheat, Queer, Rattler, Rattling Cove, Rattling Mumper, Ridge-Cully,

Royal Poverty, Ruffian, Ruffler, Ruff-Peck, Rum, Rum-boozing-welts, Rumboyl, Rum Cully, Rum-Dropper, Rum-Gutlets, Rum-Hooper, Rum-Padders, Rum Ville, A Smacking-Cove, Smelling Cheat, A Stall Wimper, Stalling Ken, To Stamflesh, Stampers, Stamps, Stock Drawers, Stow your Whids, A Swag, Sweath, Tib of the Buttery, Trundlers, Tumbler, Whids, Whit, Witcher, Witcher-Bubber, Witcher-Tilter, Witcher-Cully.

In coming to the end of his task, the editor, whilst conscious of the inadequate manner in which it has been performed, yet ventures to hope that it may be found serviceable. For quaint N. Bailey—how rarely he is allowed, or allows himself his full name of Nathaniel—the editor has always had a kindly feeling, derived from younger days, when many pleasant hours were spent in conning his pages, studded with words of fearful length and cacophony, and hiding as often as revealing matters of mysterious import. He who said that language was given to man that he might conceal his thoughts might have been one of Bailey's students. But his merits are greater than his demerits. He had a genuine love for his work, and whilst he may have gloated over the capture of words that are happily not used twice in a century, he did not disdain homelier phrases, and carefully recorded the words used by the sailor before the mast, by the carpenter at the bench, by the plowman in the field, by the peasant as he took his rustic ease beneath the village oak, and by the mumping cadger as he lazily strolled along the green lanes of old England, with a fixed determination not to do a stroke of honest labour as long as there were hard-working folk to be wheedled or robbed. We may overlook his etymologies, "very few" of which, he is careful to tell, are his own, but he has "the suffrage of Somner, Cambden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr. Th. Henshaw, Skinner,* Junius, Menagius, Minshew, and other great Names and approved Etymologists," to bear him out; we may even forgive his etymologies for the sake of what he did as a forerunner of the English Dialect Society.

* The quality of Skinner's work—and he is a fair type of the class—may be better understood by reference to the remarks of Mr. Skeat in the introduction to Ray (E. D. S., B. 15, p. xxii).

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

p. 162, line 18, *add* note to word ſcẖuttɛn: i. e. *schütten;* but read A.S. *scoten.*—W. W. S.
p. 163, line 4, *for* ꝛɛɲýƀon *read* ꝛɛɲýƀan.
p. 163, line 15, *for* ſcẖɛaðɛn *read* ſcẖɛŋðɛn.
p. 164, line 8 from foot, *add* note to *Sax.:* No ; from Irish *sgian,* a knife.—W. W. S.
p. 170, line 5 from foot, *add* note to *Sax.:* An error for A.S. *sócn.*—W. W. S.
p. 179, line 9 from foot, *add* after *O.* [Read *stours;* see *Stowers.*]—W. W. S.
p. 183, line 9 from foot, *for* ſwolƭaƍ *read* ſwelƭan.
p. 186, line 16, *add* after *O. L.* [*Tas* in Chaucer.]—W. W. S.
p. 187, line 2, *for* ƭommɛ *read* ƭommɛ; *and add* [Read *tömme*].—W. W. S.

THE

"DIALECT OF OUR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,"

i. e. COUNTIES.

Abatures [among *Hunters*] Foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

A-bearing, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

Abent, a steep Place.

Abram *Cove,* naked or poor Man. *Cant.*

Absis, Apsis [of *A, B, C,*] Alphabets of Letters to be learned; Horn-Books, Primers, &c.

Accloyed, Cloyed, *q. d. accloué,* from the *F. Clou,* a Nail [of a *Horse*] *i. e.* nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

To Acoup, to reprehend or reprove. *O.*

Acreme, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

Actifs, an Order of Friars, that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

Adder-*Stung,* said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

Addle [Adel,[1] a Disease, of Adlian,[2] to be sick, *Sax. q. d.* a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; also when derived of Ædlan,[3] *Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Nott. &c.*

Adradd, afraid; much concerned. *C.*

After-math, the After-Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

To Agist [*Giste,* a Bed, &c. or *Gister,* F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. *O. L.*

[1] *Adel;* error for *ádel* (not allied to *addle*).
[2] *Adlian;* error for *ádlian,* the verb being derived from the *sb.*
[3] *Ædlan;* error for *edleán,* with which *addle,* to earn, has nothing to do.

Agistator, Agister, Agistor, the Officer that takes Cattle into the Forest, &c. called *English*, *Gist* or *Guest*-taker. *O. L.*

Agistment, Agistage, the Function of taking Cattle into the King's Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

Aglet, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. *L.*

Aglets, Agleeds [among *Florists*] are the Pendants which hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

Agnail [from Angɛ, pained, and Nagle[1] Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a fore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

Aigreen [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb House-leek. *Semper vivum majus.* L.

Ails, Beards of Wheat. *Essex.*

Ait, *or* **Eyght** [Eɪghτ,[2] *Sax.*] a little Island in a River where Osiers grow.

Aker [Acepe,[3] *Sax.* Acker, *Teut.*] an Acre.

Aker-Staff [Acker-Stab, *Teut.*] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough-Coulter.

Alantom, at a Distance. *N. C.*

Alder [Ælþon,[4] *Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the first.

Ale-conner, Ale-taster [likely of Kenner, *Teut.* a Person that knows][5] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet, to look to the Assize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

Ale-hoof [Ale-behopen,[6] *Sax.*] Ground-Ivy, so called, because it serves to Clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera terrestris, L.*

Ale-draper [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt-Liquors; an Ale-house-keeper or Victualler.

Ale-shot, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Alehouse.

Ale-silver, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of *London* by those who sold Ale within the City.

Alegar [*q. d. Ale-eager*] sour Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.

Alfet [of Ælan to burn, and Fat a Vessel, *Sax.*][7] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

[1] For *nagle* read *nægel*.
[2] No such word as *eight* in A.S.
[3] *Acere;* error for *æcer*.
[4] *Ældor;* error for *ealdor*.
[5] *Ale-conner* is good English, not German.
[6] *Ale-behofen;* error for *ealu-hôfe; hofe* = violet.
[7] *Ælan;* the *æ* is long; *fat*, error for *fæt*.

Alhollantide [corruptly for *Alhallows-tide, q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All-Saints-day, the first Day of *November*.

Alkanet, the Herb *Spanish Bugloss*. *Ancusa*, L.

Allar, the Alder-Tree.

Allelujah, Hallelujah [הוללויה of הללו praise ye, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or Wood Sorrel.

Alman, or Almond *Furnace*, a Furnace used by Refiners, and called a *Sweep*, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, &c.

Alnage, measuring with an Ell, Ell-Measure.

Alnager, Alneger, Aulneger [*Auneur*, F.] an Officer whose Business it was to look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth, but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.

Alp, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*

Ambre, Ammery, Aumry [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals. *C.*

Ambury, Anbury, a Disease in Horses, breaking out in spungy Swellings.

Amel-corn [not unlikely of *Amylum*, Starch, *L. q. d. Amyle-Corn*] *French* Rice, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

Amel, among, betwixt. *C.*

Amort [*Amorti*, F.] extinguished, dead; whence one that is in an Ecstacy, or melancholy Fit, is said to be *all-amort, i. e.* quite dead-hearted.

Amort, dull, heavy, sad, melancholy, dismal.

Amper, Ampor [of Ampne, *Sax.*] a Swelling; also a Flaw in Cloth.

Anack, a Sort of fine Bread made of Oatmeal.

Ancient, Anshent [among *Sailors*] a Flag or Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

Ancony [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

Andoville [in *Cookery*] a sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minced Meat. *F.*

Andovillet [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pellet. *F.*

Anet [of *anethum*, L.] the Herb Dill.

Angel *Bed* [Engel Bette, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed-posts.

Anguelles [with *Falconers*] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

Anticks, Antick-work, several odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance the **Anticks**, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

Antients [of a *Parish*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parish they live in, and by common Practice are summoned, or called, upon all Difficult Matters or publick Occasions to advise with.

Antocow, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

Approvers [*of the King*] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manours, to the best Advantage.

Approvers, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

Approvers *in the Marshes of Wales*, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

Apricock [*Abricot*, F.] a Wall-Fruit.

Aquiter, a Needle-case. *O.*

To Arace, to deface, to pluck up.

Araine, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

Arched *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Horse.

Arders, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

To Are [a contraction of *arare*, L.] to plough.[1] *C.*

Argol, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *C. T.*

Arles *Penny*, Earnest-Money given to Servants when they are first hired. *C.*

Arman, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

Arr, a Soar.

Arpen, Arpent [*Arpent*, F.] an Acre or Furlong of Ground. *O. R.*

Arse [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a Block or Pully, through which any Rope runs, is the lower End of it.

Arse-smart, the Herb called also Water-Pepper. *Persicaria.*

Arse-Versy, Arsy-Versy, [Verkehrt, *Teut.*] Heels over Head, topsy-turvey, preposterously, perversly, without Order.

Arse-verse, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from burning.

Arval, Arvil, a Burial, Funeral Solemnity, &c. *F.*

Arvil-bread, Loaves distributed to the poor at Funerals. *C.*

Arvil supper, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

Askaunt, sideways; as *to look askaunt*, *i. e.* to look sideways.

Asker, an Eft or Newt.

[**Askes** Ashes. *O.*]

[1] From A.S. *erian*, to plough; the Latin word is only cognate.

[**Astite**, as soon, anon. *N. C.*]

Astralish [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

Atter [Ępter, *Teut.*][1] corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

Attercob, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

Avage, Avisage, a Duty or Rent, that the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

Avant-*Peach*, a Peach early ripe.

Aud, old. *C.*

Aud *Farand*, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that age. *North-Country.*

[**Aud**, ordained. *C.*]

Aventure, by Chance, *C.* a mortal or deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T.*

Aver, a labouring Beast.

Aver-*Corn*, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

Aver-*Penny*, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

Avery, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

Auff, Elf [probably of Alber, *Teut.* silly] a Fool, or silly Fellow.[2]

Auk, Aukward [Æpeꝛꝺ,[3] *Sax.*] unhandy, untoward.

Auln *of Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

Auc, ordained. *C.*

Auncel *Weight* [*q. d.* Handsale[4] Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed. See *Awnsel.*

Aunder, Onedher, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

An Awe-band, a Check upon.

An Awn *of Wine*, 360 Pounds.

Awmbry, a Cupboard for Victuals.

Awn, Ane, a Scale or Husk of any thing; the Spire or Beard of Barley, or any Bearded Grain. *C.*

[1] A.S. *átor*, cognate with G. *eiter.* [2] From A.S. *ælf*, an elf.
[3] The word is unauthorized, and has nothing to do with *auk.*
[4] But the word is French! It occurs in P. Plowman, B. 5. 218.

Awnsel *Weight*, a poising of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunsel.*

An Ayl [Aɪ̈ɔel, *Sax.*][1] an Illness, Sickness, &c.

BA

Backster, a Baker. *C.*

Badger [in *Law*] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

Bag or Big, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

Bails [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

Bain, willing, forward. *C.*

Bain, lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

Bairman, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. *O. L. T.*

To Bait [baɪan,[2] *Sax.*] to set Beasts a fighting together.

Baker-Leg'd, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

Baldmony, an Herb so called. *Meum. L.*

Baleful [Bæl[3] Grief, and ƿull, *Sax.*] sorrowful, woeful. *O.*

A Balk [of *valicare*, Ital. to pass by][4] a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A Balk [Balcke, *Teut.*] a great Beam. *Chauc.*

Balk-Staff, a Quarter-staff. *C.*

Balkers, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

A Ballow, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakesp.*

Balstaff, a Quarter-staff. *Chauc.*

Bandle, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

Bandon, a Company, or Retinue. *C.*

Band-rol [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

Bandy, a sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

Bane-wort, Nightshade. *Solanum*, L.

[1] Here *aidel* is a misspelling of *ádel;* see note on *Addle.*
[2] Wrong; *bait* is a Norse word; Icel. *beita.*
[3] Misspelling of *bealu.*
[4] Not Italian, but A.S. *balca.*

Bangle-*Ear'd* [of Benðan, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-ear'd.

Banisters. See *Ballusters.*

Bank, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-Wood unslit, from four to ten Inches Square, and of any Length.

Bannock, an Oat-Cake tempered in Water, and baked under the Embers. *C.*

Bansticle, a Stickle-back, a Fish.

Bar-Fee, a Fee of twenty Pence, which Prisoners acquittted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

Bar *of the Port* [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

Bara-Picklet [*Welsh*] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast.

Barbes, Barbles [*Barbes,* F.] a Disease in Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.

Barcary [*Bergerie,* F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

A Bare, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling-Alley without Grass.

Bare *Pump,* a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

Bargh-*Master* [Berg-Meister, *Teut.*] a Surveyor of Mines.

A Bargh-*Mote,* a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

[**Bargh,** a Horse way up a Steep Hill. *Yorkshire.*]

Bark *Binding,* a Distemper in Trees, cured by slitting the Bark.

Barkary, a Heath-House, or Tan-House. *L. T.*

A Barken, the Yard of a Horse.

Bark *Fat,* a Tanner's Tub.

Bark *Galling,* is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

Barm [Beorm,[1] *Sax.*] the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.

Barmote, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire,* for regulating the Miner's trade.

Barn or **Bearn,** a Child. *Scotch,* or *North-Country.*

Barns or *Bearn-Teams,* Broods of Children. *C.*

Barnacle [*Barnaque,* F. perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and Aac, *Sax.* an Oak][2] a *Soland* Goose, a Fowl in the *Bass,* an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland,* supposed by some to grow of Trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

Barnacles [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck,* from Beapan to carry, and

[1] Error for *beorma.*
[2] This is very funny; a *barnacle* is the 'son of an oak'!

Necca the Neck, *Sax.*][1] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

Barracan, a sort of coarse Camlet.

Barrel *of Essex* Butter contains 106 *lb.* of *Suffolk* Butter 256 *lb.*

Barrow *Hog* [of Beorȝ, *Sax.*][2] a Boar, and Hog, *Engl.* a Male Swine gelt.

Barth, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

Barton, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. *Cha.*

Base, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

Basil [among *Joiners,* &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chissel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

Basinets, an Herb.

Bass, *i. e.* **Bassock,** a Cushion made of Straw, to kneel on in Churches.

Basse, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedges, Straw, &c.

Bast, Lime-tree Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

Bat *Fowling,* a Way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

Batch *of Bread,* Bread of the same baking.

Bate, the Texture of Wood.

To Bate [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said *to bate,* when she flutters with her Wings, either from Fist or Perch, as it were striving to get away.

Battle [arrayed] *Royal* [among *Cock-fighters*] a fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest gets the day.

To Battel, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A Batteler, a Student in the University, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A Batten [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To Batten [either corrupted of *Fatten,* or of Batten, *Teut.* to benefit, or Baðian, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter, roll about in. *C.*

Batting *Staff,* a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linen.

To Battle [in the University of *Oxford*] is to take up Provision in the College-Book.

Baufrey, a Beam or Joist. *O.*

Bavins, Brush-faggots.

[1] *Bearan* is an error for *beran,* and *necca* for *hnecca.* The etymology is worthless.

[2] He means A.S. *bearh;* for *beorg* means a hill.

Baulk [both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to take their Original of Balcke, *Teut.* signifying a Beam or Sommer-tree, which, being placed in the Way, is big enough to prove an Hindrance] *Figuratively*, to cross, to disappoint.

Bawaty, Linsey-woolsey.

Bawdrick, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword Belt, a Jewel, &c.

Bawrel, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To Bawse, to cry out.

Bawsin, big, gross; also a Badger. *O.*

A Baxter, a Baker. *O.*

Bays [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

Bay, or *Pen*, is a Pond-head, to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

To *play or run at* **Bays**,[1] an Exercise used at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, &c.

Beaconage, Money paid for maintenance of Beacons.

A Beads-*Man* [Gebeoman, of Biddan,[2] *Sax.* to pray] one who says Prayers for his Patron, &c.

Bead *Roll*, **Bed** *Roll*, a List of such who used to be pray'd for in the Church; any long tedious List, or confused Reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

Beak, Beak *Head* [of a *Ship*] the outward Part of it, before the Forecastle, which is fastened by the Stern, and supported by the Main Knee.

Beaking [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and striking with their Spurs.

A Beal,[3] a Welk, Pimple, or Push.

To Beal, to gather Matter as a Sore.

Beam [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

Beam, Beam *Fish*, a Sea Monster like a Pike, a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an Antidote be presently apply'd, the least Touch of them is mortal.

Beam *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

Beam *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

To sell a **Bear** [among *Stock-jobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

[1] *I. e.* prisoner's base.
[2] Error for *biddan.*
[3] *I. e.* boil; also called a *bile.*

Bearded *Husk* [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

Bearing *Claws* [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

Bearn [Beapn, *Sax.*] a Child. *O.*

To Beat [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said *to beat, or tap,* when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To Beat [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, *is said to beat up and down.*

Beatilles [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cocks-Combs, Livers, Gizzards,* &c. *F.*

Beating *with Child,* Breeding. *York.*

Beating *in the Flanks,* a Distemper in Black Cattle.

Beck [Bach, *Teut.*] a little River or Brook.

Beclipping, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

Bed *of snakes,* a Knot of young ones.

Bed *Ale,* **Bid** *Ale,* a friendly Meeting of Neighbours or Acquaintance, at the House of new married Persons, &c.

To Bedaggle [of Be and ᵹeazan,[1] *Sax.* to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloath's.

To Bedash, to dash, or wet.

Bedder, Bedetter, the nether Stone of an Oil-Mill.

Beeld, Shelter. *C.*

Beenship, Worship, Goodness. *C.*

Beer, Birre, Force or Might; as *with all my Beer, i. e.* with all my Might. *Chesh.*

Beer [among *Weavers*] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

Beesom [Beꝛm,[2] *Sax.* Besen, *Teut.* Besem, *L. S.*] a Broom to sweep with.

Beestings, Beastings [Byrtinᵹ,[3] *Sax.* Beest, *L. S.*] the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

Beetle, Boytle [Bỳtel, *Sax.*] a wooden Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

Behoveful, useful, profitable. *O.*

Behounced, tricked up, made fine.

[1] But A.S. *deágian* means to dye; *bedaggle* is of Scand. origin.
[2] An error or *besma.* [3] The *y* is long.

Belagged, left behind.

Belly *Fretting* [in a *Horse*] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt; also a great Pain in the Belly.

Belly-*Bound*, a Disease in Cattle.

To Belly, To Belly *out*, to grow fat, to jut forth, to strut.

Belly *Cheat*, an Apron. *C.*

Bellswagger, a swaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

Belt [Belt, *Sax. Balteum*, L.] a Girt to hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

Bendwith, an Herb.

Beneaped [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *to be beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

Benerth, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

To Bensil, to bang or beat. *York.*

Bent, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Ch.*

Bergander, a Fowl.

Bergh *Master* [Bergmeister, *Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyshire* Miners.

Berghmoth, Berghmote, a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

Berrithatch, Litter for Horses. *O.*

A Berrier, a Thresher. *C.*

A Berrying *Stead*, a Threshing-Floor.

Berthinseck, Berdinseck, a *Scotch* Law, by which a man is not to be hanged for stealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but scourged only.

Berton [Bapton,[1] *Sax.*] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

Besmiteth, smiteth, murdereth. *C.*

Besmottered, besmutted. *O.*

To Bespaul, to dawb by spitting.

Bestead, born hard upon, beset.

To Beten [of Betan,[2] *Sax.* of Boten to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; also to kindle. *O.*

Bettee, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, Houses, &c.

[1] *Barton*, error for *bere-tún*, lit. barley-town.
[2] A.S. *bétan*, derived from *bót*, sb., boot, remedy.

To pay **Beverage**, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, &c.

Bewits [in *Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened, and buttoned to their Legs.

To Bezzle [q. d. to *beastle*] to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

To Bib [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or sip often.

Biberot [in *Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, &c.

Bickering [Bicre,[1] *C. Br.*] a Tilting or Skirmishing, Dispute, Wrangling.

To Bid *for a Commodity* [Biddan,[2] *Sax.* Bieten, *Teut.*] to offer Money.

To Bid *a Boon*, to make a Request. *O.*

Bid-Ale, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

Bidding [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish-Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

Bigge, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

Biggin or **Biggen** [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who first instituted it for a Distinction of some Religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

Bigginning, the Up-rising of Women after Child-birth. *O.*

Billard, an imperfect or Bastard Capon.

Billements [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

Billet [*Billot*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel; An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

A Billingsgate, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor.*

Billiting, the Ordure of a Fox.

A Bind, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A Bind *of Eels*, two Hundred and Fifty.

The **Bird** *of the Eye*, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

Birk, a kind of Birch-tree. *O.*

Birlet, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

Biscot, a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

Bitmouth, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

Bladier, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

[1] The W. word is *bicra*.

[2] Not from A.S. *biddan* (= G. *bitten*), to pray; but from A.S. *beódan* (= G. *bieten*), to bid.

Blake, naked. *O.*

Blake [spoken of *Butter* and *Cheese*] yellow. *Gr.*

Blakes, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

Blankers, white Garments. *O.*

A Bleak or *Blay*, a little Fish.

A Bled [an error for *Bleb*] a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

Ble, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

Blee [Bla͡ɔ, *Sax. Ble*, F.][1] Corn. *O.*

To Bleed [blæ͡ɔan, *Sax.* Bluten, *Teut.*][2] to lose Blood; also to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well; i. e.* yields well upon Threshing. *C.* To spend. *Cant.*

Bleeding *Cull* [with *Sharpers*] one that when he is once *stuck*, *i. e.* has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

Blench [*Scotch Law*] *to hold Land in Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

Blend *Water*, a Distemper incident to Black Cattle.

Blent, ceased, strayed, turned back. *O.*

To Blink *Beer* [blinnan, *Sax.*] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. *C.*

Blissoming, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and a Ewe.

Blive, or *Beleve* [q. d. *by the Eve*] readily, quickly, immediately. [This is Ray's Etymology!]

Blive [of be and lıf,[3] *Sax.*] briskly.

Blomary, the first Forge in an Iron Mill.

Bloten, fond, as Children of a Nurse. *Chesh.*

Blue *as a Razor*, corruptly for *Blue as Azure.*

A Bluffer, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

To Blush *another*, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To Bob, to strike; also to cheat.

A *dry* **Bob**, a Taunt or Scoff.

Bockland, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others either by Gift or Sale. *S.*

Bodkin, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. *C. Br.*

[1] The F. word is *blé;* the A.S. *blæd* (not *blad*) is our *blade*, a totally different word.

[2] Read A.S. *blédan.*

[3] *Sic;* but an error for *lif*, which should rather be *life*, dat. of *lif*, life.

Body, a Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

Bogge, bold, forward, saucy.

A Boll *of Salt*, two Bushels. *C.*

Bollen, swoln or swelled. *O.*

Bollimong, **Bullmong**, Buck-wheat, a sort of Grain; also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together.

Bolting-*Hutch*, **Bunting**-*Hutch*, a Chest or Trough to sift Meal in.

Bondy, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

Bones, Bobbings, as *Bone-Lace*, i. e. Bobbing-Lace. *C.*

Bongrace [of *Boone-grace*, [*bonne-grace*] F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

Bonny, genteel, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

To Boon or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

A Boor, a Parlour, a Bed-Chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

Boose, an Ox, or Cow-Stall. *C.*

Boot [Bote,[1] *Sax.* a Compensation, Baeten, *Du.* to profit, perhaps of βοηθέω, *Gr.* to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Over-plus.

Boot *of Bale*, Ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To Boot-*Hale*, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

Boot-*Haler*, a Free-Booter or Robber. *N. C.*

Booting-*Corn*, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of *Bote*, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leases.

Boots, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

Bord, Shilling. *Cant.*

To Border *a Pasty*, to cut it up.

Bordland *Rents*, the same as Table Rents.

Bord-*Lands*, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

Bord-*Lode*, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

To **Borne**, to burnish. *O.*

Borough-*Master* [Burger-Meister, *Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

Borough-*Head*, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

Borow-*Holder*, **Bors**-*Holder*, Borowhead, or Headborough.

[1] Read A.S. *bót*. No connection with Gk. βοηθέω.

Boss, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

Bostal, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

Bottom [Botm, *Sax.* Boden, *Teut.*] the Ground of any thing; also a Blossom, or Bud. *O.*

Bottomry, Bottomage, is when a Master of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, *i. e.* to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

Botts [perhaps of bitan,[1] *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the strait Gut of a Horse.

Bouched him[2] [of *Boucher*, F. to stop] stopp'd his mouth. *O.*

Bouds, Insects breeding in Malt.

Boum, ready. *O.* [Error for *Boun.*]

Boun, swelled. *Norf.*

Boun *and Unboun*, Dress and Undress. *O.*

Bouncing *Cheat*, a Bottle. *Cant.*

Bound *Going*, as *Whither are you bound?* [of Abunden,[3] *Sax.* ready, of Verbunden, *Teut.*] to be obliged, constrained.

To **Bound**,[4] to jest. *N. C.*

Bour [Bure,[5] *Sax.* a Bed-chamber] an House. *O.*

Bout, without. *Chesh.*

Bow, or **Ox-Bow**, a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*

Bowke [Bauch, *Teut.*] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. *O.* Also Bulk. *Chaucer.*

Bowyer, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

Bracken, female Fern. *Lincoln.*

Bragget [of Bragod, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

Braid [*Adjective*] trim, finical; also wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

Shuttle **Brained**, fickle, unconstant.

Brake [Bracan,[6] *Sax.*] female Fern.

[1] The A.S. is *bîtan;* it is not connected with *botts.*

[2] There is no such word as *bouched.* It is a misprint, in Crowley's edition of Piers Plowman, Prol. 74, for *bonched* = struck.

[3] *Bound* is from Icel. *búinn*, prepared. The A.S. *ábunden* is pp. of *ábindan*, and is not related.

[4] *Bound*, to jest, is certainly an error for *bourd*, to jest, given as a N.C. word by Brockett.

[5] Read A.S. *búr.*

[6] Read A.S. *braccan*, pl. brake-fern, mod. E. *bracken. Brake* is the singular of it.

A Brambling, a Bird, a sort of Chaffinch.

Brandling, a small Worm for Fishing, the Dew-worm.

Brandrith, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

Branrith, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. *C.*

Brank, a sort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat.*

Brant, steep. *C.*

To Brast, to break. *O.*

Brat [of Bpittan,[1] *Sax.* to break] a Rag.

Braughwham, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap Bread and Butter, Boiled together. *Lancashire.*

Bread, Appearance. *O.*

Bread *of Trees* [*Old Law*] coarse bolted Bread, Houshold-bread.

To Breade [Breeden, *L. S.*] *i. e.* to make broad, to spread. *C.*

A Break [Brache, *Teut.*] a Land ploughed the first Year after it had lain fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*

Breck, a Bruise. *O.*

Breck or *Brack* [of Bpecan, *Sax.* to break] a Gap in the Hedge.

Brede [Breede, *L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*

To Brede, to make broad. *O.*

To Bree, to frighten. *Chauc.*

A Breeze [Bpiopa, *Sax.*] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

To Breid, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

Breme, furiously. *O.* chill, bitter. *Sp.*

Brent, burnt. *O.*

Bretful, topful. *O.*

Brevet [*Brevet,* F.] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. *O.*

Brewess, Brewis [of *abbreuver,* F. to soften,[2] &c.] Crusts or Pieces of Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To Brian *an Oven,* to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

Bridge *of Rushes,* a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Brief [*Bref* or *Brief,* from *Brevis,* L.] short; also common or rife.

Brigbote, Brugbote [*Law Term*] Contribution made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A Brigham, a Horse-collar. *N. C.*

[1] Read A.S. *bryttan.* *Brat* is an unrelated word of Celtic origin.
[2] *Brewis* is not related to *abbreuver.*

Brills, the Hairs on the Eye-lids of a Horse.

To Brim, a Sow is said *To Brim*, or *To go to Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

Brindled, spotted, being of several Colours.

Brine *it hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

Bristle-*Tails*, a kind of Flies.

Bristol *Non-such*, a Flower.

To Brite, To Bright [in *Husbandry*] a Term applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, &c. when they grow over-ripe and shatter.

Brize, a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

Broach, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*

Brochity, Crockedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

Brock, Brocket [*Brocart*, F.] a Buck or Hart of two Years old, or of the third Year.

Brocking, throbbing. *O.*

Brodehalpeny, Bordhalfpeny, a being quit of a certain Toll to the Lord of the Manour, &c. for setting up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

Broderer [of *Brodeur*, F.] Embroiderer. *O.*

Brogues, wooden Shoes. *Irish.*

Broided, Braided, Twisted, Twined. *Chauc.*

Brok, an old Sword or Dagger.

To Broke, to keep safe. *O.*

Brond [of Brandt, *Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood, *figuratively*, Fury, Rage, a Touch. *O.*

Brotle, brittle, frail. *O.*

Brotilness, Brittleness, Inconstancy, Fickleness. *Chauc.*

Browded, embroider'd. *O.*

To Browk, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

Browster, a Brewer. *Scot.*

Hat-**Bruarts**, Hat-Brims. *Chesh.*

To Bruckle, to dirty. *C.*

Brushment, Brush, or small Wood.

To Brusle [of *Brusler*, to burn, *F.*] to dry, to parch.

To Brutte, to brouse. *Suff.*

Bryke, strait, narrow. *O.*

Buck, a Cuckold. *Cant.*

The Buck, the Breast. *Suff.*

Buck-*Stall,* a Deer-hay, a Toil or large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

A Bud [*Bouton,* F.] a Blossom or young Sprout; also a weaned Calf of the first Year, so called because the Horns are then in the Bud. *Sussex.*

To Buddle [among *Miners*] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris.*

A Budge, one that slips privately into a House, &c. to steal. *Cant.*

Budge-*Batchelors,* a Company of Men cloathed in long Gowns, lin'd with Lamb's Fur, who accompany the Lord-Mayor of *London,* during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.

Budget [*Pochette,* F.] a Bag or Pouch.

Bug, a noisome Domestic Insect.

Bug, for big. *O.*

Bug, Bugbear, an imaginary Monster to frighten Children with.

Bulchin, a Calf. *C.*

Bulk *and File,* is when one jostles you while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

Bulkar [Bielcke, *Dan.*] a Beam or Rafter. *Lincolnshire.*

Bulker, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any body, a common Jilt, a Whore. *Canting Term.*

Bull-*Head,* or *Miller's Thumb,* a River Fish, also a little Black Water Vermin.

Bullen, Hemp-Stalks peeled. *C.*

Bull-*Beggar* [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

Bullimony, Bullimong, a Mixture of several sorts of Grain together, as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

Bultel, the Branny Part of Meal that has been dress'd.

Bumblekites, Bramble-berries. *York.*

Bunter, a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

To Burl, to dress Cloths as Fullers do.

Burled, armed. *O.*

Burn *Beating,* a Way of Manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Ashes.

A Burr *Tree,* an Elder Tree. *C.*

A Burtle, a Sweeting. *C.*

Busk, a Rush, a Bush. *O.*

To Busk, to shut up. *O.*

To Buss [boese, Belg. *baiser,* F. of *basiare,* L.] to kiss.

Bydding, abiding. *O.*

Byker, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*

Byraft, bereft. *O.*

Bytrent, catched up. *O.*

Bywopen, made senseless. *O.*

By-Blow, a Bastard Child.

By *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

Cabbage [*Cabuccio*,[1] Ital.] a Plant well-known to House-keepers; also a *Cant* word for *private Theft.*

To *Keckle the* **Cable, To** *Serve the* **Cable**, is to bind it about with Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.

Cablish, Brush-wood. *O. L.*

Cadbate *Fly*, **Cad** *Worm*, an Insect that is a good Bait for Trout, &c.

Caddow, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norf.*

Cade [*Cadus*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

Cade, a Vessel containing five hundred Red-herrings; one thousand Sprats, *&c.*

Cade *Lamb*, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

Cadew, the Straw-worm; also an *Irish* Mantle.

Cadge, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold.

A Cadger, a Carrier. *C.*

A Cadma, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. *C.*

Cake [Eng.,[2] *Dan.* Kooken, *L.S.* Caccen, *C. Br.*] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, *&c.*

Calewise, warmly. *O.*

Calked, cast up, or out. *O.*

A Call [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

Call [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, *&c.* by imitating their Notes.

Call, Bravery. *O.*

[1] Florio has *cabuccio*, a cabbage.

[2] Read Dan. *kage*, Du. *koek.*

Calle, a Cloak. *C.*

To Callet, to cample or scold. *L.*

Caltrops, an Herb. *Caltha palustris*, L.

Camber-*Beam* [*Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

Cambering [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said *to lie Cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

Cambren, Cambrel, a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

Camoys [*Camu*, F.] bent, or crooked upwards. *O.*

Canacin, the Plague. *C.*

Cank, dumb.

Canker [*Cancer*, L.] an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, *&c.*; also a Disease in Trees.

A Cankered *Fellow*, a cross, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

Cann [Canne, *Sax.* Kanne, *Teut. Cantharus*,[1] L.] a wooden Pot to drink out of.

Cann-*Hook*, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

Cant, Gibberish, Pedlar's *French.*

Cant, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

To Cant, talk obscurely, after the manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected Manner of Speech.

To Cant, to recover, or mend. *Yorkshire.*

Cantel, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

Cantle [of *Canton*,[2] F.] a Piece of any thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheese, &c. also an Heap.

To Cantel *out*, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

A Caple, a Horse. *O.*

Capo, a working Horse. *O.*

Car, a sort of Cart.

Car, a Pool. *O.* See *Carre.*

Carage *of Lime*, 64 Bushels.

Carberry, a Gooseberry. *C.*

Care-*Cloth*, a Fine Linnen Cloth, formerly laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Mass ended.

[1] The A.S. *canne* answers rather to Lat. *canna* than to *cantharus.*

[2] *Cantle* is the same as *cantel;* from O. F. *cantel*, mod. F. *chanteau;* allied to *canton.*

Carfax [*Carrefour*,[1] F.] the Market-place in *Oxford*; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhil*, *London*.

Carfe, Ground unbroken, or untilled. *F.*

Cark, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To Cark [of Cancan, *Sax.*] to be anxiously careful.

Carking, distracting, perplexing.

Carl [Cerl, C. Br. Ceorl, *Sax.* Kerl, *Teut.*] a Clown, or Churl. *O.*

Carl-*Cat*, a Boar-Cat. *North Country.*

Carline *Thistle*, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

Carlings [in a *Ship*] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are fastened.

Carling *Knees*, are those Timbers which go a-thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

Carmelite, a large flat Pear.

Carnes,[2] Stones. *O.*

Carola, a little Pew or Closet. *O. R.*

Carp-Meals, a sort of coarse Cloth.

Carre, woody, moist, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. *C.* See *Car*.

Carrel, a Closet or Pew in a Monastery.

Carr-sick, a Kennel. *O.*

Carrying [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, they say, *She carries*.

A Cart *Rake*, a Cart Tract. *Ess.*

Carve *Land*, **Carue**, the same with *Carucata*. *O. L.*

Carucata *Boum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*

To Carve, to Kerve, to grow sour as Cream does. *C.*

Casings, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel. *C.*

Castaldick, Castaldy, a Stewardship. *O.*

Castle-*Steed*, a Castle or Bulwark. *O.*

Castling, the Young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

[1] Bailey has made a good guess here; *carfax* = O. F. *carrefourgs*, pl. of *carrefourg*, now *carrefour*.

[2] The same as *cairns*; a *cairn* is a pile of stones.

A *Gib*-**Cat**, a Boar-Cat.

Cat-*Fish*, a *West-Indian* Fish.

Cats-*Tail*, a Substance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, *&c.* Also a sort of Reed.

Cat *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin.*

Catch-*Fly*, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lychnis alba nona Clusii.*

Catch-*Land*, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a Year.

Cat-*Mint* [Katzen-Muntze, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta*, L.

Catt, Catt-*Head* [in a *Ship*] is a large Piece of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley, an Iron Hook called the *Cat-Hook.*

Cats-*Head*, a large Apple.

Cat-*Pear*, a Pear shaped like an Hen's Egg.

Catt-*Holes*, Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a Stern.

Catt-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] the Rope used in hauling up the Cat.

Cattell *Catching*, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To Cave, to Chave, to separate the large Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

Cauf, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

Causey, Causeway [*Caussie*,[1] O. F. strewed with Chalk or Flint] a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

Cawking[2] *Time* [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading-Time.

Cawk *Stone*, a Mineral, a-kin to the white milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

Celerer [of Keller and Herr,[3] *Teut.* the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

Cendulæ, Shengles, or Shingles,[4] small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles for covering a House. *O. L.*

Cert-*Money* [q. *pro certo letæ, i. e.* for the certain keeping of the Court-Leet] the common Fine paid by several Manours to their Lords.

A Cess, a Tax.

[1] Rather *caucie*, mod. F. *chaussée.* [2] From Lat. *calcare.*
[3] *Celerer* is merely *cellar* (O. F. *celier*), with suffix *-er.*
[4] *Shingles, shengles*, and *cendulæ*, all represent Lat. *scindulæ.*

Chabane [*Cabanha*, Span.] a Cabbin. *O.*

Chaffer [Ceap[1], *Sax.*] Wares. *O.*

To Chaffren, to cheapen, to buy.

Challenged *Cock-fight*, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.

Chamberdekins [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] *Irish* Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of *Oxford*, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by *Henry V.*

Chamber *of a Mine*, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

Chamberer, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*

To Champ [*champayer*, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

Change [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, *&c.* met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

Channel [*of a Horse*] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

A Chap, a Chink or Fissure.

A Chap [in *Commerce*] a Chapman, or Customer.

Chaper, dry or thirsty. *O.*

Chards [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapp'd up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

Chare-*Woman*, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To Chare, To Care, to separate the large Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*

Chare *the Cow, i. e.* stop or turn her. *C.*

To Chark, To Charr, to burn Wood to make Charcoal.

Charks, Pit-coal charked, or charred. *Worcestershire.*

Charlock, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

Charr *of Lead*, a Quantity consisting of thirty Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

Charterer, a Free-holder. *Chesh.*

Chat-*Wood*, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

Chatter-*Pie*, a kind of Bird.

Chats, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycamore-chats, &c.

Chaufiness, Heatings. *O.*

[1] The A.S. *ceaf* means chaff. Bailey meant *céap*, price. *Chaffer* = *Chapfare.*

Chavish, a chatting, or prating Noise among a great many. *Suff.*

Cheap *Gild*, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was *in Plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in. *O. L. T.*

Cheese *Running*, the Herb Lady's Bed-straw.

Cheeslip, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

Cheeslip, Cheeslip-*Bag* [Cyrlib, *Sax.*] a Bag in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

Cherisaunie,[1] Comfort. *O.*

Chert, or *Cheort*, Love, Jealousy. *O.*

Chervil [*Cerfeuil*, F. Kerbel, *Teut.*] a Sallet Herb.

Chese, chose. *O.*

To Cheve, to thrive. *C.*

Chevesail, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship.[2] *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

To Chevise, to redeem.

Chief *Pledge*, the same as *Headborough.*

To Chieve, to succeed; as *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good Success, or, that you may atchieve what you desire.

Childing, bringing forth Children, Child-bearing.

Childwit, a Power to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

Chimbe, the outermost Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

Chinch, a sort of Insect.

Chine [*Eschine*, F.] the Back-bone.

Chirch-gemote, Chirg-gemot, an Ecclesiastical Court. *O. L.*

Chitte, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

Chitteface [of *Chichface*,[3] Chauc. of *chiche*, F. meagre] a meagre, starveling young Child.

Chives, Chieves, the fine Threads of Flowers, or the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

Chives, Cives, [*Cive*, F.] a small sort of Onions.

[1] *Cherisaunie* is one of those impossible forms which deceived Chatterton, who adopted it. It probaby arose out of an error in a black-letter glossary, for *cherisaunce.*

[2] *Chevesail* does not occur in Chaucer; but, in the (anonymous) Romaunt of the Rose, we have *chevesaile*, a necklace, l. 1082.

[3] Chaucer's word is *chichevache*, a lean cow.

Chivets [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

Choak *Pear*, a rough-tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

To Chop [of Kopen, *L. S.* to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

Chop *Chirch*, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons. *O. L. T.*

A Chopping *Boy* [either of Cop,[1] *Sax.* stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of koopen, *Belg.* to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a lusty Boy.

Chough [Ceo, *Sax.*] a kind of Bird.

To Chowter, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

Chrismale, a Chrism-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. *O. L.*

Chrysom [of χρύσωμα,[2] Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left off. And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysoms.*

Chub [Cop, *Sax.*] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheek'd Fellow.

A Chuck, a great Chip. *Suff.*

A Chuff, a Country Clown.

Chum [of *Chommer*, F. to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

Church-*Letten*, the Church-yard. *C.*

Church-*Reeve*, the Guardian or Overseer of the Church, a Church-Warden. *S.*

Church-scot, Church-chesset, a certain Measure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on St. *Martin's* Day, as the first fruits of Harvest.

Cibol [*Ciboule*, F.] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

Cich, or *Cich Pease*, a sort of Pulse.

Cichings, petty Ciches.

Cion [in *Botany*] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.[3]

Citriale, a Citron or Guittar. *Chauc.*

Cittern [of *Cithara*, L.] a sort of Musical Instrument.

Cives, a sort of Wild Leeks.

To Clack *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

[1] The A.S. *cop*, a top, is a sb., not an adjective.
[2] The Gk. word is, of course, χρῖσμα. [3] Now spelt *scion*.

Cladus, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*

To Clame [Clemian, *Sax.* of Kleben,[1] *Teut.*] to stick or glue. *C.*

Clammed, starved with Hunger. *O.*

Clamp [Klammen, *Teut.*] a particular way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

Clamp [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.

Clamp *Nails*, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

Clamp *Irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. *C.*

Clap [of Kloppen, *L. S.* Clap, *C. Br.*] a Blow, a Crack.

Clap *Bread*, thin hard oaten Cakes. *C.*

Clapers, Rabbit-Holes. *Chauc.*

Clap-*Net and Looking-Glass*, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

Clapper *Dudgeon*, a Beggar born. *Canting Term.*

Clary, a sort of Plant. *Sclarea*, L.

To Claut, to scratch, to claw. *O.*

Clear *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the fighting Cock is in.

Cleaver, a Butcher's Chopping-knife.

Cleche [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the same Figure.

Cledgy, stiff. *Kent.*

To Clenge, to cleanse. *O.*

A Clerk [in a *Gaming-House*] a Check upon the *Puff*, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.

A Cletch, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

Clevis, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

Cley, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*

A Clicker, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

Climbers, a Sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viorna*, L.

Clinch, a sharp, witty Expression.

Clinch [of a *Cable*] that part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

[1] The verb to *clame* is prob. from A.S. *clám*, sticky mud, *clǽman*, to smear. The A.S. *clemian* is meant for *clemman*, to clamp, which is a different word. The G. *kleben* is our *cleave*, to stick.

Clincher, a witty, ingenious Reply, or Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

Clinching, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

Clingy, clammy, apt to cling.

Clinket, a crafty Fellow. *C.*

To Clip [of klippen, *Du.*] to cut about or small; also to embrace. *C.*

Clivers, a kind of Herb. *Aparine,* L.

A Clock, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-Chafer.

Clod *Salt* [*Salt works*] a Cake which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

Cloere, a Prison or Dungeon. *O.*

Cloff, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, *&c.* in which any Merchandize is contained. *See Clough.*

Clogs, Pattens without Rings.

Close *Fights,* Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

Closed *behind* [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.

Closh, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder.*

Clott-*Burr,* a sort of Plant. *Lappa.*

Cloudsberry, *Pendle-hills* in *Lancashire;* so called as though they came out of the Clouds.

Clove, a Weight in *Essex,* of Cheese and Butter, 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.

Clouterly *Fellow* [Klodte, *Du.* a stupid Jolt-Head; or of klouter, *Du.* thick] a great ill-shapen Fellow.

Clout-*Nails,* are such as are used for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

Clowys, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

Clumb, a Note of Silence. *C.*

Clumper [Klumpe, *Teut.*] a Clot or Clod.

To be Clumpered, to be clotted together.

Clumperton, a Clown.

Clomps, a Numpskull, one void of Common Sense.

Clumpt, lazy, unhandy. *Linc.*

Clunch, *Blue* **Clunch,** a Substance which is found next the Coal, upon sinking the Coal-Pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire.*

Clung [of Clungan, *Sax.*] shrunk up with Leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To Clung, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

Clush *and Swollen Neck,* a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and Raw.

Clumsed, clumsy-handed. *Chauc.*

To Clutch, to clinch the Fist.

Clutches, clinched Hands; as also *in his Clutches,* i. e. Possession.

To Clutter [klottern, *L. S.*] to make a Noise or Hurly-burly.

A Clutter [Cleaðun,[1] *Sax.*] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. C.*

To Cly *the Jerc,* to be whipp'd. *Cant.*

Clymbe, Noise. *O.*

To Coath [Coðe,[2] *Sax.*] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

Cob, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin.

A Cob, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

Cob [Coppe, *Sax.*] a Sea Fowl.

Cobble, a Pebble. *C.*

To Cobble [kobbelen, *L. S.* of *copulare,* L. to pin together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

Cobble *Colter,* a Turkey.

To Cobble *with Stones,* to throw Stones at. *C.*

Cobey, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

Cobs, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A Cobweb *Morning,* a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

Coccism, the old silly Tune like a Cuckasory. *Stillingfleet.*

To Cocker, to indulge or pamper.

Cockal, a sort of Play.

Cock *Apparel* [q. d. *Quelque Apparel,* F.] great Pomp. *Linc.*

Cock-*Roches,* a kind of Insect.

Cock *Thropled Horse,* one whose Throple or Wind-pipe is so long that he cannot fetch his Breath so easily as others do which are loose thropled.

Cocket, brisk, malapert.

Cocket-*Bread,* the finest Sort of Wheaten-Bread.

[1] *Cleadur* is one of Somner's unauthorised words.
[2] For *coðe* read A.S. *cóð,* ill.

Cocking-*Cloth*, a Frame made of coarse Canvass tanned, with two Sticks set a-cross to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzle of a short Gun through for the shooting of Pheasants, &c.

To Cockle, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

Cocle *Stairs*, winding Stairs.

Cod [Cod,[1] *Sax.* Codde, *Du.*] a Husk or Shell; the Bag containing the Testicles of a Male; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

A Cod [Cod,[1] a Bag] a Pillow, a Pin-cod, a Pincushion; a Horse-cod, Horse-collar. *C.*

Cod-*Ware*, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Pease, *&c.*

Coe [of Coy,[2] *L. S.* a Cabbin] among *Miners*, is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

To Cog [*coqueliner*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to sooth up or to flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

Coggle, Cobble, a small Fishing-Boat. *C.*

Cog-*Ware*, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of *England.*

Cog-*Men*, Dealers in such Cloth.

Coint, strange. *C.*

Coistrel, a young Lad.

Coke, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

Cokes, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

Cole, Cale [Copl,[3] *Sax.* of *Caulis*, L. Kohl, *Teut.*] Colworts. *C.*

Colfox, a black Fox. *O.*

Coling, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow.*

To Coll [*accoller*, F. of *Collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

Collock, a Pail with one Handle. *O.*

Colly [of Cole, or Coal] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To Colly, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

To Colly [of a *Hawk*] who is said *to colly*, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

Colp [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of anything.

Colt [Colt, *Sax.*] a young Horse, Mare, or Ass.

[1] Read A.S. *codd*, a bag.
[2] The Du. *kooi* (not *koy*) is a sheepfold, fold, cage, hive; and can hardly be the same word.
[3] The A.S. *cól* or *cawl* (not *cowl*) is merely the Lat. *caulis.*

Colts-*Foot*, an Herb. *Tussilago*, L.

Columbine [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

Columbine [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia.*

Commaunce, Community. *C.*

Comb [Cam, *Dan.* Kamm, *Teut.*] an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, *&c.* also the Crest of a Cock.

Comb [of a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Use is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

Comb [Comb, *Sax.*] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

Combarones, the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. *O.*

Come, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. *C.*

[**Come-off**, see Salvo.]

A Coming *Wench* [of Cpemen,[1] *Sax.* to please] a free-tempered Maiden.

Committee [of the *King*] a Widow of the King's Tenant, so called, as being committed, by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Common-*Fine*, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

Common-*Hunt*, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of *London.*

Commote, Commoith [in *Wales*] a Part of a Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Seniory which may include one or several Manours.

Comorth, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. O. S.

Companage, any sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

Compinable, fit for Company. *O.*

Compote [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stewed. *O.*

Compt [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.

Conders [of *conduire*, F. to conduct] Persons who stand upon high Places near the Sea-coast, at the Time of Herring-fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, *&c.* in their Hands, which way the Shoal passeth.

Condite, Conduct. *O.*

To Congayn, to convince. *C.*

[1] The A.S. word for to please is *cwéman.*

Congeon, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.

Conger [*Congre,* F.] a great kind of Sea-Eel.

To Conn [Connan,[1] *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *I conn you Thanks;* also to strike with the Fist.

Contekors, contentious, quarrelsome, ridiculous Persons. *O.*

Contraried, contradicted. *O.*

To Controve, to contrive. *O.*

Controver, a Forger of false News. *F.*

Cooler, a Vessel used by Brewers.

Coom, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

Coomb, Comb [of *Cumulus,* L. a Heap] a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. *C.*

A Coop [Copa,[2] *Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A *Fish* Coop, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in the *Humber.* *C.*

A *Lime* Coop, A *Muck* Coop, a close Cart.

Coot [Koet, *Belg.*] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

Cop [Cop, *Sax.* Kopff, the Head, *Teut.*] the Top of any thing; also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

Cope [Cop, *Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, *&c.* out of the Lead-Mines at *Wicksworth* in *Derbyshire.*

To Cope *a Wall,* to cover it. *C.*

To Cope [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To Cope, to Barter or Truck. *N. C.*

A Cope, an Arch.

Copes-*Mate,* a Partner in Merchandizing, a Companion. *Dan.*

Cope *Sale and Pins,* are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

Copland, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. *S. O. R.*

Coppa, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

Copped, sharp at Top.

Coppel, Cuppel, a Pot in which Goldsmiths melt and fine their Metals; also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

Coppet, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly. *C.*

[1] Read *cunnan,* to know. But the A.S. for *con* is *cunnian.*
[2] Read A.S. *cýpa,* Icel. *cúpa,* from Lat. *cupa.*

Coppice, Copse [of *couper*, F. to cut] a small Wood consisting of Underwood, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or Fifteen Years.

Corate, overcome. *O.*

Corcousness, Corpulency or Grossness of Body. *O.*

Cord [among *Farriers*] is a streight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horse, which comes from the Shackle-Vein to the Gristle of his Nose.

Cord *of Wood*, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

Coriged, corrected. *O.*

Corn-*Flower*, the Blue-bottle.

Corned [Ꝺecopneꝺ,[1] *Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

Cornel, a Corner. *O.*

Corody, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

Corr [כור *H.*] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two Quarts *English.*

Corse *Present*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Beast belonging to a Person deceased, antiently made to the Parish-Priest. *L. T.*

Corsned, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread consecrated by the Priest for that Use, eaten by the *Saxons* when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were guilty.

Cosh, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. *O.*

Coshering [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. *L. T.*

Cosier, a Botcher, otherwise called a Sowter. *O.*

Cosse [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. *O.*

Coss-*Way*, a Causey. See *Causey.*

Cossi's, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

Costard-*Head*, a Blockhead. *O.*

Costard-*Monger* [of *Costard* and *Manger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

Costrel, a Vessel to carry Wine in. *O.*

Cot, Cote [Cote, *Sax.* Kaate, *L. S.*] a Cottage. *O.* Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

Cot-*Gare*, Refuse Wool so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

[1] There is no A.S. *gecorned.*

Cotarius, one who held by a free Soccage Tenure. *O. L.*

Coterelli, a Sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss-Troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*. *O. R.*

Coteria, a Cottage or Homestall.

Cotland, Cotsethland, Land held by a Cottager. *O. L.*

Cotterel [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Cottage.

To Cotton [perhaps of *coadunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

Cottre, Cottrel, a Trammel to hang or set a Pot over the Fire. *F.*

Cottum, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. *O. L.*

Cotuchan [in *Doomsday-Book*] Boors, Husbandmen.

Coucher, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick; also a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House. *O. L.*

Coucher, a Setter or Setting-Dog. *C.*

Couching [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

Cove, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*

Covercle, Coverkil [*Couvercle*, F.] a Cover or Lid. *O.*

Coul, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *C.*

Coul-*Staff*, a Piece of Wood or Pole on which a Coul is carried.

To Coup, to exchange or swap. *C.*

Coupe, a Piece cut off or out.

To Cour [kaueren,[1] *Teut.*] to stoop down. *C.*

Courap, an *Indian* Itch; a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm.

Courfine, fine Heart. *O. F.*

Couracier, a Horse-courser. *O. F.*

Couth [Cuð, *Sax.*] known or skilful in.

Coutheutlaughe, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any out-law'd Person. *O. L. T.*

Covy *of Partridges* [*Couvée*, F.] a Flock of those Fowls.

Cow *Blakes*, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

Cow *Wheat*, a Weed growing among Corn. *Melampyrum sylvaticum*, L.

Coway *Stakes* [of Cow and Way, *q. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey*, so called from the Stakes which the *Britons* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cæsar*, where he had passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

Cowde, a Gobbet. *O.*

[1] Meaning G. *kauern.*

Cowl, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Essex* Word for a Tub.

Coy, nice, dainty. *O.*

To Coyen, to quiet or flatter. *O.*

A Crack [Krack, *Belg. Crac*, F.] a crashing Noise; also a Whore.

Cracker, the Breech. *C.*

Cracknels [*Craquelins*, F.] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A Craddantly *Lad*, a Coward. *Lancash.* See *Crassantly.*

Crag [Kraeghe, *Belg.* Kragen, *Teut.* the Throat,] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

Crake *Needle*, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To Cram [Cramman, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

Cramp *Irons* [among *Printers*] Irons nail'd to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

A Crane [Cræn,[1] *Sax.* Karan, *C. Br. G.* Kran, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

Crank, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*

A Cranny *Lad*, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesh.*

Crap, Darnel or Buck-wheat. *C.*

Crap, Money. *Cant.*

Craised, cracked. *O.*

Crashing *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cant.*

A Crassantly *Lad*, a Coward. *Cheshire.* See *Craddantly.*

Cratch [*Cresche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

Cratched [of Kratzen, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teasil. *O.*

Cratches, Scratches, a stinking Sore in a Horse's Heel.

Crater [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

Craven, Cravent, a Cow.[2] *O.* Also antiently a Term of Disgrace when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat yielded, and cry'd *Cravent*, &c.

Crawly *Mawly*, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*

Cray, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their muting, much like the *Pantass.*

Crayer, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

A Craze *Mill*, a Mill used by Tinners to grind their Tin.

[1] Read A.S. *cran.* [2] Surely an error for 'coward.'

Crazily, sickly, weakly.

To Cream [spoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

To Cree [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it soft. *C.*

Creem *it into my Hand*, put it in slily or secretly. *Chesh.*

Cresses [Kresse, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*, L.

Creswell, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole round about.

Crewel, two-threaded Worsted.

Crib [Cribbe, *Sax.* Kribbe, *Dan.* and Krippe, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

Cribble [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.] a Corn Sieve.

Crible, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. *C.*

Cricket, a low Stool, such as Children use to sit on.

Crocards, a sort of Money, some time current in *England*.

Croce, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. *O.*

To Crock, to black one with Soot. *C.*

Crock, a coarse earthen Pot.

Crockets, Locks of Hair. *O.*

Croft [Cropt, *Sax.*] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage. *Yorksh.*

Crok, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

Crokes, Hooks. *O.*

Crone [Cpone,[1] *Sax.*] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *Chauc.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

To Croo, To Crookell, to make a Noise like a Dove or a Pidgeon.

Crookes, Hooks. *O.*

To Crool, to growl, mutter, or mumble. *O.*

Crop [Croppar, *Sax.*] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

Crop [Krop, L. S. Croppa, C. Br. Kropff, *Teut.*] a Bird's Craw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To Crop [Krappe, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

Cross *Bite*, a Disappointment.

A Cross *Caper*, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

Cross *Matches*, **Cross** *Marriages*, when a Brother and Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

[1] The existence of 'A.S. *crone*' is very doubtful.

Cross *Wort*, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.

Crotch, the forked Part of a Tree.

Crotchet, a Fancy or Whim.

Crotchets [among *Hunters*] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

Crotels, Croteying, the Ordure or Dung of a Hare.

Crouch [*Crochu*, F.] crooked; also a Cross. *O.*

Croud, a Fiddle. *O.* See *Crowd.*

Croup [of a *Horse*] the hindmost Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A *Racking* **Croup**, is when a Horse's Fore-Quarters go right, but his Croup, in Walking, swings from Side to Side.

Crow *Net*, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

Crows *Bill*, a Surgeons Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, *&c.* out of the Body.

Crows *Feet* [in a *Ship*] small Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.

Crowling, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

Crown *Scab*, a meally white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.

Crowned *Top* [*Hunting Term*] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.

Crowse, brisk, lively, jolly. *C.*

To Croyn[1] [*Hunting Term*] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting Time.

Crull, curled, smooth. *O.*

Crunk, to cry like a Crane.

Crussel, a Gristle. *O.*

Crust *Clung*, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound.*

Cucking-*Stoll*, **Ducking-***Stoll* [*q. d.* a Choaking-Stool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The *Saxons* called it Scealpinz Stole[2]] a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women; also a Punishment antiently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immerged in *Stercore*, *i. e.* some muddy or stinking Pond.

Cuckow *Flower*, the Herb *Lady's Smock. Cardamine.*

[1] More commonly written *crune* or *croon.*
[2] For *stole* read *stól.*

Cudden, Cuddy, a Changeling, a Nizey, or a silly Fellow.

Cud *Lost,* an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, *&c.*

Cueth, pulleth, forceth. *O.*

Culage, the laying up of a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. *O. R.*

Cullers, the worst sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out. *C.*

Cullions, the Stones or Testicles; also the Name of an Herb. *F.*

Cullions [among *Gardeners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or tripple.

Cullion *Head,* a Sconce or Blockhouse; the same as a Bastion.

Cully [of *Coglione,* Ital. a Testicle, because Fools are generally said to be well hung] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.

Culm, a Smoke or Soot. *O.*

Culpon *that Trout,* i. e. cut it up.

Cultch, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

Cultellation, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

Culver [Culfne, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*

To Cun [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.

Cunner, a sort of Fish.

Cunning *Man,* an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

Cuntey-*Cuntey,* a Trial in Law answerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*

Cup *Shot,* **Cop** *Shoten,* who is in his Cups overloaded with Drink, drunk.

Curlew, a Water Fowl.

Curmudgeon, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

Curnock, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

Curridow, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. *O.*

Cuskin, an Ivory Cup.

Custrel, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

A Cut-*Throat Place,* where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

Cute, new Wine unworked.

Cutted, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelsome.

Cutters, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

Cutting *the Neck* [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which when it is done, they give a Shout, and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

Cutts, a sort of flat-bottomed Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting Horses.

Cuva, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing. *O.*

Cuz [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-house.

Cyprus, a Rush. *O. L.*

D A

Dab, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, *&c.* also a dirty Clout.

To Dab [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

Dab-*Chick*, a Water-Fowl.

To Dacker [Deckere, *Belg.*] to waver, to stagger or totter. *Linc.*

Daddock [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*

Daff, a Dastard or Coward. *O.*

To Daff, to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

Daffishly, dastardly, cowardly.

A Daffock, a Dawkin. *C.*

Daffodil [*Asphodelus*, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly,

Daft, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*

Dag, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-Gun. *O.* Also Dew upon the Grass.

To Dag *Sheep* [probably of ᵹaᵹ,[1] *Sax.*] to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

Dag-*Locks*, the Wool so cut off.

Dagges, Latchets or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To Daggle [ᵹeaᵹan,[1] *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

Dag-*Swain*, a rough coarse Mantel.

[1] A.S. *dæg* means *day;* A.S. *dǽgan* is E. *dye.*

Dail [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

Dakir, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Last* is of twenty.

Daker *Hen,* a Fowl.

Dali-*Prats* [of Dal, L. S. and *Pratum,* L.] narrow Slips of Pasture-Ground. *O. L.*

Dallops, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weed among Corn. *C.*

Damber, a Rascal. *C.*

Dames *Violets,* a Plant.

Damp [Damp, *Dan.* Dampff, *Teut.*] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

Dances, Statues. *C.*

Dandeprat [perhaps of danten, to play the Fool, and mact, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin,* a Fool, of *dandiner,* F. to play the Fool; or, as some will have it, from *dangle,* Eng. and *prest,* fit, *F. q. d.* one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; also a small Coin made by King *Henry* VII.

Dane-*Wort,* the Plant Dwarf-Elder. *Ebulus,* L.

Dangwallet, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. *O.*

Dank [the *Teut.* tuncken,[1] signifies to dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. *O.* Raw. *Shakesp.*

Dankish, somewhat dank or moist.

Dannaught [*i. e.* do naught, or nought] a good-for-nothing or idle Person. *Yorksh.* See *Donnat.*

Dantoned, tamed.

Dapifer, a Steward at a Feast; also the Head Bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

Dapifer *Regis,* the Steward of the King's Houshold. *O. L.*

Daping, a Way of angling upon the Top of the Water.

Dapple [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

Dar, Dart, a Fish found commonly in the River *Severn.*

Dare, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no dare, i. e.* no Harm, *C. It dares me,* it pains me. *Essex.*

Daring-*Glass,* a Device for catching Larks.

Darkmans, Night. *Cant.*

Darnel, the Weed Cockle.

Darreign, an Attempt. *O.*

[1] The G. for 'dip' is *tauchen.*

Darreign [of *Dernier*, F.] last. *L. T.*

Dartey, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

Daube [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Leg of Veal, *&c.* F.

Daungere, a Trap. *O.*

Daungerous, coy, sparing. *O.*

Daw, or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

To Daw [probably of dawen,[1] *Teut.* to digest] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digested it, or enjoy'd himself.

To Daw, To Dow, to thrive, as *he neither dees nor daws*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never dow*, i. e. he will never be good. *C.* Also to awaken. *C.* See above.

A Dawgos, A Dawkin, a dirty, slatternly Woman. *C.*

Day's *Man*, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

Day *Net*, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, *&c.*

Dazed *Bread*, Dough baked.

Dazed *Meat*, palled in the Roasting by a slack Fire.

I's Dazed, I am very cold. *C.*

Dead-*Mens-Eyes* [in a *Ship*] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

Dead-*Neap* [*Sea Term*] a low Tide.

Dead-*Nettle*, the Herb Archangel. *Lamium album*, L.

Dead-*Tops*, a Disease in Trees.

Deads [in *Tin-Mines*] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shelfs, as usually contain the Shoad.

Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *C.*

Deans *Apple*, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

Dean *Pear*, the *Michael Pear*.

Deary, little. *C.*

Decoped, copped, peaked. *O.*

Dede, dead. *O.*

To Dee, to die; as, *he neither dees nor daws*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends. *C.*

Deer *Feld*, a Deer Fold or Park. *O.*

Deer *Hays*, Machines for catching Deer.

Defouled, shamed. *O.*

[1] The G. for 'digest' is *tauen*. But *daw* is probably A.S. *dúgan* = G. *taugen*. See *Donnat.*

Degowdy, Moulting. *O.*

Deis, the upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

Delf, Delfe, a Mine. *O.* [in *Heraldry*] a Square borne in the Middle of an Escutcheon.

Delf *of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

Deliver, active, nimble. *O.*

Dell, Delve, a Pit. *Spenc.* Also a Trull or Doxy. *Cant.*

Deluged, drowned. *O.*

Dely, little, small. *O.*

Demin, a Judge.[1] *O.*

Den *and Strond*, Liberty for a Ship to run aground, or come a-shore. *O. L.*

Denarii, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. *O. L.*

Denbera, a Place for the Running of Hogs. *O. L.*

Dene, a small Valley. *O.*

To Denshire *Land* [*i. e.* to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire*.

Dental, a small Shell-fish.

Denwere, Doubt.

Departed *even*, equally divided or mingled. *O. P.*

To Depeach, to acquit. *O.*

Depelupe, transparent. *O.*

To Dequace, to dash. *O.*

To Deraigne [*derationare*, L. barb.] to prove or justify. *O. L.*

Deraignment, a Proof, &c. *O. L.*

To Dere, to hurt. *O.*

Dern, sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel.[2] *O.*

Dessably, constantly. *C.*

To Desse, to lay close together. *C.*

Destrier, a War-Horse. *O.*

Devil *on the Neck*, a sort of Rack or torturing Machine, antiently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

Devil's *Arse a Peak*,[3] a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

[1] Certainly an error; the M.E. *demen* is a verb, meaning 'to judge.'
[2] The M.E. for 'cruel' is *derf*; the pl. is *derue* (*derve*), usually misprinted *derne* by editors.
[3] Here *a Peak* = in the Peak.

Devil's-Bit, a Herb. *Succisa,* L.

Devil's *Milk,* a sort of Spurge, an Herb. *Esula Minor,* L.

Deuseaville, the Country. *Cant.*

Deuswin, two Pence. *Cant.*

Deux *Ans,* a John-Apple.

Dew-Claws [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

Dew-Grass, an Herb.

Dew-Lap [ðeop-læppe,[1] *Sax.*] of a Cow, is that part which hangs down under her Neck.

Dextrarius, a light Horse, or Horse for the Great Saddle. *O. R.*

Dibble, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden; also a Hat-brush. *C.*

To Didder [perhaps of Zittern, *Teut.*] to shiver, to shake with Cold. *C.*

Dies [in *Doomsday-Book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

Dieta, a Day's Work or Journey. *O.*

A Dig, a *Mattock.* *C.*

Dight, dressed. *O.*

To Dight, to foul or dirty. *Chesh.*

Digrave, Dike-grave [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch-Grave*] an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Dike [ðice,[2] *Sax.* Dige, Da. Diick, L. S. *Digue,* F.] a Ditch or Furrow.

Dike-reeve, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire.*

Dilling [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

Dimidietas, the Moiety or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To Ding, to throw or dash against; to fling. *C.*

Dingle, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

Dirity [*Diritas,* L.] Terribleness.

To Disalt, to disable. *O. L. T.*

Disard [either of ðizi,[3] *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed; or *Disard,* F. a Pratler; or Dwaes aerd, *Belg.* an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To Discever, to spend, to consume. *O.*

Discus, Descus, a Desk or Reading-Shelf in a Church. *O. L.*

[1] The A.S. for 'dew' is not *deow,* but *déaw.*
[2] For A.S. *dice* read *dic.*
[3] See p. 43, note 1.

Dismes [*Decimæ*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*

Dispenses, Expences or Charges. *O.*

To Dispone [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. *O.*

Dissentory, a kind of Still. *O.*

To Distrein, to constrain. *O.*

To Disturne, to turn away. *O.*

To Dize, to put Tow on a Distaff. *C.*

Dizened, dressed. *C.*

A Dizzard [of ᵹizi,[1] *Sax.* a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

Dizzy, Giddy.

Dock [ᵹocca, *Sax.*] a Plant. *Lapathum*, L. Also a Tail of an Horse.

Dock [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

To Dock *a Horse*, to cut off his Tail.

Dock-*Cresses*, an Herb. *Lampsana*, L.

Docked, as *strong docked*, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

Dodded, unhorned; also lopped as a Tree. *O.*

Dodkin [Duytkin, *Belg.* of kin diminutive, and duyt,[2] a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin, about the Value of a Farthing.

Dodman, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

Dodred *Wheat*, Red Wheat without Beards. *C.*

To Doff *and Don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off and do on;* to put off and on. *West Country.*

Dog-*Draw* [*Law Term*] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand.

Dogger, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burthen, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to shore.

Dogger-*Fish*, Fish brought in such Vessels.

Dogs-*Bane*, *-Grass*, *-Tooth*, *-Mercury*, several sorts of Herbs.

Doke, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

Doles, Dools, Slips of Pasture left between Furrows of ploughed Land.

Dole-*Fish*, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.

Dole-*Meadow*, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.

Dolgbote, [ᵹalgbot,[3] *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

[1] For A.S. *dizi* read *dysig*. [2] Hence E. *doit*, borrowed from Dutch.
[3] For *dalgbot* read A.S. *dolgbót*.

Dolling, Warning. *O.*

Dolvin, dug, buried. *O.*

Doly or **Dooly**, mourning, sad. *O.*

Dommeror, a Madman. *Cant.*

Dondinner, the Afternooning. *Yorksh.*

Dondon, a fat old Woman. *Dondone.* F.

Done-*Hours*, Canonical Hours. *O.*

A Donnat [*i. e.* Do-nought][1] a good-for-nothing, or idle Person. *Yorksh.* See *Dannaught.*

Dooms-*Man*, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

Dor, the Drone Bee; also a Term used in *Westminster* School for Leave to sleep awhile. See *Dorr.*

Dores, Insects called Black-clocks.

Doring or Daring. See *Clap-Net and Looking-Glass.*

Dormant-*Tree*, a great Beam which lies a-cross an House; a Summer.

Dorr, a kind of Beetle living on Trees. See *Dor.*

Dorser, Dosser [*Dossier*, F. of *Dorsum*, L. Back] a Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horse-back.

Dosens, Dozens, a sort of Cloths made in *Devonshire.*

Dosil, a sort of Tent for Wounds.

A Dosom *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Chesh.*

A Dote, a Drone. *O.*

Doting *Tree*, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

Doubeler, Doubler, a great Dish or Platter. *C.*

Doundrins, Afternoons Drinkings. *Derbyshire.*

Douset, a sort of Apple.

A Douter, an Extinguisher for a Candle. *C.*

Doutremere [*D'outre mer*, F.] Sea-faring, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*

To Dow, to give.[2] *O.*

Dowlas, a sort of Linen Cloth.

Dowly, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

To Dowse [Dousen, L. S.] to give one a Slap of the Chaps.

Doxy [perhaps of Docken, Du. to yield willingly] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

Dozel, Dossel, a Tent for a Wound, without a Head.

[1] A *donnat* is not derived from *do*, but from prov. E. *dow*, to thrive. See *Dosom.*

[2] From F. *douer*, to endow.

Drab [ƿnabbe, *Sax.* coarse, common, or the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

Drab [in a *Ship*] a small Topsail.

Draff [ƿnabbe, *Sax.* or ƿraf, *Belg.* Lees] Wash for Hogs.

Drafty, irksome, troublesome. *O.*[1]

A Drag [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

Drags, Wood or Timber so joined together, as swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To Draggle, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

Drake [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

Drape, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

Drape *Sheep*, bad or culled Sheep. *C.*

Draulingly, speaking very slowly.

Draw *Gear*, any Furniture or Harness of Cart-Horses.

Draw *Latches*, Night Thieves, called *Robert's Men.* S.

Draw *Net*, for catching the larger sort of Fowl.

Drawing [among *Hunters*] is beating the Bushes, *&c.* after a Fox.

Drawing *in the Slot*, is when the Hounds, having touched the Scent, draw on till they hit on the same again.

Dray [*Traha*, L.] a sort of Cart used by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

A Drazel, a dirty Slut. *C.*

Dredes, Dread. *O.*

Dredg, **Dreg**, Oats and Barley mingled together. *C.*

Dredgers, Fishers for Oysters.

Dree [spoken of a *Way*] long, tedious beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

Dreeriment, Sorrow, Heaviness. *O.*

Dreery [of ƿyrman,[2] *Sax.* to make sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. *O.*

Dregs [ƿreck, L. S. and Teut. ƿrecken, *Sax.*] Filth, Dross.

Dreint, drenched, drowned. *O*

Dreit-dreit, a double Right, *i. e.* of Possession and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

Drenie, sorrowful. *O.*

Dreslie, sorrowful. *O.*

To Dretch, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

[1] An error for *drasty* in Glossaries to Chaucer.
[2] He means A.S. *dryrmian*, to mourn. But *dreery* is A.S. *dréorig*.

To Dribble [probably of trieffen, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to slabber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *True* **Dribble,** a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

Dribblet, a small Portion. *O.* Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

Drinkham, Drinklean, a certain Quantity of Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward; *Scot-Ale.*

Droffen [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Drofland, Dryfland, was antiently a Quit-Rent, or yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A Droil [of Drevel, *Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave.

To Droll, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

A Drone [Dræn,[1] *Sax. Minshew* derives it of droomigh, *Belg.* sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting; also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

Drova, a common Way or Road for driving Cattle. *O.*

Drovy, troubled, muddy. *O.*

Drozen, fond. *C.*

Dru [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

Drubbing [in *Barbary* &c.] is a beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A Drudger, an Oyster Fisher.

Drudgery, dirty laborious Work, Slavery.

Drudgingly, laboriously.

A Drunkard, a hard Drinker.

Drury, Sobriety, Modesty. *O.*

Dub, a Pool of Water. *N. C.*

Dubbing [of a *Cock*] is a cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

Ducker, Douker, a Cock who in fighting runs about the Pit, almost at every Stroke he strikes.

Ducks-Meat, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Lens Palustris.* L.

Dudgeon, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Disdain. *O.*

Dudgeon *Dagger,* a small Dagger.

Dudman, a Malkin, or Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

A Dug [some derive it from Duyghe, *Belg.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from דוד *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

Dug *Tree,* a sort of Shrub.

[1] Read A.S. *drân.*

Dumpish, somewhat melancholy.

Dumps, Melancholy, fixed Sadness.

Dun-neck, a Bird.

Duna, a Bank of Earth cast upon the Side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

Dunch, Deaf. *O.*

Dung-Meers, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, *&c.* are mixed to lie and rot together some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

Dungeonable *Body*, a shrewd Person; also a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*

Dunio, a sort of Coin less than a Farthing. *O. L.*

Dunny, deafish, somewhat deaf.

Durden, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

Durzed *Corn*, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*

Dusty *Foot*, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

Dwind [of ᵹpinan, *Sax.*] consumed, pined away. *O.*

EA

The Eager, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.

Eagle-*Stone*, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.

Eak, Eke [Æak,[1] *Sax.*] Eternity.

Eald, Age. *O.*

Eam [ɛame,[2] *Sax.* Oom, L. S. Oheim, *Teut.*] an Uncle, a Compere, a Friend. *C.*

To Ean, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Yean.*

Ear-*Hard*, spoken of a Horse.

Ear-*Brisk*, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.

Earing [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which at the four Corners of the Sail is left open in Form of a Ring.

Earing-*Time*, Harvest.

To Earn, to glean; also to run as new Cheese does. *C.*

Earning, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. *C.*

[1] He probably refers to A.S. *ece*, eternal. [2] Meaning A.S. *eam.*

Earth-*Nut*, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*, L.

Eath, easy, it is eath to do, *i. e.* easy to do.

Eaves-*Catch* [in *Architecture*] is a thick-feather'd edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

Eberemorth, Eberemurder [ebeꝛe-moꝛþ,[1] *Sax.*] down-right Murder, in Distinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

To Eccle,[2] to aim or intend. *N.C.*

To Eche, to increase, add, or help out.

To Eckle, to aim at, to intend. *N.C.* See *Eccle.*

Edder, a kind of Fish.

Eddish, Edish [eþiꝛch,[3] *Sax.*] the latter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

Eder *Breche*, the Trespass of Hedge-breaking.

To Edge, to borrow. *C.*

Edgrew, Grass left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Grass*, or *latter Math.*

Eel *Backt* [*Horses*] such as have black Lists along their Backs.

Eel Fares, Eel Vares, a Fry or Brood of Eels.

To Eein, to be at Leisure. *Chesh.*

Eever, Corner or Quarter. *Chesh.*

Eft, against. *O.*

Eftsoons [eꝼꝛona,[4] *Sax.* jetzunꝺ, *Teut.*] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. *O.*

Egers, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. *C.*

To Egg *on* [ɐggeꝛ,[5] *Dan.*] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

Eggiment, egging, promoting, Procurement. *O.*

Egre, Sore. *C.*

Eia, an Island, an Eit or Ait. *Sax.*

Eighn, Eyes. *O.*

Eighteth *Mow*, might grant. *O.*

Eisil [Ɛsiig,[6] *Teut.*] Vinegar. *O.*

Elden [Ælꝺ,[7] *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. C.*

[1] Read *éberemorð.*
[2] Probably an error for *ettle.* Cf. M.E. *attlen, ettlen*, to intend. See *Eckle.*
[3] Read *edisc.* [4] Read *eftsóna.*
[5] Icel. *eggja.* The Dan. *egger* is not the infinitive, but the 1st pers. sing. indicative.
[6] Read Ger. *essig.* But *aisil* or *eisil* is certainly O. French.
[7] Meaning A.S. *æled.*

Elder [Ꞓyter, *Teut.*] an Udder of a Beast. *C.*

Ele, Assistance, Help. *O.*

Elenge,[1] strange, foreign. *O.*

Elengelick,[2] strangely, or miserably.

To Elfe *the Hair,* to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.

Elf-*Arrows,* Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient *Britons.*

Elke,[3] a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

Ellinge [alleine,[1] alone, *Teut.*] solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

An Ell-mother, a Step-Mother. *Cumberl.*

Else [ɛller, *Sax.*] before, already. *C.*

To Elt, to knead. *C.*

Elvers, a sort of Gregs or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the Top of the Water about *Bristol.* See *Grig.*

Elvish, froward, morose, wicked, hellish. *O.*

Embolded, swelled. *O.*

Embost [*Hunting Term*] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.

Eme, the Emmet or Ant. *O.* An Uncle by the Mother's Side. *Spenc.* See Eam.

Emendals, Remainder; an old Word used still in the *Inner Temple,* where so much in *Emendals,* is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

Emmet [Æmet,[4] *Sax.* Ameisz, *Teut.*] an Ant or Pismire.

Emmoised, comforted. *O.*

To Empoison [*empoisonner,* F.] to poison. *O.*

Emrose, a sort of Flower.

Enblaunched, whited, adorned. *O.*

Enbolned, swelled. *O.*

Endeinos, disdainful. *O.*

Endive [*Endivia,* L.] a Sallad Herb.

Endoubted, feared, doubted. *O.*

To Endry, to endure. *O.*

Enyed *in Untime,* yeaned before the Time. *O.*

[1] *Elenge* or *ellinge* is M.E. *elenge,* from A.S. *ellende,* strange. By Teut. *alleine* is meant G. *allein.* [2] Read *Elengeliche.*
[3] I have observed that *lk* and *w* are sometimes confused; and I suspect that this *elke* is merely miswritten for *ewe,* i. e. yew.—W. W. S.
[4] Read A.S. *æmete,* Ger. *ameise.*

Enewed, made new. *O.*

Enfamined, famished or starved. *O.*

Engined, racked. *O.*

Englemed, nauseated. *O.*

Enlaced, intangled. *O.*

Enpited, pitied. *O.*

Enprice, the Fashion. *O.*

Enquiraunce, Enquiry. *O.*

To Enring, to put on, or adorn with a Ring.

To Ensconse, [einschantzen, or verschantzen, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O.*

Ensise, Quality, Stem. *O.*

Entached, defiled. *O.*

Entailed, engraven. *O.*

Entendaunce, Attendance. *O.*

Entermeddled, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*

Entermined, robbed, emptied. *O.*

To Entreat [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earnestly, or beseech, to court with fair Words; also to treat of, or handle. *O.*

Entremees,[1] intermingled. *O.*

Entriked, deceived. *O.*

Erber, an Arbour. *O.*

Eresses, Erisses, Canary-Birds above two Years old.

Erke, weary, loitering. *O.*

To Ern [probably of ernten, to reap, *Teut.*] to glean. *C.*

Ernful, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*

Ers, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

Ersk, Stubble after Corn is cut. *C.*

Eshin, a Pail or Kit. *C.*

Eskektores[2] [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. *O. S.*

To Espire, to expire. *O.*

Esplees [*expletiæ*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

To Essart, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

Esse [of Asche, Teut.] Ashes. *Chesh.*

[1] The M.E. *entremes* is a sb., and means an intermediate course of viands at a feast.

[2] Neither the E. nor F. form is right. Perhaps he means *eschetoures*, escheators.

Sheer the **Esse**, *i. e.* separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chesh.*

To Estrepe [*estropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

Estrepement, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

Eve-*Churr*, a Worm.

Everisch, every, each. *O.*

Eutyn, even. *O.*

Evyn, even. *O.*

Ewagium, Toll paid for Water-Passage. *O. L.*

Ewbrice [Æp, Marriage, and Bnice, Breaking, *Sax.* Ehebruch, *Teut.*] Adultery.

The Ewe *is Blissom, i. e.* she has taken Tup or Ram. *C.*

The Ewe *is Riding, i. e.* she is Tupping. *C.*

Ey, [*Teut.*] an Egg; also an Island.

Eye [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To Eye-*bite*, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

Eye-*Bright*, an Herb. *Euphrasia*, L.

Eyess [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

Eyrar, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds. *O. L.*

Eyth, or *Eth*, easy. *O.*

Eyrisae,[1] airy, living in the Air. *Ch.*

FA

To Faddle, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fadom. See *Fathom.*

Fader [Hatter,[2] *Teut.*] Father. *O.*

To Fadge [ȝeþeȝan, *Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

Fage, a merry Tale. *O.*

Fagot, [*fagot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel.

Fagot, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery on the Sleeve of the Upper Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

A Fagot *of Steel*, 120 *lb.* Weight.

[1] A misprint for *eyrishe*, pl. of *eyrish*; Chauc. Ho. of Fame, ii. 424.
[2] For G. *vater*; but *fader* is English, A.S. *fæder*.

To Fagot *a Person*, to bind him Hand and Foot.

Fairy *Sparks*, or *Shell-fire*, an Appearance often seen on Cloaths in the Night.

Fake, [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable quoiled up round.

Falda, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

Faldage [*faldagium*, L. Barb.] the Privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

Faldee, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

Falding, a kind of coarse Cloth.

Fallow *Smiter*, a Bird.

Falsed, falsified. *O.*

To Famble [Fambler,[1] *Dan.*] to falter or stammer in Speech.

Fambles, Hands. *Cant.*

Famble *Cheats*, Gloves. *Cant.*

Family [*Famille*, F. *Familia*, L.] an Houshold, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, *&c.* Also a Hide of ploughed Land. *O. R.*

Famulers [q. d. *famulatores*, L.] Helpers, Domestick Servants. *O.*

Fangles, as new Fangles [Dr *Tho. Hensh.* derives it of *Evangelia*,[2] Gospels, *q. d.* new Gospels] new Whimsies.

A Farandman [of ꝑaꝑan, *Sax.* to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, *&c.* to whom, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Business or Journey be not hinder'd.

Fighting **Farand**, in a fighting Humour. *N. C.*

Farantly, handsome. *N. C.*

Farcy [*farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

Fardel [*fardeau*, F. *fardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

Farding *Deal of Land*, **Farundel** [of Feoꝛꝺ, a fourth, and ꝺæle[3], Part, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

To Fare, to go. *Spen.*

Farleu, Farley, a Duty of Sixpence paid to the Lord of the Manor of *West-Slapton* in *Devonshire*.

To Farthel [*fardeler*, F.] the same as to furl.

Fasguntide, Fasting-Tide, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the Beginning of *Lent*. *N. C.*

Fashioner, as *the King's Fashioner*, i. e. Taylor.

Fast [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

Fast [*Country*] a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a *Shelf*.

[1] The Dan. *famle* means to fumble.
[2] This is, of course, impossible; *Hensh.* probably means *Henshall*.
[3] The A.S. for 'fourth' is *feórða*; and for 'part' is *dæl*.

Fastens *Een*, or *Even*, [Gastel-Abend,[1] L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ash-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten* Fast.

Fasting-*Men*, Bonds-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one anothers peaceable Behaviour.

Fat [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus, if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a fat Quarter.*

Fat [of *Merchandize*][2] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 *C.* to 25 *C.* Weight; Isinglass 3 *C.* 1 *qter.* to 4 *C.* Weight.

Father-*Lasher*, a kind of Fish.

A Fathom *of Wood*, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

Faugh-*Ground*,[3] which has lain a Year or more unplough'd.

Fauntekins, little Infants. *O.*

To Favour [*favoriser*, F.] to shew Favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare; also to resemble, to be like a Person.

Fause [*faux*, Fr.] false, cunning, subtil. *C.*

Fausen, a sort of large Eel.

Fausetum, a Musical Pipe or Flute. *O.*

Faust [*faustus*, L.] lucky.

Fax, Hair. *O.* Hence the Names *Fairfax*, *Hallifax*, &c.

Faytours, idle Fellows, Vagabonds. *O. Stat.* 7 *R.* II.

Feabs, or *Fea-Berries*, Goose-berries. *S. C.*

To Feag, [fegen, L. S. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* signifieth any manner of beating.

To Feal, to hide. *N. C.*

Feat, finical, odd, pretty.

Feather-*Top-Grass*, an Herb.

To Fee, to winnow. *N. C.* See *Fey.*

Feer, a Companion; also Fire.

Feg, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

Fegary [q. d. *Vagary*, *à Vagando*, L.] a roving or roaming about.

To Feige, to carp at. *O.*

A Feist [fist, *Sax.* Viist, L.S. Feist, *Teut.*] a Fart without Noise.

Fellows, Fellies [Felge, *Teut.*] Pieces of Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

Fell-*Wort*, an Herb.

[1] The Ger. is *fasten-abend;* the Low G. is *fastel-avend.*
[2] Here *fat* is our *vat.*
[3] *Faugh* is *fallow.*

To Felter, to entangle. *O.*

Fen *Cricket,* an Insect.

A Fence, Fencing-*Culley,* a Receiver of stolen Goods. *Cant.*

To Fence, to spend. *Cant.*

Fence *Month,* a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it being 15 Days before *Midsummer.*

To Fend, to shift for. *N. C.*

To Fend [*Sea Term*] as *to fend the Boat,* is to keep it from being dash'd against the Rocks, Shore, *&c.*

Fennigreek, the Herb *Fœnugreek.*

Fenny [of ꝼennıȝ, *Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*

Fenny-*Stones,* a Plant.

Feorm [Feoꝛm, *Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

Ferde [Ferde, L. S.] Fear. *O.*

Ferdella *Terræ,* a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*

Ferd Wit [of Fiꝛd, an Army, and Wite, Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 120*s.* for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

Fere, a Companion. *O.*

Ferly, strange. *O.*

Ferm, a Hole. *O.*

Fermerere, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. *O.*

Ferrel, Ferula [of *ferrum,* L. Iron, or *ferraile,* F. old Iron][1] a Piece of Iron or Brass to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, *&c.*

Ferret [Ferret, *Belg. farreta,*[2] Ital. *furet,* F.] a little Creature like a Weasel, used in catching Rabbets: Also a Sort of Ribbon.

Fer Schet, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River. *O.*

Ferth, fourth. *O.*

Fesaunce, a Pheasant. *O.*

Festing-*Men* [with the *English Saxons*] Persons who were Pledges for others who should transgress the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming.

Fetch. See *Vetch.*

A Fetch, a Subtilty, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

[1] This popular etymology is quite wrong; *ferrel* (mod. E. *ferrule*) is from the F. *virole,* which see in Cotgrave. [2] Error for *furetto.*

Fetise, handsome, spruce. *O.*

Fetuously, featly. *O.*

To Fettle *to*, to go about, or set upon a Business. *N. C.*

Feverfew [ꝼeꝼeꝛ-ꝼuge, *Sax. febrifuga*, L.] an Herb good against Fevers. *Matricaria, L.*

Feuterer, Fewterer, a Dog-keeper, he who lets them loose in a Chase. *O.*

To Few, to change. *N. C.*

Fewmets, Fewmishing [*fimaison, O. F.* of *fimus*, L. Dung] the Dung of a Deer. See *Fimashing.*

To Fey *it*, **To Feigh** *it*, to do any Thing notably. *N. C.*

To Fey *Meadows, Ponds*, &c. to cleanse them. *N. C.* See *Fee.*

Fidd [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

Fidd [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

Fidd-Hammer, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

To Fidge *about*, to be continually moving up and down.

A Fig [*figue*, F. of *ficus*, L. ꝼeige, *Teut.*] a Fruit; also a Disease in Horses.

Fig-*Pecker*, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

Fig-*Wort*, a sort of Herb.

Fight-Wite, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

Filets [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dress'd in a Ragou. *F.*

Filkale, Fictale [*q. d.* Field Ale] a sort of drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

Fillemot [*fueille-mort*, F. *i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

Fillets [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder near the Breast.

A Fillip, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

Film [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

Fimashing [of *fimaison*, F.] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts. See *Fewmets.*

Fimble, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

Finders, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

Finew, Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dirtiness, Nastiness.

Finewed, grown mouldy or hoary.

Finger *Fern*, a Plant.

Firdefare [of Fyrd, an Army, and Fare, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

Firdwite [of fyrd and pite, *Sax.*] a Fine antiently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

Firdwrithi[1] [of fyrd, an Army, and porð, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

Fire-*Bare*, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

Fire-*Boat*, **Firebote**, Fuel for necessary Occasions, which, by Common Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

Fire-*Drake*, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

Fire-*Leven*, Lightning. *Chauc.*

Fire-*Workers* [Fewer-werker, *Teut.*] Officers subordinate to the Fire-Masters.

To Firk [*ferire*, L.] to beat, or whip.

Firkin [of feoperþ, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

A Firkin-*Man*, one who buys Small-Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

Fish [*sea-term*] any timber made fast to the masts or yards to strengthen them.

To Fish *the Mast*, is to strengthen it as above, against Stress of Weather.

Fish-*Garth*, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

To Fisk, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

A Fitch, a Pulse. See *Vetch.*

Fitcher, Fitchow [*fissau*, F. Fisse, *L. S.*] a Pole-cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

Fithwite [feohte, a Fight, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace. See *Fight-wite.*

Five-*Finger* [of funf Finger, *Teut.*] a Fish, like the Rowel of a Spur.

Fiz-Gig, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

[1] Clearly an error for *firdwirthi* or *firdworthy*.

To Fizzle [feisten, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards without Noise, to feist or foist.

Flacket, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. C.*

Flag, a Groat. *Cant.*

Flag, or *Sedge*, a sort of Rush: The Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

Flag-*Staves*, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly or shew abroad the Flags.

Flag-*Worms*, a kind of Insect bred in flaggy Ponds.

Flags, the upper Turf. *S. C.*

To Flair, To Flare, to sweal, or melt away fast, as a Candle, *&c.*

To Flaite, to affright or scare. *S. C.*

To Flap [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minsevus*, of βλάπτω, Gr. to hurt] to strike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A Flap [of Flabbe, *L. S.*] a Blow or Stroke.

To Flare *in one's Eyes*, to stare one in the Face.

A Flash *of Flames*, a Sheaf of Arrows. *O. P.*

A Flasher [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the Bank stripped.

Flashy [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost the Savour; vain, frothy.

Flasket [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of φάσκωλος, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

A Flaun [Fladen, *Teut.*] a Custard. *N. C.*

A Flaw [floh, *Sax.* a Fragment; or fleah, the White of the Eye, Flaw, *C. Br.* a Segment; *Jun.* derives it of φλάω, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, *&c.*

Flaw [at *Sea*] a sudden Gust of Wind.

Flax-*Weed*, an Herb. *Linaria.* L.

To Flay, to fright. *N. C.* A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

Flea-*Bane*, an Herb that kills Fleas. *Conyza.* L.

Flea-*Wort*, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

Fleak [Vlaeck, *Belg.*] a Gate set up in a Gap. *N. C.*

Fleam [Vliem, *Belg.* Fliete, *Teut. flamette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to launce the Gums, *&c.* a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

Flebring, Slander, Calumny. *O.*

Fled Wit [of flyght, Flight, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Discharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own Accord.

To Fleer [Leer,[1] *Dan.* to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

To Fleet *Milk*, to skim it.

To Fleg, to whip. *Cant.*

Flemed, daunted or frighted.[2] *O.*

Flemeswite, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.

Flemer, an Expeller.[2] *C.*

Flew, a smaller sort of Net for Fishing.

Flitchwite [of Flit, Contention, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To Flick, to cut. *C.*

To Flicker [flicceman, *Sax.* or flackeren, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To Flicker, to fleer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

Flide-*Thrift*, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board*. *Sax.*

Flimsy, limber, thin, light.

Flip, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

To Flit [of flytter, *Dan.* of flatteren, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unsettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

To Flite [of flitan, *Sax.*] to scold or brawl. *N. C.*

Flitter, a Rag, or Tatter.

Flittering, a staked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

Flitting, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit.*

Flix-Weed, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgorum. L.*

To Flizz, to fly off. *O.*

Flizzing, a Splinter. *N. C.*

Flo [Flosz,[3] *Teut.*] a Dart or Arrow. *O.*

Floting [of fluten, L. S.] Whistling, Piping. *O.*

Flotson, Flotzam [of fleotan, *Sax.* to swim] Goods which, being lost by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

Flotten-*Milk*, Fleet or Skim Milk.

To Flounce [plonssen, L. S.] to jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toss or Fume with Anger.

[1] The Dan. for *laugh* is *lee*, which makes *leer* in the first person pres. of the indicative; it has nothing to do with *fleer*.

[2] From A.S. *flýman*, to put to flight; *fléam*, flight.

[3] The G. *flosz* means a raft. *Flo* is A.S. *flá*, arrow.

A Flowter, a Fright. *N. C.*

Flown *Sheets* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail with Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not haled home, or close to the Block.

Flowish, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

Flowk *Wort,* an Herb.

Flowry, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

Flowtered, affrighted. *N. C.*

Flue, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbet: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Cloaths.

Fluellin, the Herb *Speedwell.*

Fluish, washy, weak, tender. *N. C.*

Fluke, a sort of Insect: Also that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk.*

A Flurch, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A Flurt [flote, *Belg.* a Fool] an insignificant Person.

Flushed, Fleshed, encouraged, put in Heart, elated with good Success.

Flustered [possibly from φλύσσω, Gr. to belch, whence οἰνοφλὺξ, drunken: But *Skinner* rather derives it from flurtian, *Sax.* to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A Flying *Worm* [in a *Horse*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm.

To Fob *one off* [of foppen, *Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.

A Fob [foppe, *Teut.*] a small Pocket.

Fogus, Tobacco. *Cant.*

Foiling [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass, and scarce visible.

Foines [of *foine,* F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

Foist, fusty. *N. C.*

Foist, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

Folcmote, Folkmote [Folc-gemot, *Sax.*] two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

Fokland, Folkland [of folck, People, and land, Land, *Teut.*] the Land of the common People in the Time of the *Saxons.* S.

A Fold-*Net,* a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

Fon, a Fool. *Spen.*

Fond [probably of ꝑunꝺian,[1] *Sax.* to endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

Fonnes, Devices. *O.*

Fontstone, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

Foot-*Hot,* straightway. *O.*

Foot-*Husks* [in *Botany*] are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

Foot-*Hooks,* Futtocks. [in a *Ship*] the Compassing Timbers which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

Footing-*Time,* the Upsitting of Women who lie in. *Norf.*

Forbrake, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*

To Fordoe, to kill. *O.*

Fordol, Fordolio, a But or Head-Land, abutting or shooting upon other Grounds.

Fordon, killed. *O.*

Fordrive, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

Fore-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

Fore-*Castle* [of a *Ship*] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

Fore-*Course,* the Foresail of a Ship.

Fore-*Foot* [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails across another Ship's Way.

Fore-*Worden* [with Lice, Dirt, &c.] *i. e.* over-run. *N. C.*

To Forfend, to forbid. *O.*

Forfraught, beset. *O.*

Forgard, lost. *O.*

To Fore-*Heet,* to predetermine. *N. C.*

Forherda, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

Fork-*Fish,* a Kind of Thornback.

Forked-*Heads* [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To Forkerve, to cut off. *O.*

A Forkin *Robbin,* an Earwig. *N. C.*

Forlet, Forletten [ꝺerlassen, *Teut.* ꝺerlaten, L. S.] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

Forleven, to leave, to depart. *Ch.*

Forloyn, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

To Format,[2] To Formel, to speak any Thing. *N. C.*

[1] *Fond* is of Scand. origin; not allied to *fundian.*
[2] Probably an error for *formal;* cf. A.S. *formál,* an agreement.

Formel, the Female of any Fowl. *Ch.*

Formaskil,[1] forasmuch as. *O.*

Forses, Water-falls.

Forset, a little Trunk, or Coffer.

Forslagen [erschlagen, *Teut.*] slain or killed. *O.*

Forslewthed, slothful, sluggish. *Ch.*

Forsongen, Forsongin [übersungen, *Teut.*] tired with singing. *Ch.*

Forspeak, an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. *O.*

Forstraught, distracted. *O.*

Forthen, Forthy, therefore. *N. C.*

To Forthink [of for and ðincan, *Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

To Forvise, to foreshew. *O.*

Forurth, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

Forwany,[2] wanting. *O.*

Forwept, weary with weeping. *O.*

Forwined, withered. *O.*

Foryelde, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

Fougade, a sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*

Founes [probably of *Finesse*, F.] Devices.[3] *O.*

A Foutnart,[4] a Fitchet. *N. C.*

A Fow, a Fowl. *Chesh.*

To Fowle[5] *a Person by the Ears*, to lug him by the Ears.

Fownd, framed. *O.*

To Fowl *Fail* [*q. d.* fail foully] to err greatly. *O.*

Fox-*Gloves* [foxe[6] glofe, *Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*

Fox-*Tail*, an Herb. *Alopecuros.*

To Fox *one*, to make him drunk.

He sets the Fox to keep his Geese.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intrusting either *Sharpers* with their *Money*, *Blabs* with their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*; for no Obligation can bind against *Nature*: A *Fox* will love a *Goose* still, though his Skin be stripp'd over his Ears for it; and a *Common Cheat*

[1] An error for *for as mikil.*
[2] M.E. *forwany, forweny* means to spoil; P. Plowm. B. v. 35.
[3] An error for *fonnes*; see *Fonnes.*
[4] An error for *foumart.*
[5] An obvious error for *sowle.*
[6] An error for *foxes*, gen. case of *fox.*

will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in spite of all *Promises* and *Principles* of *Honour*, *Honesty*, and *good Faith*. Agreeable to the *English* is the *Latin*, *Ovem Lupo commisisti*; and the *Greek*, Τοῖς κυσὶ τόυς ἄρνας.

Foy [Ƒoy, *Belg. Voye*, F. a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.

Foyling [*Hunting Term*] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.

Foyson, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moisture, *&c. Shakesp.*

Frampald, Frampart, fretful, peevish, cross, froward. *S. C.*

Frampole-*Fence*, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*.

A Frank, a Place to feed a Boar in.

Frappish [of *frapper*, F.] peevish, cross.

To Frase, to break. *Norf.*

The Deer **Frays** *her Head* [*Hunting Term*] *i. e.* she rubs it against a Tree.

Frayn'd, refrain'd. *O.*

Freakish, Freaked, whimsical, maggotish.

Fream, arable or plough'd Land worn out of Heart.

To Fream [of *fremere*, L.] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting-time.

Freckles, a kind of reddish or dusky Spots on the Face or Hands.

Free *Bench*, the Custom of the Manors of *East* and *West Embourn*, *Chadleworth* in the County of *Berks*, *Tor* in *Devonshire*, and other Places of the West, that if a customary Tenant die, the Widow shall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *Dum sola & casta fuerit;* but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,
let me have my land again.

Freedstoll, Frithstoll, Fridstole [of Fꝛiꝺ, Peace, and ſtole,[1] a Seat, *Sax. ƒriꝺeſtuȝl, Teut. Sella Pacis*, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Athelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of *York*.

[1] Read *stól*.

Freelege, Privilege. *Sheffield.*

Fremd [ꝼɲeimꝺ,[1] *Sax.* fremd, *Teut.*] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O.*

French-*Beans*, a Sort of Pulse. Also called Kidney-Beans.

French-*Marigold*, a Flower.

Frendless-*Man* [of Freundloss, *Teut.* without a Friend, among our *Saxon* Ancestors] an outlaw'd Person.

To Frig [either from *fregare*, *Ital.* from *fricare*, L. or from *friga*, the *Saxon Venus*] to rub.

Frim [ꝼɲemian, *Sax.*] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. *N. C.*

Frim-*Folk* [Fɲemꝺ,[1] *Sax.* of Fremdes Volk, *Teut.* Foreigners] Strangers, outlandish Men. *Linc.*

To Frist [fristen, L. S. to give Time, ꝼẏnꝼan, *Sax.* to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. *N. C.*

Frithbrech [of ꝼɲiꝺ and bɲice, *Sax.* fried-bruch, *Teut.*] the breaking of the Peace.

Frithgar [of Fɲiꝺ, Peace, and Ɛeaꝼ, a Year, *Sax.* Fried Jahr, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.

Frithsoken [of Fɲiꝺ, and ꝼocn, *Sax.*[2] Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

Frobly *Mobly*, indifferently well. *S. C.*

Froise [of *Fry*] a Sort of Pancake. See *Froyse.*

Froppish, fretful, froward, peevish. See *Frappish.*

To Frote [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. *O.*

Frough, loose, spongy. *N. C.*

The Frounce, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

Frounce, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Ch.*

Frouwy, Frowsy, musty, mossy. *Spen.*

Frow, *Belg.* [Frau, *Teut.*] a Woman.

Frower, an edg'd Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

Froyse, a Pancake with Bacon. See *Froise.*

Fruggin, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

Frummagem, choaked. *Cant.*

Frumgild, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for the Murder. *Sax.*

Frumstall, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*

A Frundele, two Pecks. *N. C.*

[1] Read *fremede.* [2] Bailey actually has *focn;* but read *sócn.*

Frush, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel, next the Hoof.

Fry [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of young Fish; a Multitude or Company.

Fuage [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1*s.* for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in *France*, by *Edward* the Black Prince.

Fub, a *fat Fub*, a little plump Child.

A Fudder [Fuder, *Teut.*] a Fodder. *N. C.*

To Fuddle [of the Word *Puddle*, *q. d.* to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d.* Hence the *Scots* use the Word *Full* for one that is drunk] to bib or drink till one is tipsey or drunken.

To Fudgel, to make a Shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

Fuir, Fury. *O.*

Fukes, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

Fulk, a hollow Place. *Chauc.*

Full *nigh* [fullneh, *Sax.*] almost.

Fullage, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

Fullers *Weed*, **Fullers**-*Thistle*, a sort of Herb or Plant. *Dipsacus. L.*

Ful-*Mart*, a kind of Pole-Cat.

To Fumble [Famler, *Dan.* to handle] to handle a Thing awkardly.

Fumets [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, *&c.*

Fumeyed, muted. *O.*

Fumetory, an Herb.

Fummer. See *Fulmart.*

Fumous, Fumy [*fumeux*, F. of *fumosus*, L.] apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

A Funk [Funke, *Teut.* a Spark of Fire, and by changing the Sense a little] a spongy Excrescence of some Trees dressed to strike Fire on; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

Furbote. See *Fire-Boat.*

Where **Fured** *you?* Where went you? *Cumberl.*

Furendal. See *Farding-deal.*

Furendel, two Gallons. *C.*

Furfures [of *furfur*, L.] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf-Skin, from the *Cutis*, or true Skin.

Furmety [*froumentée*, F. of *frumentum*, L.] Pottage made of Wheat.

Furo, the Fichet or Fitchow.

Fusty [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

Fusty-*Lugs*, a sluttish Woman, who smells rank.

Futtocks [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth. See *Foot-hooks*.

Futy [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

Futy [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly.

Fuzen, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. *N. C.*

To Fuzz [faselen, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out.

Fyrderonga [of Fyrðerung, *Sax.* forderung, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

Fyre-*Loom*, Lightning. *O.*

GA

Gabarage, Wrappers in which *Irish* Goods are wrapped.

Gabberies, Mockeries, Gibes.

Gaberdine [*galverdine*, F.] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

Gablocks, false Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, *&c.*

Gad, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

Gad *of Steel* [Gadd,[1] *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To Gad [gaen, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*

Gaff, an Iron Hook for to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a Fighting Cock.

Gaffle, Part of a Cross-Bow.

Gaffold *Gild*, the Payment of Custom or Tribute. *O.*

Gage [*gauge*, or *jauge*, F.] a Rod to measure Casks with.

Gage [of a *Ship*] is so many Feet of Water as she draws.

A Gag [of Geagl, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or Gaghel, *L. S.* the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.

Gail-*Clear*, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*

Gail [*q. d.* a Guile] Wort. *N. C.*

Gain [applied to *Things*] convenient; [to *Persons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, short. *N. C.*

[1] The A.S. word is *gád*, mod. E. *goad*; *gadd* is the Swed. form.

To Gaincope, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

To Gainstand, to resist or oppose.

Gaitre [of ꞇeꞇꞃeop,[1] *Sax.*] the Dog-Berry Tree.

Gall [ꞇealla, *Sax.* Galle, *Teut.*] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To Gall [*galler,* F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to tease or vex.

Galleyhalpens [*q. d.* Galley-Half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoese* Merchants.

Galloglasses, Soldiers among the *Wild Irish,* who serve on Horseback.

Gallon [*Corn Measure*] containing 272 1 *q.* solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester Gallon.*

To Gallow, to fright. *Shakesp.*

Gally-*Bank,*[2] an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

Gammot, a sort of an Incision-Knife.

Gang [ȝangȝe, *Sax.* Gang, *Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To Gang [Gangen, *Swab.* ȝanȝan, *Sax.*] to go.

Gang-*Flower,* a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation Week.*

To run the **Gantlope,** to run thro' a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

A Gap [of ȝeapen,[3] *Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, *&c.*

To Gar, to make. *O.*

Garbe-Feeders, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

Garbles, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

Garbling *of Bow Staves,* the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

Garboard *Plank,* the first Plank of a Ship, fasten'd on her Keel on the Outside.

Garboard *Strake,* the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

Garcio, Garce [of *Garçon,* F.] a poor servile Lad. *O. L.*

Gard-*Manger,* a Storehouse for Victuals.

To Garden *a Hawk,* is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

[1] This is merely A.S. *treow,* a tree, with the prefix *ge-* put before it. It may account for the *tree,* but not for the *gai-*.

[2] Error for *gally-bauk.*

[3] He means A.S. *géapan,* to gape; *gap* is from Icel. *gap,* a gap, allied to *gape.*

Garde-*Viante*, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*

Gardeyne, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*

Gare, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To Gare, to cause. *O.* See *Garre.*

Gare *Brained*, very heedless. *S. C.*

Garget, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

Gargil, a Disease in Geese.

Gargilon [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

Garlick [ȝaꝛlec, *Sax.*] a Plant.

To Garre [Giør,[1] *Dan.*] to force. *N. C.*

Garre, a Disease in Hogs.

Garth, a Yard, Back-side, or little Close. *N. C.*

Fish-**Garth**, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

Garth-*Man*, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are catch'd.

Garzil, Hedging Wood. *N. C.*

Gasted, frighted. *Shakesp.*

Gastred, frightened, astonished. *O.*

Gate, a Goat. *Spen.*

Ne **Gate** *ne Geyn*, neither got nor gained. *O.*

Gather-*Bag*, the Bag or Skin which incloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

A Gather [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

Gatteridge-*Tree*, Prickwood. *S. C.*

Gaude, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*

Gavelcester, Gavelsester, a Measure of Ale to be paid by way of Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors belonging to the Church of *Canterbury.*

Gavelet, is a special and antient Kind of *Cessavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

Gavelgida, Gavelgilda, that pays Tribute or Toll. *O. L.*

Gavel-*Kind* [of ȝaꝛel, Tribute, and Cinꝺ, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Issue, among all his Brethren.

[1] The Dan. infin. is *giöre.*

Gavelmed, the Duty of Mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

Gavelrep, the Duty of Reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

Gaveling-*Men*, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A Gavelock, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, *&c. N. C.*

A Gaul, a Leaver. *Lancash.*

Gaulick *Hand*, Left-Hand. *N. C.*

Gauntre,[1] a Frame to set Casks upon. *N. C.* Also a wooden Frame serving to let Casks down into a Vault.

Gawn, a Gallon. *C.*

Gawz, a thin Sort of Silk.

Gaynage, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of Soke-men.

Gayter-*Tree*, Prickwood.

Gaze *Hound*, **Gast** *Hound* [*agasæus*, L.] a Dog which hunts by Night.

Geason, rare, uncommon. *O.*

Geburus,[2] a Country Neighbour.

To Geer, to dress; *snogly geer'd*, neatly dressed. *N. C.*

To Geld [gælder,[3] *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

Geldable, liable to pay Taxes, *&c.*

Gemmow-*Ring*, a double Ring in Links.

Gent, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. *F.*

Gentle, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

Gentry *Cove*, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

A Gentry *Mort*, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

Geoff, Geoffe, a Mow or Rick of Corn or Hay.

Gere, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

Gersuma [ȝerruma, *Sax.*] a Fine or Income. *O. R.*

Gery, Geryful, changeable, also cruel. *O.*

Gesserain, a Breast Plate. *O.*

Gesses [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

Gherkins [Gorcken, *Teut.*] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

[1] *Gauntre* = gallon-tree; see below.
[2] A Latinised form of A.S. *gebûr*.
[3] The Dan. word is *gilde*.

A Gibbet, a great Cudgel, or Stick, such as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*

A Gibbon, a Nut hook. *N. C.*

Gibelot [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. *F.*

Giblets [*gobeau*, F. a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, *&c.* of a Goose, *&c.*

Gibstaff, a Quarter-Staff. *N. C.*

Giddy, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*

Gierful, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*

Gif, give. *N. C.*

Gifta, Marriage. *Sax.*

A Gig, a wanton Woman.

Gig-*Mill*, a Mill for the Fulling of Woollen Cloth.

Gig, a Sort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

Gigges, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chauc.*

Gigging, sounding. *O.*

Giglet, Giglot, a wanton Woman, a Strumpet. *Chauc.*

Giglotlike, like a Strumpet. *Ch.*

Gigs, Swellings growing on the Insides of Horses Lips.

Gild-*Ale* [Gild Æle, *Sax.*] a Drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

Gild *Merchant*, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

Gild-*Rents*, Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

Gild-*Hall* [*gildæ aula*, L.] *Guild Hall*, the chief Hall of the City of *London.*

Gilders, Snares. *N. C.*

Gill, a Measure containing 1 Quarter of a Pint.

A Gill, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

Gill *creep by the Ground*, the Herb Alehoof. *Hedera Terrestris.* L.

Gill-*Hooter*, an Owl. *C.*

Gilt-*Head*, a Sea-fish.

Gim,[1] pretty, spruce, neat.

Gimer-*Lamb*, Gamer-*Lamb*, an Ewe Lamb. *S.*

A Gimmal-*Ring*. See *Gemmow.*

Gin, give. *N. C.*

[1] Pronounced as *jim*; cf. *jimp.*

To Gip, to take out the Guts of an Herring.

To Gird, to strike. *O.*

Gird *Brew*, the Dregs or coarser Substance of small Oatmeal boiled to a Consistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

Girdle [Ɛýnᵭel, *Sax.* Gurtel, *Teut.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

To Girn, the same as *Grin.*

Girth-*Web*, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-Girths are made.

To Gise[1] *Ground*, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

Gisement [a Contraction of *Agistment*] foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

Gith, an Herb growing among Corn.

Gives [Gevangs,[2] *Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

Glad, is spoken of Doors, Bolts, *&c.* that go smoothly and loosely. *N. C.*

Gladdon, the Herb *Gladwin.* *Spatula fœtida*, L.

Glade [perhaps of κλάδος,[3] Gr. a Branch of a Tree] an easy and light Passage made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or breaking in of Light.

To Glaffer, to flatter. *Chesh.*

To Glare [*esclairer*, F.] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

Glation, *Welsh* Flannel.

Glave, smooth. *N. C.*

To Glaver, to sooth up or flatter.

Glavering, flattering Words.

Glaymous, muddy and clammy. *O.*

Glebe [*gleba*, L.] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

Gledon,[4] gone. *O.*

To Gle, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.

Gleek, a Game at Cards.

Glib, slippery, smooth.

A Glim, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

Glimfenders, Andirons. *Cant.*

[1] Pronounced as *jize;* a corruption of *ajist* or *agist;* see below.
[2] Of course, this is allied to Du. *ge-vangen*, taken prisoner, which has nothing to do with *gives* or *gyves.*
[3] *Glade* is of Scand. origin.
[4] I.e. *gliden*, pp. of *glide.*

Glimflashy, angry. *O.*

A Glimmer, a Fire. *Cant.*

To Gloar [gloere, L. S.] to look askew.

Gloar, as gloar-fat, fulsome fat.

Glob'd, wedded to, fond of. *Chesh.*

A Glome [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of Thread. *O.*

Gloten, surprized, startled. *Chesh.*

To Glout, To Glowt, to look scurvily or sourly.

Glowden, glowed, shined. *O.*

Glum, sullen, sour in Countenance. *C.*

To Gly, to look asquint. *Lincolnsh.*

A Glym, a Light. *Cant.* See *Glim.*

Glym-*Jack*, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

Glym *Stick*, a Candlestick. *Cant.*

Glym [*Doomsday Book*] a Valley or Dale.

To Gnapp, to vex. *Cant.*

Gnarr [Knorre, *Teut.*] a hard Knot in a Tree. *Chauc.*

Gnat-*Snapper*, a Bird.

Gnew, gnawed. *O.*

Gnoff, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Chauc.*

Goad, an Ell *English*, by which *Welsh* Frize is measured.

To Goam, to clasp or grasp. *N. C.*

To Goam, to ming[1] or look at. *Yorksh.*

Goat-*Chaffer* [Geiss Kafer, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

Goat-*Hart*, a wild Beast.

Goat-*Milker*, **Goat-***Sucker*, a kind of Bird like an Owl.

A Gob, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*

A Gob, Gobbet [*gobeau*, F.] a Mouthful, a great Piece of Meat.

Gobbety'd,[2] as a *Trout Gobbety'd*, i. e. Trout dressed in Bits. *O.*

To Gobble [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciously.

Godbote, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.

Godelich, goodly, courteous, *&c.* *Ch.*

Godwit, a kind of Quail.

Goetie, Witchcraft. *York.*

[1] Prob. a misprint for *mind.*

[2] Read *gobbeted.*

Goff, a sort of Play at Ball.

Gofish, sottish, foolish. *O.*

Goging-*Stool*, a Ducking-Stool.

Gold-*Hammer* [Goldammer, *Teut.*] a Bird.

Gold *Sike*, a little Spring in *Westmoreland*, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

Gole, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

Golierdeis [*gouliard*, F.] a Buffoon. *C.*

Golls [*q. d.* palɒr, of pealɒan,[1] *Sax.* to wield; because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

A Gomam,[2] **A Gomman**, a Husband, or Master of a Family.

Gome, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, *&c.* See *Coom* [which is a better fȯrm].

Gonfennon, a little Flag. *O.*

Gong [ʒonʒ, *Sax.*] privy. *O.*

Goodlefe, good Woman, goody.[3] *Ch.*

Gool [of Gouw, *Belg.* of ʒopeallian, *Sax.*] a Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

Goose-*Bill*, a Surgeon's Instrument.

Goose-*Intentos*, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos.*

Gopping *Full*, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

Gor-*Belly* [of ʒoꝛ, *Sax.* Filth, and Belly] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

Gorce, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, *&c.*

Gorcrow, a Raven. *O.*

Gord, a Whirlpool.

Gore, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To Gore, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

Gors or *Goss* [ʒeoꝛnr,[4] *Sax.*] a Shrub, called Furz.

Gorsty, Gossy, furzy, full of Furz.

A Gossiping, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in.

A Gotch, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

[1] We cannot derive *golls* from *wield!*

[2] Probably an error for M.E. *gomen*, A.S. *guman*, oblique case of *guma*, a man.

[3] A stupid error; Chaucer has *goode lief my wyf*, i. e. my good dear wife; Monk's Prol. l. 6.

[4] Read A.S. *gorst*.

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and father'd on the Townsfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

To Gothlen, to grant.[1] *O.*

Goule [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Usury. *O.*

Gourdy-*Legs*, a Disease in Horses.

Goureth, stareth.[2] *O.*

Gournet, a Bird.

Gowts, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To Goylter, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

To Grace, to behave with Grace. *O.*

Gracile [*gracilis*, L.] slender.

To Grain, to choak or throttle. *S. C.*

Grain-*Staff*, a Quarter-Staff with short Lines at the End called Grains. *S. C.*

Grains *of Paradise*, the Plant called the greater *Cardamon.*

Grame [Gram, *Teut.*] Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. *O.*

Grample, a Sea-Fish.

Granatarius, an Officer who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious House. *O. L.*

Grass-*Hearth*, **Grass-***Hurt*, an ancient customary Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

Grass-*Week*, *Rogation-Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

Gratch, Apparel. *O.*

Grath, assured, confident. *N. C.*

Gratton, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. *C.*

Graven [begraben, *Teut.*] buried. *O.*

Gravot, a Grove. *O.*

Gray, a wild Beast called a Badger.

The Gray *of the Morning*, the Break of Day.

Grease *Molten*, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

[1] A misprint for *grunt;* see P. Plowman, B. v. 347.
[2] Error for *gaureth;* Ch. Monk's Tale.

In Greath, well. *N. C.*

Greathly, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

Green-*Hue*, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

Green *Silver*, a Duty of one Halfpenny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

To Grete, to cry. *Chauc.*

A Grice, a young wild Boar.

Gridelin, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

Griff-*Graff*, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

Grig [probably of Cnecca, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Eel.

Grig, a short-legg'd Hen. *C.*

A Grindlet, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

Grindle-*Stone*, a Kind of whitish gritty Stone.

A Grip, [ȝrıp, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

Griph, a Riddle. *O.*

Gripple, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spencer.*

Grisly, speckled with black and white.

Grissel, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

Grist [ȝrırt, *Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

Grit, a Fish called a *Grample.*

Grithbrech [ȝrıð-bryce, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

Grobian [*Teut.* derived from Grob, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

Groin, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

A Groine, a froward Look. *O.*

Groop, Pissing-Place. *O.*

Gropers, blind Men. *Cant.*

A Grove, [ȝrove,[1] *Sax.*] a little Wood, also a kind of Mine.

Grout [ȝrut, *Sax.* grutze, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

Grout, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

I Grow, I am troubled. *N. C.*

Grown, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

Growning, growling, snarling. *Ch.*

To Growse, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

[1] An error for *gráf.*

Growth *Half penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.

Grub, a sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

Grubbage, Grub-ax, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, *&c.*

Grubbing *a Cock*, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To Grubble, To Grobble [grubelen, *Teut.*] to search or feel all over or about.

Grum [of grum, *Sax.*] grim-fac'd, sour-look'd.

Grume [among *Physicians*] a thick viscid Consistence of a *Fluid*, like what is called *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

Grunting-*Peek*, Pork. *Cant.*

Gry [γρὺ, Gr.] according to Mr. *Locke*, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

Gubbins [of *gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine, Codfish, *&c.*

Gudgeon [*goujon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

Gudgeons [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons.

Guerdenless, unrewarded. *O.*

Guest-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steeving, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To Guggle [*gorgogliore*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.

To Guill, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Chesh.*

Guimad, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemblemeer.*

Gulchin [*q. d.* Gulekin, of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

Guld, a Weed growing among Corn.

Gull, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

Gulling [*Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

Gully-*Hole*, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common-Shore.

Gultwit, an Amends for Trespass.

Gun, a great Flagon for Drink. *N. C.*

Gurgians, a coarse Meal.

Gurgins, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

Gurnard, or *Gurney*, a Fish.

Gusset [*gousset*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, *&c.*

A Gust [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

Gutter [*Gouttiere*, F.] a Canal or Rain-spout for Water.

All goes down Gutter Lane.

This Proverb is applied to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the *Latin* Word *Guttur*, which signifies the Throat.

Guttera, a Gutter or Spout. *O.*

Guttide, Shrovetide. *O.*

Guy [in a *Ship*] is a Rope used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

Gwabr *Merched*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh.*

Gwayf,[1] Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

Gy, a Guide. *O.*

Gybe, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

Gylt *Wite* [ȝýlᵭ pɪtɛ, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

H A

Habnab [Contraction of Habban, to have, and Nabban, not to have, or *q. d. happen hap, i. e.* whether it happen or no] rashly, at a venture.

An Hack [Hacca, *Sax.* Hecke, *L. S. & Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

A Hack, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A Hack [Hacke, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

Hackle, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

Hadbote, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

Hadder, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

Haga [Haga, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-House.

A Hagester, a Magpie. *Kent.*

[1] I. e. a *waif.*

It Haggles, [eshageled,[1] *Teut.*] it hails. *N.C.*

Haghes, Haws. *N.C.*

Hail *Work-Folk* [*i. e.* Holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.

Hake, a Pot-Hook.

To Hake [hacken, L. S.] to hanker, to gape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*

A Hale, a Trammel. *Essex.*

Half-Bord, Six-pence. *Cant.*

Half-*Tongue*, a Jury impanelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

To Halse [halsen, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

Halyworkfolk, Haliworkfolk [Halig peɲk-ɲolk, *Sax. i. e.* Holy Work folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on which account they were freed from feodal and military Services.

Hambles, a Port or Haven. *O.*

Hameled [hamelan,[2] *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

Hames, Haumes, the two crooked Pieces of Wood which encompass a Horse-Collar. *N. C.*

Hamkin, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

Hamma, a Home-Close, a little Meadow. *O. L.*

Hamsel, a Hamlet or small Village.

Hanceled, cut off. *O.*

Hand-*Borrow* [of Hand and Burge, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*

Hand *Girth* [Hanb ȝriȝ, *Sax.*] his own Hand.

Hand-*Haven Bread*, Bread with little Leaven, stiff.

Handy-*Warp*, a sort of Cloth.

Hangers, Irons to hang a Pot with.

Hangwite [hanȝan, *Sax.* to hang, and pite, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.

Hank, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

A Hank, a Habit, Custom, or Propensity of Mind.

Hansel [*q. d.* Hand-sale, perhaps of Hanb and ɣillan, *Sax.* to give, or Handsel, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in the Morning.

[1] He means Ger. *es hagelt.*

[2] Error for A.S. *hamelian*, to mutilate.

Hans im Keller, *Teut.* [*i. e. Jack* in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

Hanselines, upper Slops or Hose. *Ch.*

To Hanten, to accustom or use. *O.*

Hanty, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

To Hap, To Happe [*q. d.* to heap up, of heapian,[1] *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed cloaths. *N. C.*

Happe, [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*[2]

Hapse [Haspe, *Teut.*] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

Hard *Beam*, a kind of Tree.

To Harden, as, the Market hardens, *i. e* Things grow dear. *N. C.*

Hard *Meat* [for *Horses*] Hay and Oats.

Hards of *Flax* and *Hemp* [Heorþer, *Sax.*] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.

Hardy [*hardi*, F.] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.

Hare-*brained*, heedless.

Hare-*Pipe*, a Snare to catch Hares.

To Hare [*harier*, F.] to hurry, or to put into Confusion.

Haried, pulled. *O.*

Hariff *and Catchweed*, Goose Grease.[3] *N. C. Aparine*, L.

Hariolation, a Sooth-Saying. *O.*

A Harl, a Mist. *N. C.*

Harns [Gehirn, *Teut.*] Brains. *N. C.*

Harpins [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called Bends.

A *Sea* **Harr**, a Sea Storm. *Linc.*

To Harry, [*harier*,] F. to hare or hurry.

A Harry-*Gaud*, a Rigsby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

Harslet, Haslet [*hastilles*, F. or *haste*, a Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights of a Hog.

Hart-*Calver*, Melilot. *N. C. Melilotus*, L.

To Hase, to fright with a sudden Noise.

Hash, harsh. *Lincolnshire.*

Hasle-*Wort*, an Herb.

[1] Sic: i. e. *heawian*, error for *héapian*, to heap, which is quite distinct from *hap*.

[2] Another edition has *Happa*.

[3] A curious error for *goose-grass*.

An Hasp [of *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An Hasp [hæpr, *Sax.*] a sort of fastening for a Door, Window, *&c.*

Haspat, Haspnald, a Stripling, or young Lad. *N. C.*

Hassock [probably of Hase, *Teut. an Hare, and* Socks, *because Hare-Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter*] *a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.*

Hastings, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Peascods.

A Hatch [hæca, *Sax.* Hecke, *L. S.*] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, *&c.*

A Hatchel, A Hitchel [hechel, *Teut.*] a Tool to dress Flax, Hemp, *&c.*

Hatches, Flood-gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

Hatches, [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

Hatch-*Way* [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

Hate, or *Hatte,* [of heten, *L. S.*] is called or named. *Ch.*

Hatlets [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, *&c.* fry'd and roasted.

Hattle, skittish, wild, mischievous. *N. C.*

A Hattock, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

Hauber-*Jannock,* an oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

Haven, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

Haver, [Haber, *Teut.*] Oates. *O.*

The Hause, the Hose, the Throat. *N. C.*

Hauselines, Hanselines, Breeches, or Slops. *O.*

Haust, or *Hoste* [Hosten, *L. S.*] a dry Cough. *N. C.*

Haw [of hæʒ, *Sax.*] a Close, or small Piece of Land near a House. *Kent.*

Haw [among *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horse.

Haw, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

Hawgh, a green Plat in a Valley.

A Hawk, a Fore finger bound up. *C.*

To Hawk, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

Haws [in *Doomsday Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling-Houses.

Hawser [of *hausser*, F.] a three stroud [1] Rope, or small Cable.

[1] *Sic;* perhaps for *three-strond*, i. e. made of three strands.

Hawses [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass, when she is at Anchor.

A *Bold* **Hawse** [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

Hawten, [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. *O.*

To Hawse, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. *C.*

Hay [hæʒ, *Sax. haye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Inclosure; a Forest or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

Hay-*Boot*, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. *L. T.*

Haydegines, a Country Dance or Round. *O.*

To Haysle, to charge or command. *O.*

Hayward, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town.

To Haze. See *to hawse.*

It Hazes, it misles small Rain. *N. C.*

Head *of Flax*, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

Head-*Land*, that Part ploughed across at the Ends of other Lands.

Head-*Pence*, the Sum of 51 *l.* which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

Heady, headstrong, stubborn.

Heady [*Liquors*] strong, which are apt to fly up into the Head.

To Heal [hælan,[1] *Sax.* to hide, hahlen, *Teut.*] to cover up with the Bed-cloaths. *Suf.* See *Hele.*

Heal-*Fang* [halfanʒ, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

Healing, Hylling, Covering with the Bed-Cloaths. *C.*

Heam, is the same in Beasts as the After Burden in Women.

Hearse [among *Hunters*] is a Hind in the 2d Year of his Age.

Hearts-*Ease*, an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

Heath-*Cock*, **Heath-***Powt*, a Bird of the Game.

Heath-*Rose*, a Flower.

The Heaver, the Breast. *Cant.*

Hebberman, a Fisherman below *London Bridge*, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

Hebberthef, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

Hebbing-*Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

[1] A.S. *hælan* is an error for *helan;* and Teut. *hahlen* is an error for *hehlen.*

Heck, a Door; a Rack for Cattle: Also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Owze* by *York*. *N. C.*

To Heckle *Flax* [hachelen, *L. S.* hechelen, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A Heckle [Hechel, *Teut.*] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

Heda,[1] a Haven or Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

Hedagium, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

Heep, Help. *O.*

Heer and *Hace*, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

Heinfare. See *Hindfare.*

Heire, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

Heisagge, an Hedge Sparrow. *O.*

Helaw, Bashfulness. *N. C.*

Helder, [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

To Hele [helan, *Sax.* Verhehlen, *Teut.*] to hide, to cover. *Chauc.*

Hele, Health. *Chauc.*

Hell-*Becks*, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastliness and Depth.

Hell *Kettles*, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham.*

Helm, a Covering. *N. C.*

Helter-*Skelter* [perhaps of heolrtep Sceaδo,[2] *Sax.* Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

A Helting, a Coverlet. *N. C.*

Hem, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

To Hem *a Person* [Hummen, *L. S.*] to call him by crying Hem!

Hemp [Hamp, *Belg.* Hanff, *Teut.*] coarse Flax.

Hemuse [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

Hen-*Bane*, a poisonous Herb. *Hyoscyamus*, L.

Henbit [heonan, *Sax.*] from this Place, Time, *&c.* *O.*

Hend, neat, fine, genteel. *O.*

Hen-*Hearted*, timorous, cowardly.

Hen-*Peck'd*, is commonly apply'd to a Man who is govern'd by his Wife.

A Henting, one that wants good Breeding. *N. C.*

Heppen, or *Heply*, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

[1] A Latinised form of *hithe.*

[2] Lit. *holster shadow;* we may be quite sure that this cannot be the etymology of *helter-skelter.*

Heps, Hips, the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog rose, *Cynosbatos*, L.

Herber [of Herberge, an Inn or Lodging Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour. *O.*

Herbergeours [Herberger, *Teut.*] Inn-keepers. *O.*

Herdwerch, Heerdwerch, Herdenwerck, *Teut.* i. e. the Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

Herefare, a being engaged in Warfare. *Sax.*

Heregeld, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Teut.*

Hergate, a Tribute paid in antient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

Hern [*heron*, F.] a large Fowl; also a Corner.

Hern-*Shaw*, Hernery, a Place where Herns breed.

Hern *at Siege* [among *Fowlers*] is a Hern standing at the Water-Side, and watching for Prey.

Heroner, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. *O.*

Heronward, on this Condition. *Ch.*

Herring-*Silver*, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious House.

Herst [Hepꝛt, *Sax.* a Wood] a Place in *Sussex.*

Hete, promised. *O.* [of *heet macken*, L. S. to make hot] Also heated. *Ch.*[1]

Hetter, eager, earnest. *N. C.*

Hickwell, Hickway, a Bird called otherwise, a *Wood-Pecker.*

Hidder *and shidder*, he and she.[2]

Hide-*bound* [among *Farriers*, &c.] a Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides.

Hide-*bound* [of *Trees*] Trees are said to be so when the Bark sticks too close.

Hide *and Gain*, arable and ploughed Lands. *O. L. T.*

Hidel,[3] a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*

Hig-*Taper*, a sort of Herb. *Verbascum album*, L.

High-*Bearing Cock*, a large Fighting Cock.

A Higler, one who buys Poultry, *&c.* in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.

[1] *Hete*, in the first instance, is misspelt for *heet*, and is from A.S. *hâtan*, to promise, having nothing to do with Du. *heet*, hot. *Hete*, in the second instance, is an error for *hette*, heated, occurring in Chaucer, Ass. of Foules, l. 145.

[2] A strange error; *hidder* and *shidder* only mean male and female when applied to animals, being corruptions of *he-deer* and *she-deer* respectively.

[3] The M.E. word is *hidels;* probably Bailey thought the *s* was the plural suffix!

Hildeth, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Ch.*

To Himple, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

Hind [hine and hineman, *Sax.* Hindbeeren, *Teut.*] one of the Family, a Servant, especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.

Hind-*Calf*, a Hart of the first Year.

Hindefare, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

Hinder [hýnðman, *Sax.*] remote. *N. C.*

A Hinderling, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*

Hine, hence. *Cumberl.*

Hine [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long.[1] *N. C.*

Hine, a Servant. *O.*

Hip *Shot*, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.

Hip *Wort*, an Herb.

To Hipe, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, *&c.*

A Hipping-*Hold*, A Hipping-*Hawd*, a Place where People stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*

Hirst [hepꝛt, *Sax.*] a little Wood.

To Hitch [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any thing with a Hook or Rope.

Hive-*Dross*, a Sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

Ho [*eho*, L.] an Interjection of Calling.

Hoast-*Men*, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal at *Newcastle.*

Hob [contract. of *Robin*] a Clown or Country-Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. *N. C.*

Hobblers, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.

Hobby [*haubereau*, F. hobbie, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, *&c.*

Hobby [*hobbin*, F. of hoppe, *Dan.*] a Mare.

Hobgoblin [*q. d. Robgoblings*,[2] from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

Hobits [Haubitzen, *Teut.*] a sort of small mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.[3]

[1] This is merely *hine*, hence (see above); having no connection with *behind.*
[2] *Hob* is actually another form of *Rob;* but we can hardly concede that *goblin* is from *goodfellow*, and perhaps we are not asked to admit it.
[3] Now spelt *howitzer.*

Hock [hoh, *Sax.*] the small of a Gammon of Bacon.

Hock-*Tuesday Money*, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock-Tuesday*, which was the *Tuesday* seven-night after *Easter* Week.

Hockerly [hockericht, *Teut.*] awkardly, crookedly, crossly.

A Hod, a sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in Use with Bricklayers.

Hoddy, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch.*

Hodge-*Podge*, a Dish of Meat Cut to Pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

Hodge-*Pot* [in *Law*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

Hodman, a young Scholar, admitted from *Westminster* School to be a Student in *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford;* also a Labourer that bears a Hod.

A Hodmandod, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

A Hog [of hoȝa,[1] *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather-Sheep. *N. C.*

Hog *Grubber*, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

Hog-Louse, an Insect.

Hog *Steer*, a wild Boar three Years old.

Hogenhine, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

Hoggasius, Hoggaster, a young Sheep of the second Year. *O. L.*

Hoggel, Hoggrel, the same as *Hoggasius*. *C.*

Hoiden [of heyde, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

Hoker, Peevishness, Ill-nature. *Ch.*

Holm, a sort of Oak-Tree.

Holm [holm, *Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground; encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

Holstains, Hailstones. *O.*

Holy-*Water-sprinkle* [among *Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

Home-*Stall*, a Mansion-House or Seat in the Country.

Homesoken, Hamsoken, Freedom from Amercement for entering Houses violently, and without Licence. *S. L. T.*

Honey-*Dew*, a sort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, *&c.*

Honey-*Wort*, a Plant.

[1] It is hardly needful to say that a *hog* has nothing to do with A.S. *hoga*, which is usually an adjective, meaning careful.

Hontfangenthef, a Thief taken. *Hond-habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

Hoof *boney*, a round bony Swelling growing on a Horse's Hoof.

Hoof-*bound*, a shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

Hoof-*Cast*, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

Hoof-*loosened*, is a Loosening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

Hook-*Land*, Land ploughed and sowed every Year; also called *Ope Land.*

Hook-*Pins* [in *Architecture*] taper iron Pins, only with a Hook Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

Hooks [*of a Ship*] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

Hoop, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

A Hoop, a Bird called a Lapwing.

Hooper, a wild Swan.

A Hope, the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills. *N. C.*

Hopper, a wooden Trough belonging to a Corn Mill.

Hopper-*ars'd*, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

Hoppet, a Fruit-basket. *Lincolnsh.*

To Hopple *an Horse*, [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, L.] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

Hore-*Hound*, an Herb. *Marubium*, L.

Horn *with Horn*, the Feeding together of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

Horn-*Beam Pollingers*, Trees which have been lopped, of about 20 Years Growth.

Horn-*Beast*, a Fish.

Horn-*Coot*, an Owl. *C.*

Horn-*Church*, a Town in *Essex*, formerly called *Horn-Minster*, because on the East Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

Horn-*Fly*, an Insect in *America.*

Horn-*Geld*, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all manner of horned Beasts.

Horn-*Owl*, a Bird.

Horn-*Work* [in *Fortification*, Horn-werck, *Teut.*] is an Out-work, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

Hornicle, a Hornet. *Suff.*

Horse-*Measure*, a Measuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for measuring the Height of Horses.

Horse-*Twitchers*, a Tool used by Farriers, to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

Hort-*Yard*,[1] an Orchard.

Hose-*Husk* [in *Botany*] a long round Husk within another.

To Hotagoe [spoken of the *Tongue*] to move nimbly.

Hot-*Cockles* [*hautes coquilles*, F.] a Play.

Hots, Huts, round Balls of Leather fastened to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

Hover-*Grounds*, light Grounds. *S. C.*

Hovilses. See *Hot-Shoots.*

Houlet [Ühle, *L. S. houlette*, F.] a little Owl.

To Hound *a Stag* [*Hunting Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.

Hounds [in a *Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.

Houp, a Bird. See *Hoop.*

House-*Bote*, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood to support or repair a Tenant's House, *&c.*

House-*Leek*, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses, or on Walls.

Housel [hurel, *Sax.*] the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Chauc.* See *Hussel.*

Hill **Houter,** an Owl. *Chesh.*

Houton, hollow. *O.*

Howgates? how? which Way? *O.*

Howker, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.

Howlet, a Night Bird.

Hoy [probably of *hue*, F. or hoch, *Teut.* high] a small Bark.

To Hoze *Dogs*, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

Huckle-*Bone* [of Hucken, *Teut.* to sink down] the Hip-bone.

Huckle-*backed* [Hockericht, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on the Back, crump-shouldered.

Huckster [of Hock, *Teut.* or Hocker, *L. S.*] a Seller of Provisions by Retail.

A Huddle, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To Huddle, to put up Things after a confus'd manner.

[1] An occasional spelling of *orchard*, due to a popular etymology from *hortus*. But it happens that *orchard* stands for *wort-yard*.

A Huff, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.

To Huff [heoȝan, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.

Huffing, vapouring, affronting.

To Hug [hoȝan, *Sax.* of hagen, to tender, to cherish, *Teut.* to be tender of] to embrace.

A *Cornish* **Hug** [among *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

Hugger *Mugger* [perhaps of hoȝan, *Sax.* hugghen, *Du.* and mother, *Dan.* Darkness] privately, clandestinely.

To Hulk [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

Hullock, a Piece of the Missen-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

Hulstered [of heolȝra, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

Hulver, a Shrub.

Humling, a sounding Bee. *O.*

To Hummer, to begin to neigh. *S. C.*

Hummums [*Hammum*, Turk.] a Sweating-House.

Humoursom, peevish, hard to please.

To Hunch [of Husch, *Teut.* a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

Hundred-*Penny*, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.

Hundreders, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.

Hundreds-*Lagh*, the Hundred Court. *Sax.*

Hungry *Evil*, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.

Hunks, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

To Hunt *Change*, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace till they stick and hit again.

Hure [Hauer,[1] *Teut.*] Hire. *O.*

To Hurl [*q. d.* to whirl, of Huirlen, to whirl about, *Teut.*] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To Hurl, to make a Noise. *O.*

Hurle, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

Hurlers, a square Set of Stones in *Cornwall*, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

[1] An error for *heuer*.

Hurrers, Cappers, and Hatters. *O.*

Hurtardus, a Ram. *O. L.*

Hurt-*Sickle,* a sort of Herb.

Huscarle, a Houshold Servant. *Sax.*

Huse,[1] a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

Huseans [*hoseau,* F.] a sort of Boots or Spatterdashes.

Hauseboote. See *House-bote.*

Husefastine [of huſ and fæſt, *Sax.*] one who holds House and Lands.

Husgable, House-Rents. *O. R.*

Hussel. See *Housel. O. S.*

Husseling-*People,* Communicants at the Sacrament.

Hussy [corrupt. of *Housewife*] a Name given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

An Hutch [hpæcca,[2] *Sax. hutche,* F. *hucha,* Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbets in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

To Huzz, to hum as Bees do.

To Hy [hiȝan,[3] *Sax.*] to make haste.

Hyde-*Gild* [hẏð-ȝilð, *Sax.*] a Ransom paid to save one's Hide from beating.

Hylted,[4] hid. *O.*

To Hype *at one,* to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or displease. *N. C.*

The Ox **Hypes,** *i. e.* pushes with his Horn. *N. C.*

Hyth, Hythe [hẏðe, *Sax.*] a little Haven or Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen-Hythe,* &c.

I A

I [corrupted for *Yea*] Yes.

Jack [in *Bowling*] the Mark bowled at.

Jack *by the Hedge,* an Herb. *Alliaria,* L.

Jack *of Dover,* a Joint of Meat dressed over again. *Chauc.*

[1] I. e. Du. *huizen,* the sturgeon.

[2] *Hutch,* from O.F. *huche,* Low Lat. *hutica,* has (I believe) no connection with A.S. *hwœcca.*—W. W. S.

[3] An error for *higian.*

[4] Probably an error for *hylled.*

Jack-*Pan*, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

Jag *of Hay*, a small Load. *C.*

To Jagg [probably of Sagen,[1] *Teut.* to cut with a Saw] to notch or make rugged.

A Jagg, a small Load of Hay.

Jagging-*Iron*, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

Jague, a Ditch. *C.*

Jam, Jamb, a thick Bed of Stone, which hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Ore.

Janacks, oaten Cakes. See *Anacks.*

Jannock, oaten Bread. *N. C.*

Janty, Jaunty, hoidening, ramping, wanton.

Jape, a Tale or Jest.

Japed, cheated. *O.*

Jarch, a Seal. *C.*

Jardon, a Swelling on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

A Jarr [*jare*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil from 18 to 26 Gallons.

Jarrock, a sort of Cork.

Jaunts [*jauntes*, F.] the Felloes of a Wheel.

Ice-*Bone*, a Rump of Beef. *Norf.*

Ich, a Word used for I in the West of *England.*

Icliped, called or named. *O.*

Icond,[2] I learned. *O.*

Icorven, cut or carved. *O.*

Jeman, Yeoman. *O. R.*

Jerkin [Cyrtelkin, *Sax.* of Cyrtel, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

Jesses [*getti* or *zetti*, Ital.] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

Jet, a Device. *O.*

Jewise [of Dempe,[3] *Sax.* a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet. *O.*

[1] G. *sagen* means to *say;* the G. for *to saw* is *sägen.* It is impossible to derive *jag* from *saw!*

[2] Clearly an error for *I cond*, i. e. I conned.

[3] *Jewise* is not allied to A.S. *gewite*, but is merely the O.F. form of Lat. *iudicium.*

Jews-*Ears*, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder Tree.

Jews-*Stone*, a Marchasite.

Ifare, gone. *O.*

Ifere, together in Company. *O.*

Ifette, an Effect; also fetched. *O.*

Ifiched, fixed. *O.*

Ifounded, sunk. *O.*

Ifreten [gefreeten, *L. S.*] devoured. *O.*

Igraven [begraben, *Teut.*] dug, buried. *O.*

Iheried, praised. *Chauc.*

A Jig [probably of Geige, *Teut.* Gige, *Dan.* a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

Jig *by Jowl* [*q. d.* Cheek by Jowl] very close together.

Jill *Flurt*, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

Jimmers, jointed Hinges. *N. C.*

A Jippo, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

Iles, the Spires or Beards of Corn. *C.*

An Ilet-*Hole*. See *Oylet-hole*.

Ilike, like. *O.*

Ilimed, taken. *O.*

Ilk, each, every one. *O.*

To Ill, to reproach, to speak ill of. *N. C.*

Imbracery, tampering with the Jury. *L. T.*

Imp, was formerly used in a good Sense, as in the Chancel may be seen, where an Earl of *Warwick*, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following[1] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offspring. *Spen.*

Incle, a sort of Tape.

Infangthefe [of ınfangan and ðeoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

Ingree [of *Gré*, Fr.] in good Part. *O.*

Inhoc, Inhoke [of Huck, a Corner, *L. S.*] a Corner of a common Field, plough'd up and sow'd. *O. L.*

[1] The next following word is *imp*, a kind of graft; and Bailey is quite right in hence deriving *imp*, a child. His first idea was to derive *imp* from Lat. *impius*, very wicked, which is out of the question.

Ink [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

Ink *of a Mill*, a sort of forked Iron which is fastened on the Spindle.

Inly [Inniglich, *Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

To Inn *Corn*, to get it into Barns, *&c.* at Harvest-time.

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

Innom, *Barley* [of Eingenommen, *Teut.*] such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *N. C.*

Inomen [genommen, *Teut.*] taken, obtained. *O.*

Intakers, Persons on the Borders of *Scotland*, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, used to bring in.

To Intermete, to intermeddle. *O.*

Inturn (among *Wrestlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

To Invadiate, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

Invadiationes, Mortgages or Pledges. *O. L.*

A Job, a Guinea. *Cant.*

A Jobbernowl [of Jobbe, dull, and Nowl, the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Blockhead.

To Jobe [at the *University*] to chide, to reprimand.

To Jog, To Joggle [Stockelen, *Teut.*] to shove or shake.

St. John's *Wort*, an Herb. *Hypericum*, L.

To Joist,[1] to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolns. Nottinghamsh.*

A Jolt *Head* [*q. d.* Gouty-head] a Person having a great Head.

Jossing-*Block*, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To Jouder, to chatter. *C.*

Journey [of *journée*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, L.] Travel by Land.

Journey-*Choppers*, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

Iprived, pried into, searched. *O.*

Irayled, covered. *O.*

Ished, scattered. *O.*

Ishorn [Abgeschoren, *Teut.*] short docked. *O.*

Ishove, shewn, set forth. *O.*

Isinglass, a kind of Fish-Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

[1] I. e. to *agist.*

Isped, dispatched. *O.*

Ispended, considered. *O.*

Istalled, placed. *O.*

Istrained, tied close. *O.*

Jub, a Bottle, a Pig. *O.*

Jubarb, the Herb *Housleek.*

Jucking *Time,* the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

A Jug [of *jugerum,* L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

A Jugglemear, a Quagmire. *Norf.*

To Juke [of *joucher,* F. of *jugum,* L.] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

Juke [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

Jumbals, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To Jumble, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

A Jump, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a sort of Bodice for Women.

Junames, Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

Juncare, to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

Junetin [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a small Apple, which ripens first.

A Junk [of *juncus,* L. a Bulrush] a sort of *Indian* Ship.

Junk [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

To Junket, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

Junkets [probably of *joncades,* F. Sweetmeats] any sort of delicious Fare to feast or make merry with.

A Jurnut, an Earth-Nut. *N. C.*

Jussel [perhaps of Gebussel, a Dish, *Teut.*] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

To Justle, to shake, jog, shove.

To Jut *out* [of *jetter,* F.] to stand out beyond the rest.

Juter [among *Chymists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

Jutty, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

Iwimpled, muffled. *O.*

Iwroke, wreaked. *O.*

Iwryen, hidden.

Iwyen,[1] *Iyen*, Eyes. *O.*

K A

A Kaarl-*Cat* [of kaple, *Sax.* a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnshire.*

Kale, Turn. *Chesh.*

Kam, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakesp.*

Kantref [kant kref,[2] *C. Br.*] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

Karle *Hemp*, the latter green Hemp. *C.*

Karyn [*Carême*, F.] Lent. *O.*

To Kaw [kauchen,[3] *Teut.*] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

Kazzardly *Cattle*, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. *N. C.*

Keal, Pottage. *N. C.*

A Keal [of Celan,[4] *Sax.* to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnshire.*

Kebbers, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To Keck, to Keckle [of Kuch, *Belg.* Cough, or kuchen, *L. S.*] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

Kecks, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.

Kedge, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To Kedge, to fill one's self with Meat. *N. C.*

A Kedge *Belly*, a Glutton. *N. C.*

Keel, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

To Keel [Cælan,[4] *Sax.* kuhlen, *Teut.*] to cool. *O.*

Keeling, a kind of Fish.

Keelson, the next Piece of a Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

[1] He must have been a very bad scribe who wrote *iwyen* for *eyen* or *eyne*, eyes.
[2] An error for W. *cantref.*
[3] An error for G. *hauchen; kauchen* means to squat.
[4] An error for *cêlan.*

Keep *your Loof*, **Keep** *her too* [*Sea Term*] a Phrase used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

To Keeve *a Cart*, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Chesh.*

Keever [Küver, *Teut.*] a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tunn'd.

A Keg, A Kag [*caque*, F.] a Vessel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

Keikert[1] [of Kiecken, to see, *L. S.* Gucken, *Teut.*] stared. *O.*

Keiri, the Wall-Flower. *Leucoium luteum*, L.

Kellow, Black Lead. *N. C.*

Kellus, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall.*

Kelp, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dry'd and burnt, which being stirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together.

Kelter [*Skinner* derives it from Opkilter, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *cultura*, Trimming, L.] Frame, Order.

Kemmet, foolish. *Shropsh.*

Kemplin, kemplings, a Brewer's Vessel. *O.*

Kempt[2] [*comptus*, L.] combed, trimmed. *O.*

Kennets, a sort of coarse *Welsh* Cloth.

Kennets [in a *Ship*] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belay'd or fastened.

Ken-*Specked* [of Cennan, to know, and rpecce, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded. *O.*

To Kep, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is stopped, being ready to vomit. *N. C.*

To Kep *a Ball*, to catch it, or keep it from falling. *N. C.*

Kep, care. *N. C.*

Kepen, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

Kerf [Kerbe, *Teut.*] a Notch in Wood. *O.*

A Kerle *of Veal, Mutton*, &c. in a Loin. *S. C.*

To Kern, to corn, salt, or powder; as *Beef, Pork*, &c.

Kernith, grieving. *O.*

Kers [Kresse, *Teut.*] Cresses.

Kestrel, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

[1] An error for *keekit.*
[2] *Kempt* is from the pp. of A.S. *cemban*, to comb, and has no connection with *comptus.*

A Ketch [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it from *ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizen and Main-Mast.

A Kette-*Cur*, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *N. C.*

Kevils [of *cheville*, F. of *claviculus*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

Keynard, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

Keys, Keyus, a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper. *O. R.*

Kibsey, a kind of Wicker-Basket.

Kichel [of Kuche, *Teut.*] a kind of Cake. *O.*

Kickle, Kittle, uncertain, doubtful, as when a Man knows not his own Mind.

Kid [*à cædendo*, L.] a small Brush Faggot. *N. C.*

Kid, made known, discovered. *O.*

Kid, formerly one trapanned by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

Kiderow, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

Kidle, Kidel, a Dam in a River to catch Fish. *O. R.*

Kidles, a sort of unlawful Fishing-Nets.

Killow, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

Kilps, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

Kimelin, a Brewing-Vessel. *Chauc.*

Kinchin [Kindgen,[1] *Teut.*] a little Child. *Cant.*

Kinchin-*Cove*, a little Man. *Cant.*

Kinder [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, *&c.*

To Kindle [perhaps of Cennan, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, especially Rabbets.

Kinggeld, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

King's-*Widow*, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

A King-*Cough*, a Chin-Cough. *N. C.*

To Kink, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopp'd through eager Crying or Coughing.

A Kintal [*quintal*, F.] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

[1] An error for G. *kindchen*. Our cant words are mostly Dutch; cf. O. Du. *kindeken* (Hexham).

Kipe, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire.*

Kirked, turning upwards. *O.*

A Kirkmote, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

Kit [Kitte, *Belg.*] a Milking-Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. *C.*

Kit-*Floor,* a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine, as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire;* the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor.*

Kit-*Keys,* the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

Kite, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

To Klick *up* [Klacken, *Du.*] to catch up. *Lincolnshire.*

To Klick, to stand at the Door, and call in Customers, as Shoemakers, *&c.*

A Klicker, one who klicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, *&c.*

A Knack [knapincge,[1] *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing.

To Knack [Knacken, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to snap with one's Fingers.

To Knack, to speak finely. *C.*

A Knacker, a Collar-Maker for Horses. *S. C.*

Knag, Knap [Cnæp, *Sax.*] a Knot in Wood; also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

Knaggy, full of Knots. *C.*

Knap-*Weed,* an Herb. *Jacea,* L.

Knee-*Grass,* an Herb. *Gramen geniculatum,* L.

Knee-*Holm,* a Shrub.

Knees [*in Botany*] are those parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

Knees [of a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

Kneeling,[2] small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made; called also *Menwell.*

Knet, Neatness.

Knetless [*Sea Term*] two Pieces of spun Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulley, *&c.*

[1] An error for A.S. *cnâwing* or *cnâwung,* i. e. knowing, knowledge. But *knack* is quite a different word.

[2] Surely an error for *keling* (see Halliwell); and *menwell* is an error for *mellwell.*

Knevels. See *Lennets.*

Knick-*Knacks,* Curiosities valued more for Fancy than real Use.

Knighten-*Court,* a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of *Hereford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suiters.

Knighten-*Guild,* an old Guild or Company in *London,* founded by King *Edgar,* consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portsoken Ward.*

Knightly, active, skilful. *N. C.*

Knittling [Knutten, *L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. *O.*

Knoll, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

Knolls [Knolle, *Belg.*] Turnips. *Kent.*

Knopped, tied, laced. *O.*

Knot-*Grass,* an Herb. *Centinodia,* L.

Knots [so called from King *Canutus* the *Dane,* who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England.*

Knots [*Sea Term*] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English* Mile.

Knowmen, a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

To Knub, Knubble [Knipler, *Dan.* to beat, Knubelen, *Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

Knur, Knurl [Knorr, *Teut.*] a Knot in Timber.

A Kony *Thing* [perhaps of Konig,[1] a King, *Teut.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*

Krimnell, a Powdering-Tub. *C.*

Kye [Kuhe, *Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

Kirk [κυριακὸν, Gr.] a Church. *N. C.*

Kyrk *Master,* a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

Kyste [Kiste, *L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

[1] The G. for *king* is not *konig,* but *könig;* the word *kony* is the Sc. *canny,* and has no connection with *king.*

L A

To Lace [*lacer*, F.] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To Lace, to ensnare, to confine. *Ch.*

Lacert [of *lacertus*, L.] a Sinew. *Ch.*

Lachesse [of *lascher*, F.] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

To Lack, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

Lacken, contemned or despised; also extenuated or lessened. *O.*

Lada [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

Ladders [in a *Ship*] are of three Sorts, the Entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltsprit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

Lade, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

Ladle [hlæðle, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for lading Pottage, Water, *&c.*

Ladle [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as is the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Lady-*Cow*, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

Lady's-*Bower*, a branchy Part fit for Arbours.

Our **Lady's-***Seal*, the Herb Black Briony, or Wild Vine. *Bryonia nigra*, L.

Lafordswick [hlaforðwrpic, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. *L. T.*

Laft, left off; also inclosed. *O.*

To Lag [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from λήγω, Gr. to stay, or probably from Lan,[1] *Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

Lag-*Wort*, an Herb.

Lagemen, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

Lagslite [lagrlite, *Sax.* q. d. a Slight[2] of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

Laines [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chau.*

Lair [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

Lair, Layer [Lager, *Teut.*] a Place where Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

[1] An error for *lang*. But *lag* answers to W. *llag*, Irish *lag*.
[2] The A.S. *lahslite* means a *slitting*, i. e. breach, of the law; not connected with *slight*.

Lair-*Wite* [of lægan,[1] to lie with, and pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

To Lake [of Plægan,[2] *Sax.* or Leeger, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

To Lam [Lamen, *L. S.* lahmen, *Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

Lambin [Lammer, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*

Lamers,[3] Thongs. *O.*

To Lamm, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

Lamprey [Lamprete, *Teut. lamprillon,* O.F.] a kind of Fish.

Land, or **Lant,** Urine, Piss. *Lanc.*

Land-*Boc* [of Land and Boc, *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

Land-*Cheap* [Land ceap, *Sax.*] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.

Land-*Gabel*, Land-*Gavel* [Land gafel, *Sax.*] a Quit-Rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-Rent. *O. L. T.*

Land-*Gate,* a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-*Leapers Spurge,* an Herb. *Tithymalus,* L.

Land-*Loper* [Land-Lauffer, *Teut.*] a Vagabond. *Belg.*

Landa, an open Field without Wood. *O. L.*

Landimers, Measures of Land. *O.*

Laneing, They will give it no *Laneing,*[4] *i.e.* they will divulge it. *N. C.*

Langate, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

Langoreth, languisheth. *O.*

Langot, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

Lap, Drink, Wine, Pottage, *&c.* *Cant.*

To Lap *up,* to wrap up.

Lappy, in Liquor, drunk. *Cant.*

To Lard *a Hare* [*larder,* F.] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

Larderer, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

Larding-*Money,* Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

Lardoon [*lardon,* F.] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

[1] *Lægan* is false spelling for *licgan; lairwite* is A.S. *legerwite.*
[2] *Lake* is Icel. *leika,* Dan. *lege,* cognate with A.S. *lácan.* Bailey's *plægan* is an error for *plegan,* to play, which is totally distinct from *lake.*
[3] Surely an error for *laniers.*
[4] *Laneing* is an error for *laining,* concealment; from Icel. *leyna,* to hide.

Lare, a Turner's Wheel, *&c.*

Lare, Learning, Scholarship. *N. C.*

Las,[1] a Gin or Snare. *O.*

Lashers, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

A Lask [*laxitas,* L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

Laskets [in a *Ship*] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabbler.

Lassed[2] [of lassen, *Teut.*] left. *O.*

Last [*in the Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

A Lat [Latte, *Teut.*] a Lath. *N. C.*

Lat [q. d. *late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather,* wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*

To Latch, to release or let go. *O.*

Latching, catching or infecting. *C.*

To Late, to seek. *Cumberl.*

Lateward, of the latter Season.

Lath [Lætta, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

A Lathe, a Barn. *N. C.*

Lathe [Læpe,[3] *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.

Lathe [of latian, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

Lathe-*Reeve,* an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

Latifolious [*latifolius,* L.] having broad Leaves.

Latimer [q. d. *Latinier*] an Interpreter. *O.*

Latred, loitered. *O.*

Latter-*Math* [of latter and Maþ, *Sax.* Grass] a second Mowing.

The Lave, all the rest. *Cumberl.*

Lavedan, an Iron-Grey Gennet.

Lavender-*Cotton,* an Herb.

Laver-*Bread,* a sort of Bread made of a Sea-Plant, which seems to be Oister-Green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales.*

[1] Mod. E. *lace.*
[2] An error for *laffed,* bad spelling of *laft,* left. Not allied to G. *lassen.*
[3] I. e. *læwe,* a pure misprint for *læþe,* and even that is an error for A.S. *læð,* a province.

Launcegays, offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

Laund, the same as *Lawn.*

Laurer, Laurere, Laurel. *O.*

Lawes, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland,* being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

Lawing *of Dogs,* the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

Lawless *Court,* a Court held at *King's Hall* at *Rochford* in *Essex,* every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day,* at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Raleigh,* where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

Lax [Lachs, Salmon, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

A Lay *Land* [ley, of leag, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow ground that lies untill'd.

A Lay, a Bed of Mortar.

A Laye, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

Lay-*Stall* [of lay and stal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

Lazy [*lasche,* F. of *laxus,* L. Losigh, *Du.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A Lazy, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

Leach [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache*[1] in Workmens Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To Leach [in *Carving*] as, *Leach that Brawn, i. e.* cut it up.

Leach-*Troughs,* [in *Salt-Works*] Vessels in which Salt is set to drain.

A Leaden, A Lidden [of hlydan,[2] *Sax.* to make a Noise] a Noise or Din. *N. C.*

Leam, Liam, perhaps a Contraction of *ligamentum,* L. [among *Hunters*] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

Leaman,[3] a Gallant, a Stallion. *Ch.*

To Lean [leanne,[4] *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*

A Leap, A Lip [Leap, *Sax.*] half a Bushel; also a Corn-Basket. *E. C.*

[1] He means F. *le,* the, and E. *ache.* There is no proof that the F. *le* was ever used as an article with English substantives, and it is highly improbable that it ever could have been so used.

[2] An error for A.S. *hlýdan,* to sound. But *lidden* is, more probably, the M.E. *leden,* A.S. *léden,* language, talk.

[3] Bad spelling for *leman,* a lover.

[4] Better spelt *lain;* from Icel. *leyna,* to hide; not A.S. at all.

Lear *Ground*, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*

To Lear, to lean.[1] *N. C.*

Lease, Praise. *O.*

Leasing [leaꝛunȝe, *Sax.*) Lying.

Leassungs,[2] Lyes or Untruths. *Sax.*

Leat *of a Mill*, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

Leauty, Loyalty. *O.*

Leccator, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

To Lech *on*, to pour on. *N. C.*

To Leden [perhaps of leiden, *Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

Lee-*Fang* [in a *Ship*] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, *&c.*

Leechy'd, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

Leed, the Month of March. *O.*

Leed-*Julls*, Cow-Hides. *O.*

Leef-*Silver*, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

To Leese, to release. *O.*

Leet [of lıte, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* little Court, or læt, of lætan,[3] *Sax.* to censure; or, as *Minshew* says, *à litibus*, L. Suits] a Law-Day.

Court-**Leet,** is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

Leetch [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

Leeten *you*, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

Leeth-*Wake*, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

Legs [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

To Legen, to allay or assuage. *O.*

Legiance, Allegiance. *O.*

Legruita[4] [in *Doomsday Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

Leigh [leẏ, *Sax.* a Pasture or Meadow] a Surname. *O.*

[1] Perhaps a misprint for learn. The M.E. *leren* means to teach.
[2] There cannot be a double *s* in this word.
[3] But A.S. *lǽtan* means to let or permit.
[4] A Latin spelling of A.S. *legerwite;* see *Lairwite, Leyerwite, Lierwite.*

Leits [*q. d. Lots*] Nomination to Officers in Esteem. *N. C.*

Leke, lawful. *O.*

Lemes, Lights or Flames. *O.*

Lends [Lenden] the Loins. *O.*

Lep *and Lace* [in the Manor of *Whittle,* in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury,* paid 4*d.* to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a Nobleman's Cart.

Lepande, leaping. *O.*

Lere [Lelan,[1] *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, spare; as a Leer-Horse, a Spare-Horse.

Lere, Leather. *O.*

Lere [lære,[2] *Sax.* Leere, *Belg. lire,* F. a Lesson] a Scolding or Railing.

Leripoops, old-fashioned Shoes. [But see *Liripoop.*]

Lesingour, a Lyer. *O.*

Lessel, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. *O.*

Lestal, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*

Lestall. See *Laystall.*

A Letch, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

To Lete, to cease or leave. *O.*

Letgame, a Hinderer of Pleasure. *Ch.*

Levant *and Couchant* [*Law Phrase*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed. *F.*

Leuce [λεύκη, Gr.] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

Lever [lieber, *Teut.*] better. *O.*

Leveth, beareth. *O.*

Leyerwite [of legen,[3] *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman. See *Lairwite.*

Leygager, a Wager of Law.

To Lib [Lubbe, *Belg.*] to gild. *O.*

Libbard's-*Bane,* an Herb.

Libben, a private Dwelling-house.

Lice-*Bane,* an Herb.

[1] The A.S. *gelar* is unauthorised.
[2] The A.S. is *lár,* E. *lore;* whence *læran,* to *lere* or instruct.
[3] An error for *leger.*

Lich-*Fowl* [*i. e.* Cancarr-Birdr,[1] *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-Ravens, Screech-Owls, *&c.*

Lich-*Gate*, a Gate belonging to Church-yards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

Lich-*Wake* [of lice, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night, till they are buried. *Chau.*

Lichwale, an Herb.

Lidford-*Law* [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

Lief [liber, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*

The Lier [in a *Ship*] is he who is first catch'd in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning, and serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak-Head for a Week. See *Lyer*.

Lierwite, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.

Lift, a sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

To Lig [licgan,[2] *Sax.* ligger, *Dan.* liegen, *Teut.*] to lie on a Bed.

Lightmans, Break of Day. *Cant.*

Ligs, little Bladders or Pushes, within a Horse's Lips.

Limbers, a kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

Lime-*Wort*, an Herb.

Limer [of *limier*, F. a Blood-Hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.

Limp, limber, supple.

Limpin, a Shell-Fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

To Lin [linnan, or ablinnan, *Sax.*] to leave off or cease, to give over. *C.*

Linch-*Pin* [*q. d. Links-pin*[3]] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any sort of Carriage.

Ling [Ling, *Belg.*] a sort of Salt-fish.

Ling [Ling, *Dan.*] a Shrub called Heath or Furz.

Lingel [*lingula*, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

Linger, or **Lingent**, a Bird.

Lingey, limber. *N. C.*

[1] This is merely E. *carcass-birds*, mysteriously printed in 'Anglo-Saxon' type.

[2] An error for *licgan*; the Dan. infin. is *ligge*.

[3] *Linch-pin* is allied to A.S. *lynis*, an axle, and not to *link*.

Link [*Minshew* derives it from *ligo*, L. to bind, Gelencke, *Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

Lin-*Stock*, a short Staff of Wood about three Foot long, split, which holds the Match us'd by Gunners in firing Cannon.

To Lippen, to trust or rely upon. *S. C.*

Liripoop [*q. d. cleri peplum*, L.] a Livery Hood. *O.* [But see *Leripoop*.]

Listed, bounded. *O.*

To Lit, to colour or dye. *N. C.*

A Lite, a few or little. *N. C.*

To Lite *on*, to rely on. *N. C.*

Lither [hliðre,[1] *Sax.* leederlich, *Teut.*] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. *N. C.*

Lither *Sky*, lower, large, plain. *Shakesp.*

Lithing, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as, Lithe the Pot, *i. e.* put Oatmeal into it. *Chesh.*

Lithy, Lithie, humble, quiet, mild. *O.*

Litten, as *Church-Litten*, a Church-Yard. *Wiltsh.* Also a Garden. *N. C.*

Litterings, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.

Live-*Long*, an Herb.

To Liven, to believe. *O.*

Liver-Wort, an Herb.

Load [laðe,[2] *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

A Load [of læðan,[3] *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

A Load-Man, [Leitsman, *Teut.*] a Guide.

Lobbe, a large North Sea Fish.

Lobby [Laube, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.

Loblolly, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grists of Oatmeal boiled till they burst, and then buttered; *Burgoo.*

Lob-Worm, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

Loch, Lohoch [לוח *Arab.* ἔκλειγμα, *Gr.*] a Medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breasts, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth, and Melted by Degrees.

[1] The A.S. is *lyðer*; the G. is *lieder-lich.*
[2] The A.S. is *lâd*, not *lade.*
[3] The A.S. verb is a derivative of *lâd*; not the contrary.

Lock [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

Lock-Spit [in *Fortification*] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

Locker [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any thing in.

Locking-*Wheel* [in *Clock-Work*] is the same with Count-Wheel.

Lockler *Goulans*, a sort of Flower.

Lockyer, a Pigeon-Hole.

Lode-*Ship*, a small Fishing Vessel.

To Lodge [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to *lodge*, when he goes to Rest.

Loe [of læpe,[1] *Sax.*] a little round Hill, a great Heap of Stones. *N. S.*

Loert [*q.* Lord] Gaffer or Gammar, used in the *Peak* of *Derbyshire*.

Loigne, a Line. *Chau.*

To Loll *out the Tongue* [lelleken, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

Lombis, Lambs. *O.*

Lome [Helome, *Sax.*] often, how, oft. *O.*

Londles [*p. landless*] a banished Man.

Long *of you* [of Helang, *Sax.* a Fault, Blame, or Gelangen, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

Long *it hither* [lange ces[2] hieher, *Teut.*] reach it hither. *Suff.*

Long-*Wort*, **Lungwort**, an Herb [*Pulmonaria*, L.] there are several Plants which bear this Name.

To Longen, to belong. *O.*

Lood, led. *O.*

Loof [of lufan,[3] *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, called Chess-Trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Forecastle.

Aloof *off*, at a Distance.

To Loof [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conding of a Ship, as *loof, keep your loof, loof up, i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

Loof-*Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

[1] *Sic;* but he means *læwe*, and even that is quite wrong; the right spelling is *hláw*.

[2] An error for *es*, it.

[3] But the A.S. for above is *ábufan*.

A Loom [*Minshew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

Loon, an idle, lazy, good-for-nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly; and makes a Noise like a Sowgelder's Horn. *Scotch.*

A Loop, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A Loop, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

Loose-*Strife*, an Herb. *Syfimachia*, L.

To Lope [loopen, *L. S.*] to run or slip away; also to leap. *N. C.* Also to follow or run after. *Cant.*

Loppe [loppe, *Dan.* of loopen, *L. S. q. d.* a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.* Also a Spider. *O.*

Lopper *Milk* [of laben, to curdle, *Teut.*] old Milk, or turned and curdled with *Staleness*. *Spen.*

Losenger, a Flatterer or Liar. *Ch.*

Lot, Loth, is every 13th Dish of Lead in the *Derbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

Love *Days*, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.

Lovered,[1] a Lord. *O.*

Lough [*lacus*, L.] a Lake. *Irish.*

Lovingis, Praises. *Scot.*

Lour, Money. *Cant.*

Lourdy [of *lourd*, F.] slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*

Lourge, a tall Langrel.

Lourgulary, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

Louse-*Wort*, an Herb. *Pedicularis*, L.

Lout, Lowt [*Minshew* derives it of *lutum*, L. Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from Læpe, *Sax.* a Layman, or Leo, one of the Vulgar] a clownish unmannerly Fellow.

To Loute, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Chau.*

A *Lily* **Low**, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*

A Lowe, a Flame. *N. C.*

To Lowe [of loke, a Flame, *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

Lowbell [q. d. *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Wether-Sheep.

[1] Never *lovered*; he means *loverd*; A.S. *hláford.*

Low-*Beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

Low-*Worm*, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

To Lowd,[1] to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*

Lown [loen, *Belg.*] a dull, heavy-headed Fellow.

To Lowt, to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

Lubber [of Lapp, *Teut.* a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

Luce, a Pike or Jack. *Chau.*

The Lufe, the open *Hand.* *N. C.*

Luff, Lough, a Light or Flame to fowl, with a Low-Bell.

To Lug [Geluzzian, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

Lug, a Measure of Land, call'd otherwise a Pole or Perch.

Lug-*Wort*, an Herb.

Lung's-*Sickness*, a Disease in Cattle.

Lunt [Lunte, *Teut.*] a Match to fire Guns.

A Lusk [*Minshew* derives it of *lusche*, F.] a Slug or slothful Fellow.

Luskish, lazy. *C.*

Luskishness, Laziness. *C.*

Lust-*Wort*, an Herb. *Satyricum*, L.

To Lute [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or stop up with such Loam or Clay.

Lye [læȝ, *Sax.* Looge, *Belg.* and *L. S. lexia*, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash and scour withal.

Lyer [in a *Ship*, leckerig, *Teut.*] he that is first catch'd in a Lye on a *Monday* Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-Mast, *A Lyer, A Lyer, A Lyer;* he serves under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head and Chains, for a Week. See *Lier.*

Lykerous, leacherous. *O.*

Lykers, Surveyors. *O.*

Lynchet, a Line of *Green-sword*, which separates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

[2] The right form is *lowk.*

M

To Mab, to dress carelessly. *N. C.*

Mabs, Slatterns. *N. C.*

Maches, a Sort of Sallet Herb.

Mackenboy, a Sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

Mad-*Nep*, **Mad-***Wort*, two Sorts of Herbs.

Mad, an Earth-Worm. *Essex.*

To Maddle, to be fond of. *N. C.*

Madning *Money*, old *Roman* Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable.*

Madge-*Howlet* [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Machette*, F. and Howlet, a Dim. of Owl] an Owl.

Mads, a Disease in Sheep.

To Maffle [Mafflelen, *Du.*] to stammer or stutter.

Magbote[1] [of Mez, a Kinsman, and Bote, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.

Maggottiness, Fullness of Maggots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.

Maggotty, full of Maggots, whimsical.

Mahem [*mehaigne*, F.] Maim, Hurt, Wound. *L. T.*

Maid *Marrion*, or *Morion*, a Boy dress'd up in Girls Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.

Maiden [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

Maiden-*Rents*, a Noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

Mail [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird.

Main *Hamper* [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To set a **Main**, *To throw a* **Main** [of *main*, F. a Hand] to play with a Box and Dice.

Mainsworn, forsworn or perjur'd. *N. C.*

Maint, mingled; also many, several. *O.*

To Make, to hinder. *O.*

A Make-*Bate*, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrel.

Make-*Hawk*, an old stanch Hawk.

[1] A.S. *mægbót*; not *megbote.*

Make, a Match. *N. C.* A Consort. *Sp.*

Makeless, matchless. *N. C.*

Maletalent, Ill Will. *O.*

Maletent, Maltolte, a Toll of 40*s.* anciently paid for every Sack of Wool.

Malkin [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*,[1] and *Kin*] a sort of Mop or Schovel for sweeping an Oven.

Pall-**Mall** [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

Mallard [*malart*, F. Malaerd, *Belg.*] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

Malt, melted. *O.*

Malt-*Long*, **Malt**-*Worm*, an Insect; also a cancerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

Malt *Mulna*, a Quern or Malt-Mill. *O. R.*

Malveilles, Misdemeanours, or malicious Practices. *F. O. R.*

Mammet, a Puppet. *O.*

Mammock [probably of Man, *C. Br.* little, and Ock, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

Managium, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

Manbote [Man-bote,[2] *Sax.*] a Recompense made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

Manche-*Present*, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

De **Mandato** *Panes*, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Maunday Thursday*. *O. R.*

Mang-*Corn*, **Mung** *Corn*, mix'd Corn, Masling. *O. L.*

Mange, a Scab on Dogs, *&c.* an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

Manning, the Day's Work of a Man. *O. R.*

Manqueller, a Manslayer or Murderer.

To Mantle, to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

Mantle-*Tree* [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid cross the Head of a Chimney.

Manworth, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

Manzed *Shrew*,[3] a wicked Scold.

Mara, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. *O. L.*

[1] The *Mal-* in *Malkin* is for *Maud;* distinct from *Moll.* See the Prompt. Parv. s. v. *Malkyne.*

[2] Error for *man-bót.*

[3] Error for *mansed shrew;* in P. Plowman, B. ii. 39.

To *cry the* **Mare,** a Sport in *Hertfordshire*, when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

Mariets, a Sort of violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets.*

Marinade [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

Market *Geld*, the Toll of a Market.

Marrow [Mearg, *Sax.* Marck, *Teut.* mer, *C. Br. maralla*, Ital.] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of the Bones.

Marrow [*Maraut*, Fr.] a Rogue. *O.*

Marrows, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are not Marrows. N. C.*

Maskewed, fortified, fenced. *O.*

By the **Maskins** [*an Oath*] *i. e.* by the Mass.

Mast [Mæst, *Sax. mast* or *mat*, F. Mast, *Belg. L. S.* and *Teut.*] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, *&c.* are made fast.

Master [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, *&c.*

Mastinus, a Mastiff, a great Dog. *O. R.*

To Match [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is said to go to *Match* or *Mate.*

Math [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

Matt-*Weed*, an Herb.

To Maudle, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

Mauls, Mallows. *N. C.*

Maum, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordsh.*

Maum, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

Mauther, a little Girl. *Norfolk.*

Maw-*Worms* [Magen Wurm, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

Mawkish, sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

Mawks, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

May-*Bug, Fly*, an Insect.

May-Lily, the Flower of *Liriconfancy.*

To Mayl *Hawks* [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

Mastry, a Master-Piece. *O.*

Mazer [of Maeser, *Belg.* Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking-Bowl. *O.*

Mazzards, Black Cherries. *W. C.*

A Meacock [*q. d.* mewcock, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

Meadow-*Sweet,* an Herb. *Ulmaria,* L.

Meak, Meag, an Instrument for mowing of Pease, Brake, *&c.* *F.*

Meal-*Rents,* Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun.*

Meals, Males, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea Coasts of *Norway.*

Mearl, a Blackbird.

Meason-*Due* [*Maison Dieu,* F. the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. *O.*

Measuring *Money,* a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Alnage.*

Meath [mæð, *Sax.* Power] as *I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e.* full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

My **Meaugh,** my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

Meazled, full of Measles, Spots, or Blotches.

Meazles [Maserey, *Teut.*] a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

Med-*Fee* [meðfeoh, *Sax.*] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

Mede-*Wife,* a Woman of Merit or Worth,[1] *Sax.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife.*

Medes, to boot. *O.*

Meddle [*mêler,* F.] to mingle. *O.*

Medlefe [of *mêler,* F.] quarrelling, scuffling, or brawling. *O. L. T.*

Medsyppe, a Harvest Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harvest. *O. R.*

Meedless, unruly. *N. C.*

Meet *now,* just now. *N. C.*

Meeterly, Meetherly, handsomely, modestly, indifferently. *N. C.*

Meiwell,[2] a Sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

To Mel [of *meler,* Fr.] to mingle. *O.*

Meld-Feoh, [of melda, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who discovered any Breach of penal Laws.

A Mell [*malleus,* L.] a Mallet or Beetle. *N. C.*

[1] *Medewife* is merely an occasional inferior spelling of *midwife;* from A.S. *mid,* with. It has no connection with *meed.*

[2] An error for *mellwell,* which see.

Mellet, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's fore Feet.

Melwell, a sort of Cod-fish. See *Myllewell.*

Menged [Vermenged, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*

Menker, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

Menny, a Family. *N. C.*

Menow [of *menu*, F. small, of *minutus*, L.] a little fresh-water Fish.

Menseful, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

Meny, a Family. *N. C.*

Merchenlage, [Mýncna-Laza, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in *England.*

Merchet, a Fine, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

To *be* Merk'd, To *be* Mark'd, to be troubled or disturbed in Mind. *C.*

Merils, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five-Penny-Morris.*

Merk, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Chau.*

Merkin [of *mère*, F. a Mother, and kin, a *Dim.*] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.

Merlin [merlin, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk.

Merry-*Bauks*, a cold Posset. *Derb.*

Mesch-Fat [Mesch-Fatz, *Teut.*] a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

Mesling, Mescelin, Maslin [of *mesler*, F. to mingle] Corn that is mix'd, as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

Messarius, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*

Messina, Reaping Time, Harvest. *O. L.*

Mest [meest, *L. S.* meist, *Teut.*] most. *O.*

Met, a Strike or Bushel. *O.*

Met, Meter, dreamed. *O.*

To Mete [*metiri*, L.] to measure. *O.*

Mete *Corn*, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

Metegavel, a rent anciently paid in Victuals.

Metewand, a Yard or Measuring-rod.

Mett, an ancient *Saxon* Measure, about a Bushel.

Mettadel [at *Florence*, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

Metteshep, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax.*

To Meve [of *movere*, L.] to move. *O.*

Mew, the Herb called also *Spikenel* and wild *Dill.* *Meum*, L.

Mew [mep, *Sax.* mew, *Teut. moete*, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A Hawk **Mew**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mews*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To Mew [*muer*, *F.* to change] to cast the Horns, as a Stag does.

To Mew [among *Falconers*] to moult or cast the Feathers as Birds do.

Meya, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

Micel *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

To Mich, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

To Miche, to stand off, to hang back.

Micher [*miser*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb] a covetous, sordid Fellow.

Miches [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manors.

Midding, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

A Midge, a lawless or out-law'd Person.

Midwall, a Bird which eats Bees.

Mildrop, Dropping of the Nose. *Ch.*

Milfoil, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium.* L.

Milk *Thistle*, *Weed*, *Wort*, several Sorts of Herbs.

Milken, a House-breaker. *Cant.*

Milkiness, a Dairy. *N. C.*

To Mill, to steal.

Mill-*Holmes*, watry Places about a Mill-dam. *N. C.*

Mill-*Mountain*, an Herb.

Milt-*Pain*, a Disease in Hogs.

Milt *Wast*, *Wort*, Herbs. *Asplenium.* L.

Milter [Milher,[1] *Teut.*] the Male among Fish.

Milting, a Disease in Beasts.

Mindburch, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

To Ming *at one*, to mention. *N. C.*

To Minge [of mantschen, *Teut.* to dabble] to mingle. *O.*

Minginater, a Maker of Fretwork. *Yorksh.*

Minnekins, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a sort of small Catgut Strings for Violins, &c.

[1] Error for G. *milcher*, a milter.

Minning *Days*, Days, or anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the Deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

To Mint *a thing*, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

Mire-*Drumble*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy-Grass. *Cochlearia*, L.

Mirthid, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

Misaccoumptid, misreckoned. *Ch.*

To Misadvise, to act unadvisedly. *Ch.*

Misbode [of *mis* and bodian, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

Miscoveting, unlawful Desire. *Ch.*

Miscreed, decried. *N. C.*

Mises, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

Mish, a Churl. *Cant.*

Mish-*Topper*, a Coat. *Cant.*

Mish-*Mash* [misch-masch, *Teut.*] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

Misie-*Bird*, a Thrush which feeds on Misletoe.

Miskin, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

Miskin, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

Miskin *Frow*, a Maid-Servant.

To Misle [*q. d.* to mistle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or miezelen, *Du.*] to rain small.

Change the **Missen** [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Missen-Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Mistecht [*q. d.* mis-teached] mis-taught.

Misturnid, turned upside down. *Ch.*

To Mis-write, to copy wrong. *Ch.*

Mittle,[1] mighty. *O.*

A Mizzey, a Quagmire. *N. C.*

Miz-*Maze*, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate Windings.

Mo [ma, *Sax.*] more.

Moacks, a Mashing in brewing Drink.

Mob, a Woman's Night-Cap.

Mobby, a sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

Mockadoes, a sort of Woollen Stuff for Darning; Weavers Thrums.

[1] An absurd miswriting of *micle*, i. e. mickle; the putting of *t* for *c* is very common.

Modder, Modher [of moer, *Dan.*] a young Girl or Wench. *Norf.*

Moe, more.

Mogshade, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

Welly **Moidered,** almost craz'd. *Ches.*

Moison [*Moisson,* Fr.] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

Mokel, much. *Sax.*

Mokey, cloudy. *O.*

Mollock, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

Molter, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

Momblishness [of mummelen, *Teut.*] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

Mong-*Corn,* mix'd Corn, or Maslin.

Monk-*Fish,* a sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

Monks-*Cloth,* a sort of coarse Cloth.

Monk's *Seam* [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sew'd on both Sides.

Monstre,[1] an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. *O.*

Moon-*Calf* [Monkatt,[2] *Teut.*] a false Conception.

A Moon-*Curser,* a Link-boy. *Cant.*

Moon-*Eyed,* that can see better by Night than Day.

Moon-*Eyes,* a Disease in Horses.

Moon-*Wort,* a small Herb. *Lunaria,* L.

To Moor *Water-Shot* [*Sea Term*] is to moor quartering between the first Ways.

Moors [in the *Isle of Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manor.

Moothal [motheal, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

Moot-*House,* **Moot-***Court* [in *Bingham* in *Nottinghamshire*] the Hundred Court.

Mora *Mussa,* a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is called *Mosse.*

Morel, an eatable Fungus much in request.

Mores, Maures, high and open places.[3] *N. C.* In other places it is used for low and boggy grounds.

Morgingab [Morgen Gabe, *Teut.*] a Morning Gift. *O.*

Morglay [of *mort,* Death, and *glaive,* a Sword, *F.*] a mortal and deadly Sword.

[1] An error for M.E. *moustre,* mod. E. *muster.*
[2] An error for G. *monkalb.*
[3] I. e. *moors;* see *Morys.*

Morille, delicious Kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. *F. Fungus Meruleus,* L.

Morkin [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

Morling, Mortling [of *mort.* F. *mors.* L. Death, and *laine* Wool, *F.*] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

Mormal, a Canker, or Gangrene. *O.*

Morownynge, the Morning. *Ch.*

Morral, the Plant woody Nightshade. *Solanum lignosum,* L.

Morris *Dance,* an antick Dance, performed by five Men and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly trimm'd up. See *Maid Marrion.*

Morsus, a Bite or Sting. *L.*

A Mort [*amort,*[1] *F.*] a great Abundance. *Lincolnshire.*

A Mort, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*

To blew a **Mort** [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air called a *Mort,* to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.

Morth, Murder. *Sax.*

Mortling, the same as *Morling.*

Morys, Maures, high, and open Places. *N. C.* In other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds. See *Mores.*

To Mosher, to corrupt or rot.

Mot, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

Mota, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

Mote, must. *O.*

Moteer, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

Mother *of Time,* an Herb.

Mother-*Wort,* an Herb, *Cardiaca.* L.

Mother [of moðer, *Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

Moth-*Mullein,* an Herb.

Motos [μότος, Gr.] a Piece of old Linen tooz'd like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

To Mouch, to eat up. *O.*

Moult, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*

A Moulter, a young Duck.

[1] There is no F. *amort. Mort* is here Icel. *margt,* or *mart,* neut. of *margr,* many.

Mountenance, the Quantity, the Price which any thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. *O.*

Mourdant, the Tongue of a Buckle. *O.*

Mouse-*Crope*, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Shrew Mouse*, is said to be so. *O.*

Mouse-*Ear*, an Herb. *Pilosella*, L.

Mouse-*Tail*, an Herb. *Cauda Muris.* L.

Mousel-*Scab*, a Distemper in Sheep. *C.*

Mow-*Beater*, a Drover. *Cant.*

Mowe, I may. *O.*

Mower, a Cow. *Cant.*

Welly **Moyder'd**, almost distracted. *Chesh.*

Moyl [of *Mula*, L.] a labouring Beast.

Moyle, a Graft or Cyon.

Moylery, Pains. *O.*

Moyls, high-soled Shoes.

Muck, moist, wet. *N. C.*

Muck-*Worm*, a covetous Person.

Muckson *up to the Huckson*, Dirty up to the Knuckles.[1] *Devon.*

Mud-*Suckers*, a sort of Water-Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.

Muffling *Cheat*, a Napkin. *Cant.*

Muggets, Mugwets, Part of the Entrails of neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, *&c.*

Mulch, Straw half rotten. *C.*

Mullock, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. C.*

Mulse [*mulsum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

Multo, a Mutton or Wether Sheep. *O. R.*

Mum [mumme, *Teut.*] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To Mump, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet; also to spunge upon; also to beg.

Mumper, a genteel Beggar.

Muns, the Face. *N.*

Murc [morck,[2] *Dan.* dusky] dark, gloomy. *N. C.*

Murr, a Catarrh.

[1] Rather, the houghs, or hams.

[2] An error for *mörk*.

Murc, Murk [*Marc*, F.] Husks of Fruit after the Juice is pressed out.

Murengers, two Officers in the City of *Chester* chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

Murklings, in the dark. *N. C.*

To Murle, to crumble. *N. C.*

A Murth, an Abundance. *O.*

Muse, Muset [among *Hunters*] the Place thro' which a Hare goes to Relief.

Musk-*Rose*, a Flower.

Musroll [*muserol*, F.] the Noseband of an Horse's Bridle.

Muss, a Scramble, as *to make a Muss.*

To Mussen [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

Muster [of Peacocks] a Flock.

Mute [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

Mute [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To Mute [*meutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

Muzzey, a Quagmire. *C.*

Myllewell, a sort of Salt Cod. See *Melwell.*

N

To Nab, to surprize, to take one napping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

Nab, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*

Nab-*Girder*, a Bridle. *Cant.*

Nab-*Cheat*, a Hat. *Cant.*

Nacker, a Fish with a brown Shell, ending narrow.

Nacre, Mother of Pearl.

Nad [*q.* ne had] had not. *O.*

Nag [negge, *Belg.*] a young or little Horse.

Naif, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

A Nail *of Beef*, 8*lb.* Weight. *Suff.*

Nail-*Wort*, an Herb. *Paronychia*, L.

Nakoners,[1] Brazen Horns. *O.*

Nale,[2] Alehouse. *O.*

N'am, for am not. *C.*

Nantilles, Lentils. F.

To Nap, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

Nape, Neap, a wooden Instrument or Device to bear up the Fore-part of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

Naper *of Naps,* a Sheep-stealer. *Cant.*

Napery [*naperia,* Ital.] Table or Houshold Linen.

Nappy-*Ale* [*q. d.* such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.

Narrel, a Nostril.

N'art, art not. *O.*

N'as, was not. *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

Nasie, drunken. *Cant.*

Nat *Wilne* [q. d. not willing] not desire. *O.*

Nave [nauƅe, *Sax.* nabe, *Belg.* nabe, *Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

Navel *Gall,* a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

Navel *Timbers,* the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

Navel-*Wort,* a sort of Herb. *Cotyledon,* L.

Na, now. *O.*

Near *Now,* just now. *Norf.*

Neaving, Barm or Yest. *L.*

Neb [nebbe, *Sax.* neb, *Dan.* nebbeƶ, *Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of any thing.

Neck-About, a Woman's Neck-Linen. *N. C.*

Neezwort, an Herb.

Neighing-*Bird,* a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

Neive, Neife, A Fist. *N. C.*

Neld [nælde,[3] *Dan.*] a Needle. *C.*

Neme, an Unkle, *Staffordsh.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwicksh.* and *N. C.*

To Neme, to name. *O.*

[1] An error for *nakers,* which are not trumpets, but kettle-drums.
[2] Only in the phrase *atte nale,* a bad way of writing *atten ale.*
[3] He means Du. *naald,* Dan. *naal.* The Dan. *nælde* means a nettle.

Nep or **Nip**, the Herb *Cat-Mint. Nepeta.* L.

Nepe, a Turnip. *Hertfordsh. Rapa*, L.

Nere, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

Nerfe, Nerve. *O.*

Neroly, a sort of Perfume. *O.*

Nerthes, Herdsmen. *O.*

Nerys [Nieren, *Teut.*] Reins. *O.*

Nescock [of nere,[1] *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

Neshe, nice, tender. *C.*

Nestcock, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

Nestiness, Filthiness, Sluttishness.

Nether'd, starv'd with Cold. *N. C.*

Netting, Chamber-lee, Urine. *N. C.*

To Nettle [probably of onælan, *Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, teaze or vex.

Newing, Yest or Barm. *Essex.*

Newliche [Neulich, *Teut.*] newly. *Ch.*

Nias-*Hawk*, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, silly.

To Nick [nick, *Teut.* a Nod, of *nictare*, L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To Nick *the Pin*, to drink just to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

Niderling, Niding, a Coward or Hen-hearted Fellow. *O.*

Niffle [old *Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value. O.

To Nigh *a Thing*, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. *N. C.*

Nightertale, Nitertale, by Night, the Night-time. *Ch.*

Night-*Hawk*, a bird.

Night-*Rail*, a short Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

Nightspell, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. *Chau.*

Nigon, a sordid, niggardly Fellow. *Ch.*

Nill, the Sparkles or Ashes that come off Brass tried in a Furnace.

Ninny [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a silly soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-hammer.*

A Nip, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.

[1] *Sic;* an error for *nesc*, or rather *hnesce.*

Nist [ne wist] knew not.

A Nithing, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

Nithing, sparing of; as, Nithing of his Pains. *N. C.*

Nittle, handy, neat. *N. C.*

Nizy, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

Noddle, the Head.

A Noddy [*naudin*, F.] a silly Fellow.

Noftus, Naufus, a Coffin made of Wood. *O. L.*

Nole, an Ass's Nole, an Ass's Head and Neck. *Shakesp.*

Noll, the Noddle. *Chauc.*

Nompere, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Ch.*

Nonesuch, a Flower.

Nor, more, as *nor than I, i. e.* more than I. *N. C.*

Nore,[1] nourishing, Comfort. *O.*

Nory, a Nurse. *O.*

Noryce, a Foster-Child. *O.*

To Nose *One*, to provoke or affront to his Face.

Nose-*Bleed*, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium.* L.

To Not, to pull or shear. *Essex.*

Notch [nocke, *Du. nocchia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.

To Note, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*

Note-*Herd*, a Neat-Herd. *N. C.*

Notes [Noote, *Belg.*] Nuts. *O.*

Notted, shorn, polled. *C.*

Noul, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*

Nowed [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tied with Knots.

Nowell [*Noel*, F.] Christmas. *Ch.*

Nowl [hnol, *Sax.* perhaps of Knawl, a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.

Nub [likely of *Nucha*, L.] the Neck. *Cant.*

Nubbing, hanging. *Cant.*

Nubbing-*Cheat*, the Gallows. *Cant.*

Nubbing-*Cove*, the Hangman. *Cant.*

Nubbing-*Ken*, the Sessions House. *C.*

[1] Only in the phrase *thi nore*, bad spelling of *thin ore*; and *ore* means favour, grace, or even comfort, but has nothing to do with *nourishing*.

To Nubble. See *To Knubble.*

To Nuddle *along,* to go carelessly, poking down the Head, and in Haste.

Nugacity [*nugacitas,* L.] See *Nugality.*

Nugality [*nugalitas,* L.] Triflingness, Frivolousness.

Nunchion, an Afternoon's Repast.

Nursusly, the Flower *Narcissus.*

Nush'd, starved in bringing the up. *C.*

Nut [hnut, *Sax.* Nutz, *Teut.*] a sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-Bow, *&c.*

To Nuzzle [*q. d.* nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

Nye [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

O

Oaf, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

Oafish, foolish, silly.

Oafishness, Foolishness, Silliness.

Oak, *of Jerusalem,* an Herb.

Oaken-*Pin,* a sort of Fruit, so called from its hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westbury* Apple, though not in Shape.

Oale *Gavel,* Rent Ale, a Duty paid for brewing Ale.

Oast, a Kiln. *S. C.*

Oat-*Thistle,* an Herb.

Oaz, Oazy *Ground* [of Ort, *Sax.* a Scale, *q. d.* scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.

To Obay, to abide. *O.*

Ocy [*oh si,* L.] I wish. *O.*

Oder, other. *O.*

Off-Setts [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

Off-Ward [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.

Offing [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Distance from Land.

To *keep in the* **Offing** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the Middle of the Channel.

To *stand for the* **Offing** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

Offrende, an Offering. *O. F.*

Oft *Sithes*, many Times. *O.*

Ogles [Ogen, *Belg.*] Eyes. *Cant.*

To Ogle, to look hard at; commonly to look amorously at.

Oil-*Beetle*, **Oil-***Clock*, an Insect which sends forth a great Quantity of fat Sweat.

Oister-*Green*, an Herb.

Oister-*Loit*, the Herb otherwise call'd Snake-weed.

Old Mr. *Gory*, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term.*

Olive-*Bit*, a sort of Bit for Horses.

Ollet [q. d. *Ellet*, of ælan, *Sax.* to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

Omi *Land*, mellow Land. *N. C.*

One-*Berry*, the Herb *Paris*. *Solanum quadrifolium.* L.

One-*Blade*, an Herb. *Monophyllum.* L.

Oneder, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

On-*Hie*, apace. *O.*

Onpress, downwards. *O.*

Ope-*Land* [*q. d.* open or loose Land] Ground ploughed up every year. *Suff.*

Open-*Arse* [open æꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

Open-*Heed*, bare-headed. *O.*

Orchel, Orchal, a Mineral Stone like Allom.

Ordles, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

Oreum, a Barn of Corn. *O. L.*

Orfgild [of oꝛꝛ, Cattle, and ȝilꝺ, Payment, *Sax.*] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

Orft, a sort of Chub-Fish.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, *&c.*

Orgallous [*orgueilleux*, F.] proud. *O.*

Orndorns [for *onderins*] Afternoons Drinkings. *N. C.*

Orped,[1] gilded. *O.*

Orts [ort, *Teut.* a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.

Ort-*Yard*, an Orchard.

Osken *of Land.* See *Oxgang*. *N. C.*

Osmonds, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

To Osse [*Oser*, F.] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chesh.*

Ost, Oost, a Vessel upon which Hops or Malt is dried.

Other [oder, *Teut.*] or. *O.*

Oubut, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.

Ouch [of *ocher*,[2] F. to cut] a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewel.

To Over-*blow* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship can carry no Sails.

Over-*free*, overspread. *O.*

Overist [oberst, *Teut.*] uppermost. *O.*

Over-*herniss*, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*

All **Overly,** utterly. *O.*

To Over-*rake* [among *Sailors*] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.

An Over-*reach*, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master Sinew of a Horse.

To Over-*reach* [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do.

To Over-*run a Page* &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

An Overswicht *House-Wife*, a Whore. *N. C.*

Overtimeliche, unseasonable. *Ch.*

Ounding, rising like Waves. *O.*

Ourlop [probably of Oberloop, *Du.*] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

Ousen, Oxen. *N. C.*

Outfangthef [of ut, fang, and þeof, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

Out-*Hest*, **Out-***Horn*, the Summoning of Subjects to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

Out *Land*, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

[1] *Orped* is valiant, bold; Bailey is thinking of F. *or*.
[2] *Ouch* is an error for *nouch*, having no connection with F. *ocher*.

Outrange, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*

Outrayen, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*

Owches, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

O *Where*, any-where. *O.*

Owler [*q. d.* one who goes abroad o'Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

Owr [Aur-Ochs, *Teut.*] a Kind of wild Bull.

Ox-*Bane*, an Herb.

Ox-*Boose*, an Ox-Stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*

Ox-*Feet* [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Feet cleaves just in the very Middle of the Forepart of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.

Ox-*House*, an Ox-Stall. *N. L.*

Ox-*Eye* [Ochsen-Auge, *Teut.*] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Buphthalmum. L.*

Ox-*Fly*, an Insect.

Ox-*Gang* [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

Oxter, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

Ox-*Tongue* [Ochsen Zungt, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Buglossum*, L.

Oze [ὄζη: Gr.] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

Ozier [*osier*, F.] a sort of Willow Tree.

P

Pace *of Asses*, a Head or Company of them.

Pack *of Wool*, a Quantity of about 240 *lb.* a Horse-Load.

To Pack *up his Awls* [of sich-packen, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.

Packing *Whites*, a sort of Cloth.

Pad, a Bundle, *O.* the Highway, *Cant.*

Pad-*Nag*, a Horse that goes easy.

To Pad[1] [probably of *pes, pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

[1] From Du. *pad*, a path, way; many cant words are Dutch.

A Padder, A *Foot*-Pad [probably of *pedarius*, L.] one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

Paddle-*Staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, *&c.*

Paddock, a great Toad or Frog. *Essex.*

Paddow *Pipe*, an Herb.

Paigles, Cowslips, Flowers. *E. C. Paralysis*, L.

Paine *Maine* [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread, *&c.*

Pains [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

A Pale, a Spangle. *O.*

Paling, a sort of fencing Work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

Palingman, a Merchant *Denizon*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11. *Hen.* VII.

Pallats, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown-Wheel of a Watch.

Palled, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, *&c.*

Pallet [*Minshew* derives it of *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pied* or *pié*, F. a Foot, and *lict*, a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

Pallet [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.

Pallet [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

Pallet [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

Palm-*Work*, a venomous Insect.

Palmare *Hordeum*, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. *O. L.*

A Palmer, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Sleight of Hand.

To Palter [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To Palter, to trifle, to banter. *Shak.*

A Paltry *Fellow* [of *paltron paltroniere*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, or *poltron*, F. a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

To Pamper [*pamperare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.

Pan, the Crown of the Head. *Chau.*

To Pan, to close, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can. N. C.*

A Panade *of an Horse.* See *Panade.*

Pandoratrix [*Old Law*] an Ale-Wife that brews and sells Drink.

Panetia, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. *O. L.*

Panguts [of *πᾶν*, *Gr.* all, and guts] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

Panick, Painick, a sort of small Grain like Millet.

Pannade, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

Pannel [*panneau*, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, *&c.* also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

Pannier-*Man*, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

Pantas, a Disease in Cattle.

Pantch, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

Panter, the Heart. *Cant.*

Panters [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

Panter, Pantler [*panetier*, F.] an Officer who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

Pantoffle [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

Pantons, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.

Pappier, Milk-Pottage. *Cant.*

Pappus [among *Botanists*] is that soft light Down which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, *&c.* and which buoys them up so into the Air, that they can be blown anywhere about with the Wind.

Paraments, Robes of State. *Ch.*

Parget [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaister of a Wall.

Park *of Artillery* [at a *Siege*] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualities which may happen by Fire.

Park *of Provisions* [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, who sell them to the Soldiers.

Park-*Boot* [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

Parker, the Keeper of a Park.

Parnel [of *Petronilla*, L. a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

Parrels [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

Parsley-*Pert* [*Percepierre*, Fr.] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

To Pash, to dash together.

A *mad* Pash, a Mad-brains. *Chesh.*

Pash-*Flower*, a Plant.

Pastel, a Plant called Woad.

Pastern [*paturon*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

Pastil [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a Sort of Confectionary Ware.

Pat [*pas*, *Belg.* or of *aptus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable to the Purpose.

A Pat [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

Pate, a Brock or Badger. *N. C.*

To Patter *and Pray*, to repeat many *Pater-nosters.* *O.*

Pavade,[1] a Dagger. *O.*

Pawl [in a *Ship*] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

The Devil's Arse in the **Peak**, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire.*

Peaking [probably of *pequenno*, Span. *piccinino*, Ital. small] of a puling, sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

Peakingness, Sickliness.

Peal *the Pot*,[2] cool the Pot. *N. C.*

Pear-*Bit*, a sort of Bit for Horses.

Pear-*Main*, a kind of Apple.

Pearch, Perch [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole, with which Land is measured, containing 16 Feet and a half.

Pearch, Perch [*πέρκη*, *Gr.*] a Fresh-Water Fish.

Peark, brisk. *Spen.*

To Pease, to stay. *C.*

Pease *Bolt*, **Pease** *Hawm*, Pease Straw. *C.*

Pease-*Cod*, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

Peck, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

Pedage [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

[1] Only in l. 9 of Chaucer's Miller's Tale; the best MSS. all have *panade.*
[2] A corruption of *keel the pot.*

Pee *Ware*, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, *&c.* *O.*

Peed, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

Peek [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To *ride a* **Peek** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main and Fore-Yards hoised up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

Peel [*pele*, a Shovel, *F.*] a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, *&c.*

Peel [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

Peeler, a Portmanteau. *O.*

Peeper, a Looking-Glass. *Cant.*

Peeping, sleeping, drousy. *O.*

Peety, chearful, *Cant.*

Peevish, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

A Peg [probably of Pinc, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

Pegging [among *Sow Gelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrhe.*

Pell, a House.[1] *O.*

Pell [*pellis*, L.] a Skin of a Beast.

Pelt [pylche, *Sax.* peltz, *Belg.* & *Teut.* or *pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beast.

Pelt-*Monger*, one who deals in Skins.

Pelt-*Wool*, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

Pen [pynban, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond-Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

Pen-*Stock*, a Flood Gate placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

Penbank, a Beggar's Can. *Cant.*

Penistons, a Sort of coarse woollen-Cloth.

Penner, a Case to put Pens in.

Pepire, a Love Potion. *O.*

Pepper *Wort*, an Herb. *Lepidium*, L.

Percase, by Chance. *O.*

Perchers, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in *England;* also the larger sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

Perrewright, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

[1] Not a house, but a *peel* or small castle.

Perry [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

Persaunt [*perçant*, F.] piercing. *O.*

Pert [*appert*, F. lively, sharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. pert, *C. Br.* neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

Pet [prob. of *petto*, Ital. *pectus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Distaste or Displeasure.

A Pet, a Cade Lamb. *N. C.*

St. Peter's-*Wort*, an Herb. *Ascyron*, L.

A Petrel, a Breast-Plate.

Pettifogger [either of *petit*, F. and pogene, *Sax.* a Wooer, or boeghen, *Du.* to accommodate[1]] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

Pettish, apt to take Pet, or be angry, froward, peevish.

Pettitoe [*Minshew* derives it from *la petite oye*, F. why not of *petit*, *Fr.* and *Toes*, q. d. little Toes?] Pigs Feet, Liver, *&c.*

Pettle, pettish. *N. C.*

Pevets, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

Pewet, a Bird, a Puet.

Pheer, a Companion. *O.*

Phrice, Horror, Dread, Trembling. *O.*

A Pick [among *Printers*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

Pickadil, a Segment.

Pickage [*Law Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.

Pick-*Purse*, a kind of Herb.

To Pickeer, To Pickeroon [*picorare*, Ital. *picorer*, F. or of *Picaro*, Span. a Rogue, Thief] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as Light-Horse-Men do before the main Battle begins.

Pickerel, a young Pike-Fish.

Picket [*picquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it: also a Game at Cards.

Pickle, Pightel, Pingle [*piccolo*, Ital.] a small Parcel of Land inclosed with a Hedge.

To Piddle, to eat here and there a bit; also to stand trifling.

Pie [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

To Piep [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

[1] I may remark that the word *fogger* is precisely the O. Dutch *focker*, explained by Hexham to mean 'a monopole, or an engrosser of wares and commodities.'

Pie-*Powder Court* [*pies poudreux*, Fr. *q. d.* Dusty-foot Court] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew* Fair in *West-Smithfield*, *London*) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them. *F.*

To Piffle, to filch. *N. C.*

Pigeons-*Foot*, an Herb.

Piggin, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

Pilch [pylche, *Sax.* Peltz, *Teut.* a Furred Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur Gown. *Chau.*

Pilcrow, a Paragraph. *O.*

Pill-*Garlick*, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and held in little or no Esteem.

Pile-*Wort*, an Herb. [*Chelidonia minor*, L.]

To Pilfer [*pilare*, L. or of Pelf, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.

To Pill [*pilier* F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece one.

Pilled, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.

Pillow [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-Sprit-mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft, close by the Stern.

Pimpernel, an Herb. [*Anagallismas*, L.]

Pimponpet, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

To Pin [of pinðan, *Sax.* to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, *&c.*

Pin *and Web*, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

Pin-*Wheel* [of a *Clock*] the same with the Striking-Wheel.

Pine, a Pit. *O.*

It's **Pine** *to tell* [of pinian, *Sax.*] *i. e.* it's difficult to tell. *N. C.*

Pinfold [of pyndan, *Sax.* to shut up, and fold] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

To Pink [of pinckhoogen, *Belg.* Blincken, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, *&c.* also to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

A Pin *Paniebly Fellow*, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. *N. C.*

Pinson, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

Pintledy *Pantledy* [of *Panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy, i. e.* beat for Fear. *Linc.*

Pip [Pippe, *Belg.* and *L. S. Pepie*, F. Pips, *Teut. Pipa*, Ital. of *Pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

A Pipe [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

Piperedge-*Tree*, the Barberry-Bush. *Barberisdumetorum*, L.

Pippin, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

Pismire [probably of Puyde, *Du.* a Heap, and Miere, *Du.* Myre, *Dan.* an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.

Pit-*Fall*, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

A Pitch, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

A Pitch, Stature or Height.

To Pitch [probably of *peser*, F. to weigh, or πετνέω, *Gr.* to fall][1] to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.

Pitch [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building is set to.

Pitching-*Pence*, a Duty for setting down every sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.

Pizzle [of Pesel, *L. S.* a Nerve, or of Piss, *q. d. Pisle*, or of Peitsche, *Teut.* a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End] the grisly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.

Plancher, a Plank or Board. *F.*

Planchia, a Plank of Wood. *O. L.*

To Plash [plaschen, *Belg.*] to dash with Water.

To Plash [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

Plat, *as the Plat Veins of a Horse*, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder.

Plat-*Band* [in *Architecture*] a square Mouling set at the End of an Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

Plate, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. *O. L.*

Plant-*Vein* [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

Playing-*Hot*, boiling-hot. *S. C.*

Pledget, Pleget [among *Surgeons*] a flat Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, *&c.*

Plonkets, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *An.* 1. *R.* III. *c.* 8.

Plough [*Law Term*] a Hide of Land.

Plough-*Land*, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

Plough-*Monday*, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

[1] Allied to *pick* and *pike*; not to *peser* or πετνέω.

A Pluck [not unlikely of plucken, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A Plush [plugghe, *Belg.*] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, *&c.*

Plum [of *Plummet*] as, to *fall down plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly.

Plumb-*Line*, **Plumb-***Rule* [of *plumb*, *F. plumbum*, *L.* Lead] a *Plummet*, used by Carpenters, *&c.* to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

Plume [*pluma*, *L.*] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

Plume [in *Corn*] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Acrospire.*

Plume *Allum*, a Mineral, a kind of Chalk.

Plume *Striker*, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

Plunge, Trouble, Incumbrance.

Plungy, Rainy. *Chau.*

Plush [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag.*

Plush [among *Botanists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, *&c.* which some call Thrum, or Thrummy Head.

To Poach [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

Pocard, a Water-Fowl.

Pock [Pocca, *Sax.* Pockel, *Belg.*] a Scab or Dent of the Small-pox, *&c.*

A Pocket *of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack.

Pocket-*Hays* [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

Pocks, a Distemper of Sheep.

Pod [probably of Hoede or Bode, *Du.* an Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

Podders [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Peasecods.

Poge,[1] a Cold in a Horse's Head.

Pointel, a Pencil, or Writing-Pen. *O.*

Poke [Pocca, *Sax.*] a Bag.

Pokes, Gowns with long Sleeves.

Polders, old Trees usually lopp'd.

Pole *Evil*, a Disease in the Nape of the Horse's Neck.

[1] A corruption of *pose*, which see.

Poll [poll, *Du.*] the Head.

To Poll, to shave the Head.

Pollard, a Chevin or Chub-Fish.

Pollard, Bran with some Meal in it.

Pollard [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast its Head.

Pollard, Pollenger [among *Gardeners*, &c.] an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.

Pollards, an ancient spurious Coin in *England*.

To Pollaver[1] [perhaps of πολλά, *Gr.* many Things, and *averer*, F. to aver, or of *Palabras*, Words, *Span.* q. d. a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, or sooth.

To Polt, to bear back, or thresh. *O.*

Pomace [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

To Pome [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, *&c.*

Pome *Appease*, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

Pome *Paradise*, the Fruit otherwise called the *John-Apple*.

Pommel [*pommelle*, F.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

A Pommel [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle Bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, *&c.*

To Pommel, to beat or bang soundly.

Pooler, Poler, an Instrument with which Tanners stir up the Owser of Bark and Water in the Pits.

Poolevis,[2] a Disease in Horses.

Poops, Gulps in Drinking. *N. C.*

Poorman's *Sauce*, a Shalot or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

Popinjay [*papejay*, *F. papegayo*, *Span.* papegoy, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

Pore-*blind*. See *Purblind*.

Porket [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

Port [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

Port-*Last* [in a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Last*.

[1] An error for *palaver*, which is not Spanish, but Portuguese; from Port. *palavra*, a word, hence, a talk.

[2] Clearly an error for *poolevil*, which (like *pole-evil* just above) should be written *poll-evil*, lit. a disease of the back of the head or *poll*.

Port-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

Port-*Men* [in *Ipswich*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Port-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

Porter [in the *Court of Justice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justices in *Eyre*.

Portgreve, Portreve [of Port and Gerefa, *Sax.* Grave, *Belg.* Greff, *Teut.*] the Title of the Governor of some Sea-Port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of *London*.

Portoise [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *to ride a Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

Pose [of Gepore,[1] *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

Posnet [of *Bassinet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

Possed, tossed, pushed. *O.*

Postome, an Imposthume. *O.*

Posey [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Nosegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

To Pote [of *poser*, F.] to push or put out. *N. C.*

A Poud, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*

To Pouncy, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

Powt [Put, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fish; a Sea-Lamprey; also a Bird; also a young Turky, *&c.*

Poy [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Appuyer*, F. to support] a Pole used by Rope-Dancers to poise themselves with.[2]

Prance, a Horse. *Cant.*

A Prank [Pronck, *Belg.* Prunck, *Teut. & L. S.* Ostentation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of Πραξος, Gr.] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

Prating *Cheat*, a Tongue, *Cant.*

Prattily, softly. *N. C.*

Precariæ, Day's Works which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

Precinct-*Meeting*, is an annual meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St. *Thomas's* Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward-Offices for the Year ensuing.

Prefe, Proof. *O.*

Previd, hardly. *Q.*

[1] *Sic;* i. e. *gefose;* but an error for *geposu.*
[2] *Poy* is nothing but *poise*, with the *s* dropped; like *chay* for *chaise.*

Prevy, tame. *O.*

Prich, thin Drink. *N. C.*

To Prick [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

Prick *Posts* [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcase of the House.

Prick-*Wood*, a sort of Shrub, *Euonymus vulgaris*, L.

Pricker [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

Pricket, a sort of Basket.

Pricket [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

Pricketh [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *she pricketh.*

Pride-*Gavel* [in *Rodeley* in *Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn.*

To Prig [*q. d.* to prog] to steal. *Cant.*

A Prigge, a small Pitcher. *C.*

Prigging, Riding. *O.*

Prigs, Thieves. *Cant.*

Prig-*Star*, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

Prig-*Napper*, a Horse-stealer. *Cant.*

To Prill, to gore. *O.*

To Prim, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

Princes *Feather*, a Flower.

Princock [q. d. *præcox*, L.] a Youngster too soon ripe-headed.

To Prog [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

Properness [q. d. *Proceritas*,[1] L.] Tallness.

Pubble, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, *&c.* *N. C.*

Puck-Fist, Puff-Ball, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. *C. Crepitus Lupi.* L.

Pucker, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin. *C.*

A Pudder [of Potteren, *Belg.* to make a Noise] Noise, Bustle.

Pudding [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. or of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in *England*, as Hog's Puddings, *&c.*

[1] *Proper* is *proprius*, not *procerus.*

Pudding *of the Anchor* [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor Rings.

Puddings [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yard, near the Ends, to save the Robbins from galling.

Pudding-*Grass*, Penny-royal. *Pulegium.* L.

Puddle. See *Fuddle.*

Puddock, a small Inclosure. *C.*

Pug, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

Puggered, as, the red puggered[1] Attire of a Turkey, *i. e.* Wattles.

Puggy [of pıga,[2] *Sax.* Pige, *Dan.* a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy.*

Puke, a sort of Colour.

A Puke, a Vomit.

To Puke [Fuycke, *Belg.* to thrust forth] to be ready to vomit or spue.

Puling [*piailler*, F. to sing small] sickly, weakly, crazy.

A Pulk, a Hole of standing Water. *N. C.*

Pullen [*Poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

Pullet [*Poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

Pullet [*in a Ship*] a close Room in the Hold.

Pulse [*puls*, L.] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

Pump-*Broke* [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

Pump-*Can*, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

Pump *Dale*, **Pump** *Vale* [in a *Ship*] the Trough in which the Water that is pumped out, runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

Pumps, a sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To Pun [punıan, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

Punchins [in *Architecture*] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

Pundbretch [punꝺ-bɒech, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

Pundle, an ill-shaped and ill-dress'd Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle.*

[1] I. e. puckered.

[2] There is no A.S. *piga*, except in Somner's Dictionary; it is a Norse word. *Puggy* is a diminutive of *Pug* = *Puck*, and is totally distinct from Dan. *pige.*

Punk [*Skinner* derives it of Punz, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

Punter, a Term at the Game of Basset.

Purflew [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry,* meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry.*

Purl [Contract of *purfle* or *pourfile,* F.] a kind of Edging for Bone Lace.

Purl, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.

To Purl [*proliquare,* L.] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

Purlieu-*Man,* who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40*s.* a Year Freehold.

Purr, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.

Purrel [*Old Law*] a List ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.

Purrock,[1] a small Inclosure or Close of Land. *O.*

Purse-*Net* [among *Hunters*] a sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbets.

Pushers, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.

A Pusle [poesele, *Du.*] a dirty Wench.

Putlock, Putlog, a short Piece of Timber to be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

A Puttock *Candle,* the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*

Puttock, a long-winged Kite.

A Puzzle, a dirty Slut. See *Pusle.*

Q

Quab [quabbe, *Belg.* Quappe, *Teut.*] a Fish, otherwise called a Water-Weesel.

To Quack [quacken, *Teut.*] to make a Noise like a Duck.

Quacking *Cheat,* a Duck. *Cant.*

[1] An error for *parrock,* old form of *paddock;* cf. *puddock.*

Quacking *of Titles* [among *Booksellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

To Quail [*coagulare, L.*] to curdle as Milk.

Quaint [*Coint, F.*] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.

Quarrel *of Glass* [*quarreau,* F.] a Pane or square Piece.

Quarrington [*Devonshire*] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

Quarry [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To Quarry [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

Quart [q. d. *quarta pars,* L. the fourth Part] an *English* Measure, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*

Quart [at the Game called *Picquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

Queach, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground full of Shrubs and Brambles.

Quean [of Cpen *Sax.* quinde, *Dan.* a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman; or quene, *Belg.* a prating Woman, or Cpene, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

Queasy, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

Queed, the Devil. *O.*

Queer, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

Quest [of *questus,* L. a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.

Queint, quenched, also strange. *O.*

Queintises, Devices, Oddnesses. *O.*

Quentin, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

Querk, Quirk, a Cavil, Shift, or Fetch.

Quern, a Churn. *Shakesp.*

Quest [*of an Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

Quest-*Men,* Persons chosen yearly, in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

Quested *Pies,* &c. Pies crushed by each other. *N. C.*

To Quetch, to budge or stir, to cry.

Quick-*Beam,* a kind of wild Ash.

Quick-*Scab,* a Distemper in Horses.

Quiddany, Quiddeny [of *Cydonium,* or *Cydoniatum,* L. Quitte, a Quince, *Teut.*] a Conserve of Quinces.

Quide or *Cud,* the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

A Quip, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

A Quirk, a Shift or Cavil.

Quitch-*Grass*, an Herb.

Quitter, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

Quitter-*Bone* [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel, and the Quarter.

Quoil, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

Quoil, Coil [of Keller, *Teut.* a Collar] the Ring of a Cable, *&c.* when the Turns are laid upon one another.[1]

Quoins [in *Printing*] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

Quoted, cloyed, glutted. *O.*

Quyke, a quick or living Beast. *O.*

R A

To Rabate [*rabatre*, F.] a Hawk is said *to rabate*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry, and recovers the Fist.

Rabinet, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Base.

Race [*Race*, Fr. *razza*, Ital. *radix*, L.] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

Race, Rennet. *N. C.*

Rack [in *Horsemanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

Rack, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To Rack *Wines* [of ꝑeccan, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

Rack-*Vintage*, the second Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

Radnights, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

Raers [*of a Cart*] the Rails on the Top of it.

Raffle-Net, a Sort of Fishing.

[1] *Coil* (not *quoil*) is from the verb to *coil*, O.F. *coillir*, L. *colligere*.

Raful *Knaves*, Rabble. *O.*

Rag [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

Rag-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

A Ragged *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

Ragman, a Statute appointed by King *Edward* III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

Ragoo [*ragoût*, F.] a high-season'd Dish of Meat.

Ragounces, a Sort of precious Stones.[1] *Chauc.*

Rag-Wort, an Herb. *Jacobæa.* L.

Rail [ræʒl, *Sax.*] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

Rail, a certain Bird so-called.

Raip, a Rod to measure Ground.

To Rait, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, *&c.* *N. C.*

A Rake [Ῥακα, *Gr.* רקא *H.*] a profligate Man.

Rake-shame, or **Rake-hell**, a base rascally Fellow.

The Rake [*of a Ship*] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The Rake [*of the Rudder*] the hindermost Part of it.

Rakestale [Rechenstiehl, *Teut.*] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

Raker, one who cleanses the Streets.

Raking *a Horse*, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

To Ram [perhaps of ꝑnemman, *Sax.* to trouble, or Rammeln, *Teut.* to make a Noise in moving] to beat or drive in.

A Ramage *Hawk*, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs, preying for its self.

Ramage [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so called in *May*, *June*, *July* and *August.*

To Ramble [q. d. *re-ambulare*, L.] to go up and down, to go astray.

Rambooze,[2] **Rambuze**, a Drink chiefly drank at *Cambridge*, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar and Rosewater.

To Rame, to reach. *N. C.*

Ramekin [*ramequin*, F.] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Welch* Rabbet.

Rament [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings.

Ramish, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

[1] An error for *iagounces*, O.F. *jagonces*; Rom. Rose, 117.
[2] A cant word; from *ram* = *rom*, good (in Rommany); and *boose*, a drink.

Rammer, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

To Ramp, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To Ramp, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spen.*

Rampant, ramping, wanton.

Rampick, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*

Ramsons, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium ursinum*, L.

Rand [Rand, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A Rand [*of Beef*] a long fleshy Piece, cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

Random [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

Ran-Force-*Ring* [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

Range [*rangee*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

Ranges [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.

Rangle [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

Rangleer, a Kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns, resembling the Branches of Trees.

Rank, Full; as a *River Rank*, *i. e.* Full. *Shakesp.*

Rank *as a Rook* [*Old Phrase*] hoarse as a Rook.

To Rant [Randte, *Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.

To Rap [þneppan, *Sax.* Ραπίζω, *Gr.*] to strike.

To Rap *out Oaths*, to swear very much and passionately.

Rape [*Rapa*, *L.*] a wild Radish; also the Stalks of Grapes dried.

Rape *Wine*, a Sort of small Wine, made of *Rape* or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

Rapes [in *Sussex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

Rape [*of the Forest*] a Trespass done in it.

Rapparees, certain *Irish* Robbers.

Rasberry. See *Raspberry.*

Rascal-*Deer* [of þarcal, *Sax.*] a lean Deer. [*Rascal* is not A.S.]

A Rash, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit, *&c.*

Rash, loosned with Dryness. *N. C.*

Rasis, a kind of hard Pitch. *C.*

Raskel, Trash, Trumpery. *O.*

Raspberry, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

Ratch [in *Clock Work*] a sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

Ratch [in a *Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

Rateen [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

Rathe, to choose, *Spen.* Also, soon, early. *Chau.*

Rat-lines [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder-Steps, to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

Rats *Tail*, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A Rattle [ratel, *Belg.*] a Child's Toy.

To Rattle [Ruttelen, *Teut.* to shake] to scold at.

To Rattle *in the Sheath* [spoken of a *Horse*] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

To Rattle [of a *Goat*] to make a Noise through the Desire of Copulation.

Rattler, a Coach. *Cant.*

Rattling *Cove*, a Coachman. *Cant.*

Rattling *Mumpers*, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*

To Ravel [rabelen, *Du.*] to snarl up, as hard-twisted Thread.

To Ravel *out*, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth, not closely woven, does.

Ravel *Bread*, a middle Sort of Bread. *Kent.*

To Rauk, to snatch. *N. C.*

To Ray. See **To Ree.**

Ray [*Raie*, F. *Raia*, L.] the Fish Thornback.

Ray *Cloth*, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

Ray *Grass*, a Sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

Reaks [of *rex*, L. a King, or ꝛice, *Sax.* Dominion] as, *to play Reaks*, *i. e.* to domineer or hector; to shew mad Pranks.

Rear [ꝑnene, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, *&c.* boiled rear. [A.S. *hrêr.*]

To Rear *a Boar* [*Hunting Term*] is to dislodge him.

Reathen, soon. *O.*

Rebeck, an old Trot. *Chau.*

Recheat [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

To Reck, to reckon. *Spen.* To care. *O.*

Reck, Care. *O.*

Recans, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C.*

Red *Gum*, a Distemper to which new-born Children are subject.

Red *Shanks*, the Herb Arsesmart. *N. C.*

Redeless, helpless. *O.*

Redour, turning or doubling.[1] *O.*

To Ree, **To Ray**, to agitate Corn in a Sieve, so that the chaffy or lighter Part may gather to one Place. *C.*

Ree, as, *All is on a Ree* [of ῥεω, *Gr.* to flow] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

Reek [ꝑneac, *Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay,[2] *&c.* See *Ric.*

Reek [ꝑec, *Sax.* rauch, *Teut.*] a Steam or Vapour.

To Reek, or wear away, as, *His Sickness reeks him, i. e.* wastes or wears him away.

Reek-*Stavel*, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, *&c.*, is raised. *C.*

A Reel [ꝑeol, *Sax.*] a Device to skain Yarn, *&c.* *O.*

To Reem [of ꝑneman,[3] *Sax.*] to cry, lament or bewail. *Lancash.*

To Reeve [probably of ꝑeapian, *Sax.* raffen, *Teut.* to snatch] a Term used by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

To Refreive,[4] to refrain for Fear. *O.*

Refrete, full fraught. *O.*

To Refriden, to cool. *O.*

Regrater, **Regrator** [*Regratier*, F.] a Huckster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

Reignous,[5] ruinous. *O.*

Rein, Government. *O.*

To Rejumble, as, *it rejumbles in my Stomach, i. e.* it rises or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*

Reit, Sedge or Sea-Weed. *O.*

To Reke [ꝑecan, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*

Rekelagis, Rakings, Revellings. *C.*

[1] The M.E. *reddour* means violence; see Halliwell.
[2] I. e. a *rick*; A.S. *hréac.* [3] An error for *hrýman*, to cry out.
[4] An error for *refreine*, i.e. to refrain.
[5] An error for *roignous*, which means scabby; see Roignous.

Rakilness, Rashness. *O.*

Relaters, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

Relay [of *Raillier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off, when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

Relay [*Relais*, F.] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage or Place where they are kept.

To Reme,[1] to take away, to deny. *O.*

Remercyd [*Remercié*, F.] thanked. *O.*

Remes, Realms. *O.*

To Remew, to refuse. *O.*

To Remord, to cause remorse. *O.*

Remuable, [*remuable*, F.] removeable, ready, unconstant. *O.*

Renably,[2] ready. *O.*

To Render, to separate, or disperse. *C.*

Rends, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

Renged, compassed about. *O.*

Renks, Ranks. *O.*

Rennet, Reneting, a sort of Pippin.

Rennish, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

Renovelances, Renewings. *O.*

Ren-*Radder*, run readily. *O.*

Rent-*Seck* [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man, who makes over his Estate, reserves yearly to be paid him, without any Clause of Distress.

Renty, handsome, well-shap'd, *spoken of Horses and Cows.* N. C.

To Repe *and Renne*, to rap and rend, i. e. to *procure by any Means.* *O.*

Reponces, a sort of small wild Radishes. *F.*

Rere-*boiled*, half-boiled. *C.*

Rere-*County* [in the *Statutes of Westminster*] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County Court is done.

Rere-*Mouse*, a Bat.

Rest Harrow, an Herb. *Anonis, L.*

To Retch [ɼæcken, *L. S.* and *Teut.* ɼecker, *Dan.*] to stretch.

To Retch [ƿræcan, *Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

[1] Probably *reme* is an error for *renie* to deny.
[2] *Renably* means reasonably.

Retchless, slothful, lazy, careless. *O.*

Retchlesness, Carelessness. *O.*

Rete-*Penny* [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish Priest.

To Reu, to sift. *O.*

To Reve [of rauben, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*

Reves, Rents, Tithes. *O.*

To Reul, to be rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. *N. C.*

A Reuling *Lad*, a Rigsby. *N. C.*

Rewet, the Lock of a Gun.

Rib [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To Rib *roast*, to beat or bang soundly.

Ribald, noisy, impudent, *&c.* as Ribald Crows. *Shakesp.*

Ribble Rabble [of rabbele, *Belg.* to prate] a Mob.

Ribibble, a Fiddle or Cittern. *O.*

Ribibe, an old Bawd. *Chau.*

Ribs [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

Ribs *of the Parrels* [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

Ric [Ryc, *Sax.* Reich, *Teut.*] a Kingdom.

Ric [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

Rice [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. *O.*

Ric, Rick [hneac, *Sax.*] a Heap of Corn or Hay. See *Reek.*

Rickets [Ῥαχίτις, of Ῥάχις, *Gr.* the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.

To Rid [hreddan, or hriddan, *Sax.*] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in Walking.

A Riddle [hreddel, *Sax.* Retzel, or Ratzel, *Teut.*] a Sieve, an oblong sort of Sieve, to separate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*

A Ride of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

Riders [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

Ridge-*Band*, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs across his Back.

Ridge-*Cully*, a Goldsmith. *Cant.*

Ridgling, Ridgel [of *rejiciendo*, L. with dim. ling] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

Riffling, Raffling [of *raffler*, F.] is when a Company of Persons stakes down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice, takes it.

Rifraf [*Minshew* derives it of rifken rafken, *Belg.* a Mingle-Mangle] Refuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.

Rift [*of a Horse's Hoof*] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

To Rift [raeffber, *Dan.*] to belch. *Linc.*

Rig, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A Rig [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To Rig *about*, to be wanton, to ramp.

Riggish, rampant, ruttish, *&c.* *Shak.*

Riglets [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or inlarge Margins, *&c.*

Rigsby. See **Hary Gaud** and **Reuling Lad.**

Rimpeled, rumpled, wither'd.

Rimy [of þrime, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.

Rindle [Rinne, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.

To Rine [þrinan, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*

A Riner,[1] a very good Cast at Bowls. *Ch.*

Ring *Bone* [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cornet.

Ring-*Head*, an Instrument to stretch Woollen-Cloth with.

Ring-*Leader*, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

Ring-*streaked* [spoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.

Ring-*Tail*, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

Ring-*Walk* [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

Ring-*Worm*, a Tetter, a Disease.

A Ripper, a Pedlar, Dorser, or Badger. *Sussex.*

To Rippel *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels. *N. C.*

Rip-Towel,[2] a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.

To **Rise** *the Tacks* [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.

Rising *in the Body*, a Distemper in Cattle.

Rising *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

[1] Lit. a 'toucher.' See *Shed.*

[2] I. e. a 'reap-toll.'

Rising (so called from its Effect of making the Dough rise) Yeast or Barm. *C.*

Risings [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

Rissoles [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, *&c.* fried.

Riveling, turning in and out.

A Bold-Road, a broad high Champaign Road.

A *Wild* Road [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

Roader [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

Rob, inspissated Juice.

Robbins [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Oylet-Holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

Robersmen, Robertsmen [*Old Saxon*] a sort of stout, lusty, Night Thieves.

Robgoblins. See **Hobgoblins.**

Rock [Rock, *Belg.* and *Dan.* Rocken, *Teut. Rocca,* Ital.] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

Rod-*Knights,* **Rad-*Knights,*** Servitors who held Land by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

Rod-*Net* [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

Roes [raun, *Dan.* roghe, *Belg.* Ragen, *Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

Rofe, did rend and rive. *O.*

Roger, a Cloak-Bag. *O.*

Roignous,[1] ruinous. *O.*

To Roil, to range. *O.*

Roin, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

To Roist, to swagger or boast. *O.*

A Roisterer [*Rustre,* F. a Clown] a rude boisterous Fellow.

Roisting, bullying, noisy, *&c. Shake.*

A Roke [of Rook, *L. S.* Smoke] a Sweat, as *to be all in a Roke.*

Roll [*of Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

Roll [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip staff is let.

***Riddle*-Roll** [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

[1] It does not mean ruinous, but scabby ; see *Roin.*

Roller, a Swathing-Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

Roman *Beam*, a Sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Stelleer*.

Romboyled, with a Warrant. *O.*

Romer, wider. *O.*

Ronts, young Bullocks. *Spen.* See *Runt.*

Ronyon, a Rake, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

Rood *Loft*, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

Roof-*Trees* [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Halfdeck to the Forecastle.

Rooky, musty.[1] *N. C.*

Roop, Hoarseness. *N. C.*

Roor, an Uproar. *O.*

To Rope, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To Ropen, to reap.[2] *O.*

Ropes, Guts. *N. C.*

Ropes, Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. *S. C.*

Ropy, clammy or slimy.

Rose *Pear*, a Fruit that ripens in *August* and *September*.

Rosiere, a Rose-Tree. *Spenc.*

Rot [rot, *Belg.*] a Disease in Sheep.

Rother *Beasts*, horned Beasts. *N. C.*

Rother *Soil*, **Rosoch**, the Dung or Soil of such Cattle. *N. C.*

Rother-*Nails*, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

Rou, ugly, froward. *O.*

Roughings, latter Pasture, or grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

Rought, had Pity on. *C.*

Round-*House* [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost Room or Cabbin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

Round *in*, **Round** *aft* [*Sea Term*] to let rise the Main or Fore Tack, *&c.* when the Wind larges upon them.

To Round *one in the Ear* [of runian, *Sax.* to mutter, roene, *Belg.* Reunen, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

[1] An error for *misty*; see *Roke.*

[2] Quite wrong; *ropen* is the pp. and means reaped; the mistake arose from misunderstanding Chaucer. Legend of Good Women, l. 74.

To Roune, to cease. *O.*

Roun [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.

Roup, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To Rourige, to gnaw. *O.*

To Rouse [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To Rouse *a Hawser* or *Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] used for haling in Part of the Hawser or Cable, which lies slack in the Water.

Rouse [perhaps of *Ruse*, Fr.] a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Ch.*

A Rousing *Lye*, a whisking great one.

A Rout *of Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.

Routhful, sorrowful. *O.*

A Rowel [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

Rowen, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Weeds. *C.*

Rowen *Hay*, latter Hay.

Rowning, Silence, whispering in the Ear. *O.*

Rowpaud,[1] calling. *O.*

To Rowt [of ꝑnutan, *Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. *N. C.*

Rowty [spoken of *Corn* or *Grass*] over-rank and strong.

Royal *Poverty*, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva* or *Genevre;* because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings. [*Cant.*]

Rubican, a true mix'd roan Horse.

To Ruck, to squat down. *N. C.*

Rucking, lurking. *O.*

Rudder, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.

Ruddle, a sort of red Chalk.

Ruddock, a Robin-red-Breast; and a Land Toad.

Rudge *Bone*, the Rump-Bone. *O.*

Rudge *Washed Kersey* [of Rugghe, *Belg.* the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made of fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.

Rue [*Rue*, F. Rheyw, *C. Br. Ruta*, L. of Ῥυτή, *Gr.* Raute, *Teut.*] an Herb well known.

To Rue, to sift, *Devonsh.* To pity. *Ch.*

Rueful, sad, woeful. *G.*

[1] *Rowpaud* is an error for *rowpand*, the pres. pt., in the northern dialect, of *rowp*.

Ruel *Bone*, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee.

To Ruff [at *Cards*] to trump.

To Ruff [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey, but does not truss it.

Ruffian, the Devil. *Cant.*

Ruffians-*Hall*, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

Ruffler, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

Ruff-Peck, Bacon. *Cant.*

Rufter-*Hood*, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

Rum, Gallant. *Cant.*

Rum-*boozing-welts*, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

Rumboyl, the Watch. *Cant.*

Rum *Cully*, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

Rum-*Dropper*, a Vintner. *Cant.*

Rum-*Gutlets*, Canary. *Cant.*

Rum-*Hooper*, a Drawer. *Cant.*

Rummer [*q. d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking Vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim.

Rum-*Padders*, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

Rum *Ville*, *London*. Cant.

Runagate [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

Runches, Runch *Ball*, Carlock dry and withered. *N. C.*

Rundle [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

Rundlet [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask for Liquors from 3 to 20 gallons.

Rune [Runa, *Dan.*] a Water-Course, *W. C.*

Runce, a Flasket. *N. C.*

Runlet. See *Rundlet.*

Runnel, Pollard Wood, so called from running up apace.

Runner [of a *Gaming-House*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

Runner, the upper Stone of a Mill.

Runner [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoising of Goods.

Runt [of Rund, *Belg.* an Ox, Rind, *Teut.*] a *Scotch* or *Welsh* Cow, *&c.* also a short Fellow.

Runts, Canary Birds above three Years old.

Rush-*Grown* [among *Archers*] the same as Bobtail.

Russet [*rousset*, F. *rossetta*, Ital. of *rusius*, L.] a dark brown Colour.

Russetin [*roussetin*, F.] a Sort of Apple.

To Rut [*Rut*, Fr. *Menagius* derives it of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. rushing, sc. into Venery, or of rotte, *Belg.*] to cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

Ruthe, [Reuwe, *Teut.*] Pity, Compassion. *O.*

Rymmers *about* [*ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle Roaming Fellows.

S

Sack *of Cotton*, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.

Sack *of Wool*, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

Sackless [raclear, *Sax.*] guiltless, innocent. *N. C.*

Sacrifield *Rents* [in the Manor of *Chuton* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.

Safflow, Bastard Saffron.

Saffron *of Gold* [among *Chymists*] a *Chymical Preparation* of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

To Sag, to hang down on one Side.

To Sag, to waver, to be dismayed, *&c.* *Shakesp.*

Sache [ryze, *Sax.* Sage, *Teut.*] a Saw. *N. C.*

Main **Sail**, that which belongs to the Main Yard.

Sails [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

Sakebere, he that is robbed of his Goods. *O.*

Saker [*sacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk, also a sort of great Gun.

Saker *Extraordinary*, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Foot long, its Load 5*lb.* its Shot 3 Inches one quarter Diameter, and about 7*lb.* Weight.

Sakeret, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

Saligot, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.

Sallow [*Saule*, F. *Salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-Tree.

A Sally [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

Sally-*Port*, a Door through which a Sally is made.

Salmon-*Pipe*, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

Salmon *sewse* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

Salsifie, the Plant otherwise called Goats-Beard. *Tragopagon.* L.

Salt-*Silver*, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

Salvo, an Exception, a Come-off.

Sam, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

Samlet, a young Salmon.

To Samme *Milk*, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

Samphire, Sampire [*Minshew* derives it of *Saint Pierre*, F. q. d. St. *Peter's* Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

Sance *Bell* [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *sanctus. sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

Sand-*Bags*, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

Sand *Blind*, purblind or short-sighted.

Sand *Eel*, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

Sandever [*suin de verre*, F. *i. e.* Glass Grease] the Dross of Glass.

Sandgavel, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manor of *Rodely* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

Sandling, a Sea Fish.

Sanicle [*Saniclet*, F. *Sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-Heal*, of great Use in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the Bloody Flux.

Sarcel [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

Sarcling-*Time* [of *Sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

Sare [ſɛhr, *Teut.*] Sore. *O.*

A Sark [ſẏnc, *Sax.*] a Shirt.

A Sarse [*Say*, F.] a sort of Sieve.

To Sarse [*Sasser*, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.

Sart, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

To Sarve *a Rope* [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay on Linnen, Yarn, Canvas, *&c.*

Sashoons, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

It Sate *me sore*, it touched me greatly. *O.*

Satira, a broad Dish or Platter. *O.*

Sauce *Alone*, an Herb. *Alliaria*, L.

Sauf and **Saugh**, fallow. *N. C.*

Saurpool, a stinking puddle. *N. C.*

Saws, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

Saw *Wort*, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*, L.

Sawstany, red-faced. *O.*

Say [*sayette*, F.] a thin sort of Stuff.

Say *of it* [*essayer*, F.] taste of it. *Suffolk.*

Scadle [spoken of young *Horses* that fly out] that will not abide touching. N. C.

Scafe [spoken of *Boys*] wild.

A Scald *Head* [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of Schale, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scruf] a scurfy or scabby Head.

Scalinga, a Quarry of Stones, Scale or Slates. *O. L.*

Scall [*q. d.* Scald] Scurf on the Head.

To Scamble [of *σκαμβρὸς*, *Gr.* oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A Scambling *Town*, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a Distance one from the other.

Scammony [*scammonia*, L. *Σκαμμονία*, *Gr.*] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary*.

Scar [of Carpe, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. C.*

Scar, Care or Value. *Shakesp.*

Scarceheed, Scarcity. *O.*

Pot-Scars, [of Pot, *L. S.* & Scherben, *Teut.*] Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. *F. C.*

Scawrack,[1] a sort of Sea Weed.

Sceppe, a Bushel. *O.* *See Skepe.*

Scharpenny, Scharnpenny, a small Duty antiently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

Scheren-*Silver*, **Shearing-***Silver*, Money paid of old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

Sciled[2] [q. d. *sealed*] closed. *O.*

Scool, a Shole of Fish. *O.*

[1] Perhaps an error for *sea-wrack.*

[2] Perhaps an error for *seiled.*

A Scoop [schoepe, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

Scooper, a Water Fowl.

A Scopperloit, a Time of Idleness, a Play-Time. *N. C.*

A Score [*Minshew* derives it of schore, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.

Scot [Sceat, *Sax.* schoss, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

Scot-Ale, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

Scotch Collops, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* Manner.

Scottering [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

Scovel, an Oven Mop.

To Scour, Scowr [scheueren, Teut. skurer, Dan.] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

Scouring [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.

Scouring *Long Sought,* a Disease in Cattle.

Scourings [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

To Scrabble [krabbelen, Belg. krappelen, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

Lean scrag, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

To Scranch, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.

Scrat, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*

Scray, a Sea-Swallow, or Bird.

To Screak [of skriger, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To Screek. See *To Shriek.*

Scrimpness, Scantiness.

Scrivenish, Subtility. *O.*

Scrooby-Grass, Scurvy-Grass. *Cochlearia.* L.

Scruff, little Sticks, Coals, *&c.* which poor People gather up by the side of the *Thames* for Fuel.

To Scruse, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

A Scry *of Fowl,* a great Flock.

A Scud, a sudden shower of Rain.

To Scud *away,* **To Scuddle** [schudde, Belg. to tremble, of schutelen, to shake, Teut.] to run away all of a sudden.

Sculk [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as *a Skulk of Foxes.*

Sculls *of Friers* [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friers or Brothers.

Scull *of Fishes* [of Scole, *Sax.*] a Shole of Fishes.

Scumber [among *Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To Scummer [skimmer, Dan.] to squirt a watry Substance out of the Body. *O.*

Scupper-*Nails*, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the *Scupper Leathers.*

Scurvy-*Grass*, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper. *Cochlearia*, L.

Scut [Cþÿð, *Sax.* Kutte, Belg. the Female Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Coney: It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the Teut. Scutte, a Filly.

Scuttle [Scutel, *Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill through which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.

Scyregemot [Scipegemot, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

Sea *Longs*, the Froth of the Sea.

Seam [Seime, *Sax.* saim, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of a Hog try'd.

Seam *of Corn* [of Seam, *Sax.* probably of Σάγμα, *Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Ess.*

A Seam [of *Wood*] a Horse Load. *Suff.*

The Seams [in *Horses*] a Disease.

Seam, Sean [of *Sagena*, L. Σαγένη, *Gr.*] a sort of large Fishing Net.

Sean *Fish*, a Fish taken with such a Net.

Sear-*Leaves*, Leaves of a Tree wither'd or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

Sear-*Wood*, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

Searse, Serse [of *sas*, F.] a fine Hair Sieve.

Seaves, Rushes. *N. C.*

Seavy *Ground*, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

Sechin [suchen, Teut.] to seek out. *Ch.*

Seed-Leep, Seed-Lip, a Vessel or Hopper in which Husbandmen carry their Seed-Corn at the Time of Sowing.

Seed *Shedding* [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

Seeing *Glass*, a Looking-Glass. *N. C.*

To Seel [of ỳllan, *Sax.* to give way] a Ship is said to *Seel*, when she tumbles suddenly and violent, sometimes to one side, and sometimes

to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.

Seen, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *C.*

Seer, several, divers.

Sekel, in like Manner. *O.*

Selander, a scabby Disease in Horses.

Selcouth [of ſelꝺ, seldom, and couꝺ, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.

Self-*Heal*, a Wound Herb. *Prunella*, L.

Selion, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

Sell [*Sella*, L.] a Saddle. *Spenc.*

Sell [*Architecture*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

Sell, Self. *N. C.*

Selt, Chance. *N. C.*

Sely, Hilly. *O.*

Semicope, a short Cloak. *O.*

Semisoune, a soft, gentle Noise. *Ch.*

Semmit, limber. *N. C.*

Senfy, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. *N. C.*

Sengreen, the Herb Horsleek. *Sempervivum majus*, L.

Sen Sine, since then. *N. C.*

Sere [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Sered *Pockets*, lock'd up.[1] *O.*

Sermountain, an Herb.

Serpet, a sort of Rush; also a kind of Basket. *O.*

Service-*Tree*, a sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

Serving-*Man's Joy*, the Herb Rue. *Ruta.* L.

Serys, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

Setter, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.

To Setter, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. C.*

Setterwort, an Herb. *N. C.*

Setting [*Cock Fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able

[1] No; *sered pokets* are waxed bags used in alchemy (Chaucer)

to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

Setting *Dog*, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, *&c.*

Setting *Down* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

Settle [ſetl, *Sax.* ſeſſel, Teut.] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

Settle *Bed*, a Bed turn'd up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To Settle *a Deck*, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

Settles, Grafts. *O.*

Sevil *Hole* [of a *Horse Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

Sew, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To Sew [ſiepan, *Sax.* ſyer, Dan.] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To Sew [of *exsiccare*, L.] a Ship is said to be *sewed*, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

Sewed, placed, following. *O.*

Sewel [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

Shack, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. *O.*

Shack [in *Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-Time.

Shack [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the six Winter-Months.

To *go a* **Shack**, to go free at large.

Shacking *Time*, the Season when Mast is ripe. *C.*

Shad [ſkade, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

Shag [ſceaga, *Sax.*] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a Sort of Sea Fowl.

Shake *Time*, the Season of the Year when Mast, *&c.* fall from the Trees, *&c.*

Shallons, Shaloon [*q. d.* Stuff of *Chalons*, in *France*] a sort of Woollen Stuff.

Sham, pretended; a Trick or Flam, a Cheat, as a *sham Business*, *a sham Plot*, &c.

Shan [ſcante, *Sax.*] Shamefacedness. *Lincolnshire.*

Shandy, wild. N. C.

Shanker [*Chancre*, F. *Cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin or on the Yard.

Shank *Painter* [*Sea Term*] a short Chain fastened under the Fore-Mast Shrouds on which rests the whole Weight of the After-Part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side.

Shanks, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Furr called *Budge*.

Shard [ſcheardɛ, Belg. ſcharte, Teut. a Notch], a broken Piece of a Tile, or some Earthen Vessel; and a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*

Share-*Wort*, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.

Shares, Rills or Streams of Water. *O.*

To Shark *up and down* [of *chercher*, F. to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about.

Sharnebude, a Beetle. *O.*

Sharpening *Corn*, **Sharping** *Corn*, a customary Present of Corn, which Farmers in several Parts of *England*, make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, *&c.*

Shave *Grass*, the Herb called Horse-Tail.

Shaw-*Bander*, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians*.

A Shawel [of ſchauffel, Teut.] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

To Shead [of Sceaþan, *Sax.*] to distinguish. *Lancash.*

Sheading, a Tithing or Division in the *Isle of Man*.

To Sheal, to separate the Parts of it. *N. C.*

To Shear, to reap. *N. C.*

Shear *Grass*, a kind of Herb.

Shears [among *Sailors*] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other next to the Top; their Use is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoise Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

Shear-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

Shear *Shanks* [in a *Ship*] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

Sheat, Saut, a young Hog. *C.* Also a kind of Fish.

Shed [of Sceaþan, *Sax.* to distinguish, of ſcheiden, Teut. to separate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*

Shed *Riners with a Whaver*, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chesh.*

Shedding *of Seed*, a Disease in *Horses*.

Sheep's *Head*, a *Virginian* Fish of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

Sheer [ſcýne, *Sax.*] altogether, quite, also spoken of Cloth, thin.

To Sheer, to reap. *N. C.*

Sheld, stocked, Parti-coloured. *Suff.*

Sheriff *Tooth*, an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

Sherman [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who sheers Worsted, Fustians, *&c.*

Shermans *Craft*, i. e. **Sheermans** *Craft*, an Art used at *Norwich*, where Worsteds, Stamins, Fustians, and other woollen Cloths are sheered.

To Shete, [ſcheeten, L. S.] to shoot. *Ch.*

A Shide [of ſcandan,[1] *Sax.* of ſcheiden, Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

To Shieve [*Sea Term*] to fall astern.

A Shift [Geachete, Teut. a Business, according to *Minshew*] a Shirt or a Smock; a Trick or Device to escape or get off.

To Shift, to bestow. *O.*

A Shifter, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and subtile Tricks.

Shifters [*Sea Term*] Men on Board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid in order to fit it for the Kettle.

Shifting [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavel kind Nature.

To Shimper, to shine. *Suff.*

Shippen [of ſcýpene, *Sax.*] a Cow-House, an Ox-Stall. *N. C.*

Shirt-*Band*, a Band. *Yorksh.*

A Shittle Cock [of ſceotan, *Sax.* to shoot, or ſchuttein, Teut. to shake, and *Coc.*] a feather'd Cock to play with.

A Shiver [ſchiefer, Teut.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A Shiver [in a *Ship*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

Shoad, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall.*

A Shock [ſchock, Teut.] of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, *&c.* is 60 in Number.

A Shock [among *Husbandmen*] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To Shock [ſhocke, Belg. ſhockelen, Teut.] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

[1] An error for A.S. *scéadan.*

To Shogg [shockeln, Teut. but *Minshew* derives it of Jagen, Teut. to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

A Shogg [shockel, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

Shonde [schunde,[1] Teut.] Shame. *C.*

Shoods, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

A Shoot, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

A Shoot [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

Shop-*Lifter,* one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of buying, takes the Opportunity to steal.

Shores [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common **Shore** [corrupted for *Sewer*] which see.

Shorling [of scheeren, Teut. to sheer] a Sheep-skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

Shot *Flagon* [in *Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests, if they drink above a Shilling.

Shot *in Years,* advanced in Years. *Spen.*

Shotten (spoken of *Fish*) [of schutten, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

Shotten *Milk,* curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

Shoveler, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

Shoulder *Pight* [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downright.

Shoulder *Pincht,* a Disease in Horses.

Shoulder *Splating,* **Shoulder** *Torn,* a Hurt which befals a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

Shoulder *Wrench* [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

Shouldred *Head* [among *Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

Shouldering *Piece* [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwise called a *Bracket.*

A Showel, a Blind for a Cow's Eyes made of Wood. *S. C.*

Shrape, Scrape, a Place baited with Chaff or Corn to intice Birds. *C.*

To Shriek, To Shrike [among *Hunters*] to cry or make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting-Time.

Shrove *Mouse,* See *Shrew Mouse.*

[1] An error for G. *schande.*

Shrowds [in a *Ship*] those great Ropes, that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Sides by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

To Shrowd [ꝛcꝛýðon, Sax.] to cover, to shelter.

To Shrowd [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

To Shrub *one*, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A Shrub [ꝛcꝛýbe, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

Shrub, Nightshade, a Plant. *Solanum*, L.

Shrug, a shrinking up the Shoulders.

A Shuck, an Husk or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, Bean Shells. *S.* and *E. C.*

To Shun, to shove. *Suff.*

To Shunt, to shove.

To *get* **Shut** *of a Thing* [of ꝛceaðan, *Sax.* of ſcheaden, Teut. to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

Sib [ꝛıb, *Sax.*] Kindred; hence the Word *Gossip*, q. d. Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

Sibd, a-kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing akin. *N. C.*

Sibbered,[1] **Sibberedge** [of ſýbbe, *Sax.* Kindred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

Sick, Sike, a little dry Water-Course which is dry in Summer Time. *N. C.*

Sickerly [of *securus*, L. ſicherlich, Teut.] surely. *N. C.*

Sidy, surly, moody. *Suff.*

Sig [ſeiche, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-Lie. *S. C.*

A Sigil [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

Sigismund [either of Sıge, Victory, and Mund, *Sax.* Peace, *i. e.* one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verstegan* and *Junius*, of Sieg, Teut. Victory, and Mund, a Mouth, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

A Sike, a Quillet or Furrow. *C.*

Sile [of ſýl, *Sax.*] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

To Sile [of ꝛýl, *Sax.* or Sull, L. S. a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the bottom. *N. C.*

Silk *Thrower* or *Throwster*, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

[1] The suffix-*red* is the A.S. suffix-*réden*.

Sill [ſyl, *Sax. seuil*, F. *solum*, L.] the Threshold of a Door.

Sillibauk, a Sillabub. *Lincolnsh.*

Silly [of *sillus*, L. of σελλυς, *Gr.* a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of Selig, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

Silver-*Sickness*, **Silver**-*Squinse* [*Law Term*] is when a Lawyer brib'd by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick or unable to speak.

Silver-*Spoon-Head* [among *Archers*] the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver Spoon.

Simila [Semmel, Teut.] a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

Simnel [of *Simila*, of Σεμιδαλις, *Gr.* not unlikely of Semmel, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

Simpson, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio.* L. *Suff.*

Sinew *shrinking* [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

A Single [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To Sip [sippen, Belg.] to soop a little.

Sirones, little Pushes in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

Siskin, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

Size [at the University of *Cambridge*] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To Size [at *Cambridge*] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at *Oxford* is called to *battle.*

Sizer [at *Cambridge*] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at *Oxford.*

Sizely, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

Sizzing, Barm or Yest. *S. C.*

Skaddle [of ſcaþe, *Sax.* perhaps of shaden, to do Damage or Mischief, Teut.] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

Skaddons, Embryos of Bees.

A Skain, Skein [ſaȝene, *Sax.*] an *Irish* short Sword.

A Skain [*Escaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* as it is wound on a Reel.

Skarfed [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastend into another.

To Skatch *a Wheel*, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

Skathy [of ſceað, *Sax.*] ravenous, mischievous. *N. C.*

A Skeel, a Collock. *N. C.*

Skeeling, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

Skeg; a sort of wild Plum of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

Skegger [probably of ſceaʒʒa, *Sax.*] a kind of small Salmon.

Skegger *Trout*, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

Skellard, wrapped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

Skellet [of *Esculette*, says Dr. *Th. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A Skellum [ſkelm, Belg. ſchelm, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

Skepe, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.* See *Skip.*

Sketloe [of ſcæƀ, *Sax.*] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

Skew [ſchew, Teut. ſcheef, L. S.] as *to look a skew*, to squint or lear, to look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.

To Skid *a Wheel*, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Descent of a Hill. *S. C.*

To Skime, to look a squint, to glee. *N. C.*

To Skink [rcencan, *Sax.* ſchenken, L. S. and Teut.] to serve Drink at Table.

Skinker [of ſkenker, *Dan.* ſchencke, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

A Skip, A Skep, a Basket, but not one to be carried in the Hands. *S. C.*

A Skip *Jack*, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A Skip-Kennel, a Foot Boy.

A Skipper [ſchipper, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship. *Dan.*

Skip-Pound [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 *lb.*

To Skir, to glide, to move swiftly. *Shakesp.*

Skirret [*Scherivole*, Ital. *Chirriva*, Span. or of ſuycker-foot, Belg. Sugarsweet] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

Skit, a Whim or Fancy.

Skrow, surly, dogged. *Suff.*

To Skue, to go sidelong along; to waddle.

Skute [ſhuyte, *Du.*] a little Boat.

Slab, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree.

A Slab, a Puddle. See *Slabey.* C.

Slabby [of ſlabbe, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

Slade [ſlaꝺe,[1] *Sax.*] a long, flat Piece or slip of Ground. *O.*

Slag [ſchacke, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

Slam, a Substance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A Slam *Fellow* [*eslance*, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim.*

Slank [probably of ſchlange, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-Weed.

Slape, slippery. *N. C.*

Slape Ale, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liquor.

A Slapel, a Piece, Part, Portion. *Suff.*

Slat, a share. *C.*

To Slat on, to cast out, or dash against. *N. C.*

Slatch [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

To Sleak *out the Tongue*, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh.*

Sleave, a kind of Fish.

Sleaved, as sleaved Silk, is such as is Wrought fit for Use.

Sleazy, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of Linnen Cloths are.

Sleck, small Pit Coal. *N. C.*

To Sleck [*i. e.* to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

Sled, Sledge [ſleꝺꝺe, Belg. ſchlitten, T. ſlede, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution; It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A Sledge [ſleᵹ,[2] *Sax.*] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To Sleech, to dig up Water. N. C.

Sleepers [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks and Rungs; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

Sleepy-*Evil* [in *Swine*] a Disease.

Sleepy-*Grave* [ſlapiᵹnava, Sax.] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

To Sleer, to leer or peep at.

[1] An error for A.S. *slǽd.* [2] An error for A.S. *slecge.*

To Sleet *a Dog*, is to set him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, *&c.*

Slick [slicht, Belg. schlicht, Teut. slıȝ, *Sax.*] smooth.

To Slicken [slichte, Belg. schlichten, Teut.] to smooth or make slick.

Slim, slender.

Slim [of schlim, Sax. schlim, Teut.] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnsh.*

A Slink [of slank, Belg.] a Cast Calf.

Slither, slippery. *Chauc.*

To Slive [of slaeber, Dan.] to creep, or go about dronishly.

A Sliverly *Fellow*, a subtil, crafty fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

Slocker, Slockster, one that enticeth away another Man's Servants.

Slogarde, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*

Slops [of slabbe, Belg.] a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

Slops [*Sciloppi*, Ital.] Physical Potions.

To Slot [of sluyte, Belg. of schliessen, Teut.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*

The Slot *of a Deer* [of sloot, Belg.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stags Foot in the Ground.

The Slote *of a Ladder or Gate*, the flat Step or Bar. N. C.

A Slottern, A Slattern [slobbe, or slorken, Du.] See *Slattern.*

Slouch [probably of sloff, Dan.] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.

Slouching, clownish, awkward in Behaviour.

Slough [of slos, hollow, or Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

Slough [probably of Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine, so called because of its Moistness.

A Slough, a Husk. *N. C.*

Slough *of a Wild Boar*, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

Slough-*Silver*, a Rent formerly paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days Works in Harvest, performed for the Lord of the Manor.

Slouth [probably of slos, *Sax.* concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Cast Skin of a Snake.

Slouth [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. a Company of Bears.

Slouth *Hound.* See *Sluth-Hound.*

Slug [of Schlagen, to smite,] a heavy sort of great Gun; a sort of Shot for a Gun.

A Slug [of sluggen, Du. to act slothfully] a Ship that sails heavily; also a sort of Snail without a Shell.

To Slump, to slip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty Place. N. C.

To Slur [slooren, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to soil or dawb; to bespatter.

A Smack [smæc, Sax. smaeck, Belg. schmack, L. S smaen, Dan.] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.

A Smack [schmatz, Teut.] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.

A Smackering [schmaaken, L. S.] a longing for, or being desirous of, as *to have a smackering after a Thing.*

A Smacking-*Cove*, a Coachman. *Cant.*

Smallage, a wholsome Herb often put into Broth. *Apium*, L.

Smart, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

To Smartle *away*, to waste away. N. C.

Smelling *Cheat*, a Garden or Nosegay. *Cant.*

A Smelt [smelt, *Sax. Dan.*] a Fish.

Smeth, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To Smicker [smeþcian, *Sax.*] to look amorously or wantonly.

Smicket,[1] a Woman's Shift.

Smiter, an Arm. *Cant.*

Smiting [of þmitran, Sax. to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*

Smiting *Line* [in a *Ship*] is a small Line fastened to the Missen Yard Arm, which serves to loosen the Missen Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled; whence

Smite *the Missen* [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

Smoke *Farthings*, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the Customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitant of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

Smoke *Silver*, **Smoke** *Penny*, Money formerly paid to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe-Wood.

Smopple, brittle; as smopple Wood, smopple Pie-Crust, *&c.* N. C.

Smut [smette, Belg. schmutz, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn.

Snack, Share; as, *to go Snacks with one.*

Snacket, a Hasp for a Casement.

[1] The diminutive of *smock.*

A Snag [schnecke, Teut.] a Snail. *Suff.*

A Snag, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. *Suff.*

Snaggle *Toothed* [of schnable, Teut. a Beak, or nagel, *Teut.* a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

Snake-*Weed*, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort and Bistort. *Bistorta*, L.

A Snap, a sort of Noise; also a Morsel or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.

A Merry Snap [of Knapp, Teut. chearful, or knapa, *Sax.* a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

To Snap [of schnappen, Teut. to make a sudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any Thing is thrown to them, or Fishes at the Bait;] to check. *N. C.*

Snaped, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

To Snare, to prune Timber Trees.

The Snat, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. N. C.

Snatch *Block* [in a *Ship*] a great Block or Pully, having a Shiver, cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.

To Snathe [of schneiden, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. N. C.

Snead, Sneath, the Handle of a Scythe. *C.*

Sneaks, Sneaksby, a sneaking sorry Fellow, who scarce dare shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To Sneap, to check or chide. N. C.

Sneap'd, beaked, billed, *i. e.* having Bills or Beaks, as *sneap'd* Birds. *Spenc.*

Snecket *of a Door*, a String that draws up the Latch. N. C.

Sneezing-*Powder* [niese-pulver, T.] Snuff.

Sneezing-*Wort*, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Ptarmica.* L.

Snell [snell, *Du.* schnell, Teut. *Isnel*, F. swift and nimble] a Name.

Snever, slender. *N. C.*

A Snever *Spawt*, a slender Stripling. *N. C.*

To Snicker, To Snigger, to laugh privately, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

To Snite [schentzen, Teut. snyder, *Dan.*] to blow the Nose.

Snithe-Wind [of Snidan, *Sax.* to cut, of schneiden and wind, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsh.*

To Snittle [of Snidan, *Sax.* schnitzelen, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

Snod, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

Snogly, handsomely; as *snogly geer'd*, handsomely dress'd. *N. C.*

Snog-*Malt*, smooth, with few Combs.

To Snook, to lie lurking for a Thing.

Snow-*Apple*, a kind of Apple.

To Snub [of snuffe, Belg.] to sop; also to take one up sharply; to keep under or in Subjection.

Snubs, Knots in Wood. *Spen.*

A Snudge [of snican, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To Snudge *along* [of sniger, *Dan.* or snican, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

To Snuggle, to lie close together.

Snurl, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

Snush, Snuff.

Snut-*Nosed*, flat-nosed.

A So, A Soa [of *Seau*, F. a Pail or Bucket] a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. N. C.

Soam, an Horse Load. *W. C.* See *Seam.*

Soarage [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

Soar-*Hawk* [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

A Sock, a Plough-share. *N. C.*

Socket [*souchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, *&c.*

Socome [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond **Socome**, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love **Socome**, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

To Soil *Milk*, to cleanse or strain it. N. C.

A Soil-*Dish*, a straining, *&c.* Dish.

To take **Soil** [*Hunt. Term*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

To Soil, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

Soka, Soke [rocnea, *Sax.*] the Privilege of Tenants excused from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder.*

Soke-*Reeve*, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

Sokemanry, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Soccage.

Soker, a Toper, a hard Drinker.

Sole *of the Feet* [in a *Horse*] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

Solen [Σωλη, Gr.] an oblong, hollow Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg, or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

Sool, Sowl, any Thing eaten with Bread. *N. C.*

Soon, the Evening. *N. C.*

Soop, Soup [*Soupe*, F. Suppe, Teut.] Pottage, especially made after the *French Way.*

To Soop up. See *Sup up.*

Sope *Wort*, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*, L.

Sore [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*

Sore *a Cold*, very cold. *C.*

Sore *Age* [among *Hunters*] the first Year of every Hawk.

Sore *Hawk*, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Eyry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

Sorel [among *Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

Soring [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a Hare when she is in the open Field.

Sorrage, the Blades of Green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, *&c.*

Sorrance, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

Sorrel [Supe, *Sax.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads. *Acetosa*, L.

Sorrel [*sor*, *sore*, and *soret*, F. *sauritto*, Ital.] a reddish Colour in Horses.

A Soss, a mucky Puddle. N. C.

Sospiro [in *Musick Books*] a little character called a Rest. *Ital.*

Sothale, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.

Soul-*Foot*, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

Soulesceat, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Soul-*Mass Cakes*, Cakes given to the Poor on *All Souls Day.*

Sound, Sounder [among *Hunters*] a Herd or Company of Swine.

Sousee [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

Souse, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

Souter [of *Sutor*, L.] a Cobler. *Ch.*

Southern-*Wood*, a Plant. *Abrotanum*, L.

Sow *Back'd Horses* [among *Farriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.

Sow-*Bread*, an Herb. *Cyclamen*, L.

Sow-*Thistle*, an Herb. *Sonchus*, L.

To Sowl *one by the Ears*, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*

Sowlegrove, the Month of *February*, so called by those of *South Wales.*

A Spade [of *Spado*, L.] one that is gelded, either a Man or Beast.

A Spade, A Spayad [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *espava*,[1] F.] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting **Spade,** a Tool with which they cut Hay-reeks or Corn-Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

Spadiers, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall.*

Spalles [of *espaules*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Spenc.*

Spalis [of spalten, Teut. to cleave] Chips of Wood.

To Span *a Child*, to wean it. *N. C.* See **Spene.**

Span *new*, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*

Spancel, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*

Spanish *Pick-Tooths*, an Herb.

To Spank [of ꝑyan,[2] *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

Spanking, large, jolly, Spruce, as a *spanking Lass.*

Spanner, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusee.

Spar [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

Spars, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

To Spare *a Game Cock*, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

Sparing [among *Cock fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

Sparkish, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

To Sparre, To Spar [of ꝑꝑnian, *Sax.*] to search out by the Track, to ask, enquire, to cry at the Market-place.

Sparrow-Grass. See *Asparagus.*

Sparth, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

Spat, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

[1] But Skinner has *espave;* it is not an allied word.

[2] Misprint for *span.*

Spatter-*dashes*, a sort of light Boots without Shoes.

A Spaut, a Youth. *N. C.*

A Spaw, a Spring of Water passing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To Spawl [speewen, Du. spiten, Teut.] to spit.

To Spay [of *spado*, L.] to castrate a Female.

Speal [probably of spille, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

Specht [specht, Teut.] a Bird.

Speed, a Distemper, incident to young Cattle.

Speedwell, the Herb *Fluellin. Veronica*, L.

Speeking *up of the Ordnance* [in *Gunnery*] is when a Quoin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breach of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

A Speer, a Chimney-Post. *N. C.*

To Spell [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To do a **Spell** [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns in a short Time, and then leave it.

To give a **Spell** [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

Fresh **Spell** [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

Spelt [spelize,[1] T.] a sort of Corn.

Spene, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

Spice, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

Spicknel, an Herb, otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmoney* and *Bearwort-Meum*.

Spiggot [of spicker, Du.] a Stopple for a Tap.

Spikes, Speeks [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn] which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks or Timbers.

Spiked [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no use can be made of it by an Enemy.

A Spill, a small Gift in Money.

To Spill, to die, to perish. *Chauc.*

[1] An error for G. *spelz*.

Spindle [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

Spindle, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

To Spindle [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

Spindle-Tree, a Shrub. *Euonymus Theophrasti.* L.

Spink, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

To Spire [*epier,* F. *spirare,* L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

Spirtnet, a sort of Fishing Net.

Spitchcock-Cook, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

Spit-Deep, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

Spitter [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

Splashy, wet, watry.

To Splat *a Pike,* **To Splay** *a Bream* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

Splay-*Footed,* one who treads his Toes much outward.

Splaying *of the Shoulder,* a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film, under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

Spleen-Wort, an Herb. *Scolopendria,* L.

Spleget, a Tent for a Wound.

Spren, broken wood, or Wind-fall.

Barren **Springs,** are such as usually flow from Coal Mines, or some sulphurous Mineral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

Spring *Arbour* [of a *Watch*] the Part in the middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or Turned.

Spring *Box* [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

To Spring [in *Fowling*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

Springal [of *springing,* q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

Springolds, or *Springalds;* warlike Engines.

Sprouts [ꝛpnaua, *Sax.* sprynce, Belg. spraten-koul, L. S.] a sort of young Coleworts.

Spruce-*Beer* [sprutz-beer, T.] a sort of Physical Drink good for inward Bruises, *&c.*

Sprunt, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A Spud, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow, a short Arse.

Spunge [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horses Shoe next the Heel.

To Spunge *upon*, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.

Spunging-*House*, a Victualing-house where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

Spunk, Touchwood, half rotten wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the sides of Trees.

Spurge [*espurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts eats them away. *Tithymalus*, L.

Spurge-*Flax*, a kind of Shrub.

Spurget, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon. *N. C.*

To Spurk *up*, to spring up strait, to brisk up. *S. C.*

Spurkets [of a *Ship*] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

Spurre-*Way*, a Horse-way thro' a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. *O.*

Spurry, a sort of Herb. *Spergula.* L.

A Squab, a soft stuffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A Squab *Rabbit*, *Chicken*, &c. one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.

To Squat, to bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Sussex.*

Squeaker, a Bar-Boy. *Cant.*

Squib [in a *Gaming House*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has, given him to play.

A Squill [*squille*, F. *squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

To Squirm, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

To Squitter [probably of schertere, Belg. q. d. *scatter*, or *shitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.

Squitter [with *Tinners*] the Dross of Tin.

To Stack [spoken of a *Horse*] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg stacks.*

A Staddle, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. *N. C.*

Staddles, young tender Trees. See *Stadils.*

Staddles, the Marks of the Small Pox. *N. C.*

A Staff *of Cocks* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Pair of Cocks.

Staff-*Tree*, a sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

Stag-*Evil* [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Palsey in the Jaw.

Staggard [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

Staggers [in *Horses*] a Disease, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

Stake, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

To Stale [stale, Belg. stallen, Teut.] to piss; spoken of Cattle.

Stale [stalle, Belg. but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

Stale [stele, *Sax.* steel, L. S.] a Handle; also the Round step of a Ladder.

Stales [stala, *Sax.*] Theft, Tricks. *Spenc.*

Stalkers, a sort of Fishing-Nets. *O.*

Stalking-*Hedge*, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowlers, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

Stalking-*Horse*, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges; a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

To Stall, to put into a Stall; also to glut or cloy.

Stall-*Boat*, a sort of Fisher Boat.

A Stall *Wimper*, a Bastard. *Cant.*

Stalling *Ken*, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cant.*

To Stamflesh, to Cant. *Cant.*

Stammel, a great flouncing Mare; an overgrown bouncing Wench.

Stamwood, the Roots of Trees grubb'd up. *C.*

Stampers, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

Stamps, Legs. *Cant.*

Standard-*Grass*, a sort of Herb.

Standing *Part of the Sheet* [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

Standing-*Lifts* [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-sail Yard.

Standing-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set *tau't*, or let slack, as Occasion serves, as *Sheet Stays*, *Back Stays*, &c.

Standing *Part of a Tackle* is the End of the Rope where the Block is seiz'd or fastened.

Standish [of stanð and Dish] a standing Inkhorn-glass, &c. for a Table.

Stang [ſtang, *Sax.* Stange, Teut. Distang, C. Br.] a Cowl-Staff. *N. C.*

A Stank, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. *S. C.*

Star *of Bethlehem*, a Plant.

Star-Board [ſteorbord, *Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

Star-*Wort*, an Herb. *Stellaria*, L.

Starch-*Wort*, an Herb. *Antirrhinum*, L.

A Stare [ſtær, *Sax.* Staar, Teut.] a Starling, a Bird kept for Whistling.

Stark [of Starr, stiff, *Teut.*] stiff, weary. *N. C.*

A Start [Belg. Steert, L. S.] a long Handle of any thing; a Tail. *N. C.*

Startish, somewhat apt to start.

Startup, a sort of high Shoe.

Statute *Staple*, a Bond [illegible] acknowledged before the Mayor, and one of the Constables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

To Stave [prob. of stowe, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel Cask, *&c.*

Cart **Staves**, those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

Stavers [in a *Horse*] the Staggers.

Staves-*Acre*, an Herb. *Staphys agria*, L.

Stawd, stowed. N. C.

Stays [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

The Steale [of steel, L. S. stiel, Teut.] the Handle of any thing. N. C.

Stee, a Ladder. *N. C.*

To Steem, to bespeak a thing. N. C.

A Steenkirk, a Neckcloth.[1]

Steep *Tubs* [at *Sea*] Vessels for watering Beef, or Fish.

Steepings, a sort of Gold Coin.

Steeve [*Sea Term*] the Bow sprit of a Ship is said to *Steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or strait enough forwards.

Steeving, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A Steg, a Gander. N. C.

[1] See The Spectator, no. 129.

To Stem, to bespeak a thing. *N. C.*

Step and Leap, one of the 7 Airs or Artificial Motions of a Horse.

Step [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

Stern [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Grey hound, or Wolf.

A Stern *Chase* [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

Stern-*Fast* [of a Ship] a fastening of Ropes, *&c.* behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

Stew, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present use.

A Stickler [of ꝛtican, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

A Stiff *Quean,* a lusty Wench. *N. C.*

Stifle *Joint* [of a *Horse*] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

Stifled *Horse,* whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

Stiles [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

Stingo, a sort of Drink in *Yorkshire.*

A Stint, a Bound, a Limit.

Stipony, a sort of sweet Liquor.

Stirk, Sturk [ſtẏꝛc, *Sax.*] a young Steer, Ox, or Heifer. *Lancash.*

Stirrup [in a *Ship*] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

Stitch-*Wort,* an Herb good against Stiches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus holosteus glaber.* L.

Stithe [of ſtiꝛh, *Sax.* ſteiff, Teut.] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Cheese. N. C.*

Stithy [of ſtiꝛh, *Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

Stittle-*Back* [stichling, Teut.] a little sort of Fish.

Stiven, Sternness. *N. C.*

Stives, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

Stoaked, stocked or stopped.

Stoaker, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

A Stoat [ſtut, *Sax.*] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

Stock [ſtocce, *Sax.* ſtock, L. S. and Teut.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

Stock [of *Cards*] the Cards not dealt.

Stock-*Dove*, a Fowl.

Stock-*Drawers*, Stockings. *Cant.*

Stocken *Apples*, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

Stock-*Fish* [stockvisk, Belg. stockfisch, Teut.] a Sort of Fish dried in Frosty Air without being Salted.

Stock-*Gilliflower*, a Plant, of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

A Stoly-*House*, a cluttered dirty *House*. *Suff.*

To Stomach [*stomachari*, L.] to be angry, to resent a Thing.

Stone-*Break*, *Crop*, *Wort*, [Stinetop, *Sax.*] several Sorts of Herbs.

Stone *Cray*, a Distemper in Hawks.

Stone-*Falcon*, a sort of Hawk, which build her Nest in Rocks.

Stone of Wool. 14*lb.* Stone of Beef, at *London*, 8*lb.* in *Herefordshire* 12*lb.* Stone of Glass, 5*lb.* of Wax 8*lb.*

Stood, cropt. *N. C.* as Sheep are said to be *Stood*, whose Ears are cropt; and Men who wear their Hair very short.

Stook, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

Stooming [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To Stoop [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A Stoop [Stoppa, *Sax.*] two Quarts.

Stopple [stopsel, Teut.] a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, *&c.*

Storks-*Bill* [storch-schnabel, T.] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A Stote [Stot, *Sax.*] a young Horse or Bullock. *N. C.*

Stovel, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

A Stound, a little while. *Suff.*

Stouts, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

Stow *your Whids*, speak warily. *Cant.*

Stowers, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

Stowk [perhaps of stock, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle to any Thing. *C.*

Stowr, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

Straicks [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

A Strain, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

To Strain [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when she catches at any thing.

A Strain [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

Straits, a narrow Kersey Cloth.

A Streak [Streek, L. S. Strich, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing else leaves behind it.

Strake [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

A Strand [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

Strandy [spoken of *Children*] restive, passionate. *O.*

Strangles, a Disease in Horses, attended with the running at the Nose.

Strangle *Weed*, a kind of Herb.

Strap [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to fasten it any where on Occasion.

Strap [among *Surgeons*] is a sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.

Strapping, huge, lusty, bouncing.

Straw-*Worm* [Stroh-Wurm, Teut.] a sort of Insect.

A Stray, a Beast taken wandring from its Pasture.

Street-*Gavel*, the Sum of 21*s.* antiently paid by every Tenant of the Manor of *Cholington*, in *Sussex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

Stretchers [in a *Boat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

Stride [Stpiþe, *Sax.*] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

A Cock's Stride [*Skinner* derives it of ꝑtpinþ, *Sax.* of ꝑtpinan, *Sax.* to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

The Strig, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

A Strike [Streiche, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, *&c.* also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A Strike [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

String *that Lamprey* [in *Carving*] cut it up.

String-*Halt* [in *Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

Strokal, an Iron Instrument used in making Glass.

Strom, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. N. C.

Strude, Stroce, a Stock of Breeding Mares.

Strunt, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. N. C.

Strunted *Sheep*, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

Strushings, Oats. *N. C.*

Strut, Strout [at *Bristol* in *England*] an Hoop-Petticoat.

A Stub [Stybbe, *Sax.* Stobbe, Belg. *Stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, *&c.*

Stubbed, short and well set.

Stubbedness, the being short and thick.

Stubbing [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, *&c.* out of Land.

A Stuckling, an Apple-pasty or Pye. *Suff.*

Stufnet, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

A Stull, a Luncheon; a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Essex.*

Stulm, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

Stum, the Flower of Wine, set a Working.

To Stum, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To Stump [Stumper, Dan. Stumpffen, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A Stumper, a Boaster or Bragger.

Stunt [Stunta, *Sax.*] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

Stupes [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, *&c.* dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

Sturk [Stýrc, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To Sturken, to grow, to thrive. N. C.

Sturry, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. *S. C.*

To Sturt, to straggle. *O.*

Stut [Stut, *Sax.*] a Gnat. *O.*

Suckers *of Trees* [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

Suckstone, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

Suds [of Geſoden, sodden, of ſeoðan, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are washed.

Sug, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

To Sug [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

Suit *Silver* [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

Sull, a Plough. *W. C.*

Sull *Paddle*, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

Sumage, Summage, a Toll paid for Horse Carriage; also an Horse Load.

Summer [q. d. *trabs summaria*,[1] L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.

Summer *Sault* [*Soubresault*, F.] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.

To Summer *Stir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*

Summer *Tree* [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.

Sundew, an Herb. *Ros Silos.* L.

Super *Statuto de York*, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

Sushin, a sort of old Corn.

To Sury, to assure, to ensure.

Swab, a Cod of Beans.

Swabber, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A Swache, a Tally. N. C.

A Swad [probably of ꝺpeꝺele, *Sax.* a Swathe] a Peascod Shell, or Peascod with a few or small Pease in it.

To Swaddle [ꝛpeꝺan, *Sax.*] to wrap up with Swathing-bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To Swag [ꝛpeȝan, *Sax.* to sound, ſchwancken, Teut. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A Swag, a Shop. *Cant.*

Swainmote, Swanimote, a Court touching Forest Matters, held thrice a Year, the Verdurers being Judges.

To Swale [ꝛpælan, *Sax.*] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, *&c.*

Swale, windy, bleak, cold. *N. C.*

Swallet, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

Swallow-*Tail* [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

Swallow *Wort*, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias*, L.

Swang, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst plough'd Land. N. C.

[1] In no way allied to Lat. *summus;* but from O.F. *somier*, that which supports a burden, from *some*, Gk. *σάγμα*, a burden. See *Summer-tree.*

A Swang, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflow'd with Water. N. C.

A Swank [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

Swash [probably of Waschen, Teut. to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

Swath, Swarth [Swebele,[1] of Swebban, *Sax.* to roll up or make into Bundles, swaddle or swade, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

A Swathe [Swebele, *Sax.* swadle, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

Swathe, Calm. N. C.

A Swathe *Bank,* a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. *N. C.*

To Swattle *away,* to waste. N. C.

To Sweal *a Hog,* to singe him. *C.*

Sweamish, squeamish; modest. N. C.

Sweath, the same as *Swarth. Cant.*

To Sweb, to swoon. *N. C.*

Sweep [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-Heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compasses, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

Sweep [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.

Sweep Net, a sort of Fishing Net.

Sweepage, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

Sweeping [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground, at the Bottom of the Sea with a three fluk'd Grapnel to find some Cable that is split from an Anchor.

Swelled *Pizzle,* a Disease in Horses.

To Swelter [Swolcaþ, *Sax.* to die, Swælan, *Sax.* to enflame, swelte, Belg. to faint, Swoleþ, *Sax.* Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.

Sweltry [of Swoleþ, *Sax.* Heat] extremely hot.

Swepe, Swipe, an Engine having Cross Beams to draw up with.

Swerd, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.[2]

Sweven [Swefen, *Sax.* of schweben, to hover, Teut.] a Dream. *C.*

Swifting *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun Wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in stress of Weather; to bring her a ground upon a Careen.

[1] The A.S. word is *swaðu.*

[2] *i.e.* sward, as in *green-sward.*

Swifting [of the *Capstan Bars*] is straining a Rope all around the outer end of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen, and make them to bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

Swifting *the Masts*, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them when a Ship is either brought a ground or on a Careen.

To Swilker *Ore*, to dash over. N. C.

Swill *Bowl*, a lusty Toper.

Swill, Hog wash. *C.*

Swill, a Washing Tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

Swill *Plough*, a Dilling or Child born when the Parents are old. *O.*

Swine *Crue*, **Swine** *Erne*, **Swine** *Hull*, a Swine Sty or Hog Sty. *C.*

Swine *Greun* [of Graun, Dan. the Nose] a Swine's Snout. N. C.

Swine *Pipe*, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

Swipper, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

To Swizzen, to singe. *N. C.*

Swole-Hot, sultry hot. *O.*

A Swoling [of *Land*] as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.[1]

To Swoop [among *Fowlers*] to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To Swop. See to *Swap*.

Sword-Grass [schwerdt-grass, Teut.] a kind of Sedge.

Sword Sleiper [*q. d.* schwerdt-schleiffer, Teut. *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword-Cutler. *N. C.*

To Sworl [schnurren, Teut.] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

Syder, a sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

T A

Tab, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

Tabby [*tabbi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabais*, F.] a sort of waved or watered Silk.

Tabern [of *taberna*, L.] a Cellar. N. C.

A Tach [of *Attache*, a fixing, F.] a Hook, Buckle or Grasp.

[1] A.S. *sulung*, lit. 'a ploughing'; from *sulh*, a plough.

Taches, Pranks. O.

To Tack [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

A Tack, a small Nail.

To Tack *about* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

Tacks [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

Tag [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent.*

Tail, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

Kentish long **Tails**, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the Hind parts of all that Generation: But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Cerne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint *Thomas* of *Canterbury's* Horse, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry* II. riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Credat Judæas apella.*

Tainct, a small red Spider troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

Tall *Wood*, a long kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets. See *Talshide.*

Talley-Man, one who sells Clothes, *&c.* to be paid by the Week.

Talshide, **Talwood**, a long kind of Wood, riven out of the Tree, which shorten'd is made into Billets.

A Tang [tangh, Belg. sharp, τώγγη, Gr.] a rank Taste.

Tangle, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and Low-water Mark.

Tantivy, [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A Tantivy, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

Tantrels, idle People. *N. C.*

To Tap [*Hunt. Term*] a Hare is said to *tap* or *beat*, when she makes a Noise.

To Tap *a Tree* [among *Husbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

Tapassant [among *Hunters*] lurking or squatting.

Taper-*Bored* [of a *Piece of Ordnance*] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

Tapite, to hang with Tapestry. *Ch.*

Tapster [ꝛeppeɲe or ꝛæppẏɾeɲ,[1] Sax. tapper, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.

To Tar [probably of ȝerren, Teut. to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, *&c. Sha.*

Tardy [*Tardif*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found Tripping in a Fault.

Tare [of *Flax*] the finest dressed Part.

Tares [of teeren; L. S. ȝehren, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.

A Tarn, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

Tarriwags, *Membra Virilia.*

Tassel [*tiercelet*, F. *terzolo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.

Tassels, a kind of hard Burr used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth. See *Teasil.*

Tassels [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

Tassum, a Mow of Corn. *O. L.*

To Taste, to smell. N. C.

A Tatch [*Attache*, F.] a sort of Fastening, a Loop or Button, *&c.*

Tatch [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manors of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

Tat-too [q. d. *taptoo*] the Beat of Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

To Tave [toben, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

Taunt [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

To Taw [ꝛapian, *Sax.* tonwe, Belg.] to tan or dress Leather.

To Tawm, to swoon. *N. C.*

A Team [ꝛẏme, Sax.] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, *&c.* also a Flock of Ducks.

Team and Theam [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manor for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

Teamful, brimful. *N. C.*

Teasil [ꝛærl, *Sax.*] a Fuller's Thistle.

To Ted. See to *Tede Grass.*

Tede [*Teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spen.*

To Tede *Grass,* to turn or spread abroad new-mown Grass. *S.* and *E. C.*

[1] Errors for A.S. *tæppere, tæppestre.*

Teding-Penny. See *Tething-Penny.*

To Teem *out* [tomme, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnsh.*

Teen [of ꝺ̈nan, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *N. C.* Sorrow. *Spenc.*

Teenage, Brush-wood for Hedges, *&c.* C.

Tegg [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

To Tell *no Store* [*Old Phrase*] to account as nothing.

Temese [*tamis,* F.] a small fine sieve. N. C.

A Temse [tms, Belg. *tamis,* F.] a fine Searce, a small Sieve. N. C.

Temse Bread, sifted Bread. *S. C.*

Tench [ꝺince, *Sax. tanche,* F.] a delicious Fresh-Water Fish.

Tendrel [*tendron,* or *tendrillon,* F.] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

Tenon [*Architect.*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Motoise. *F.*

Tent [either of *tendere,* to stretch, L. or *tentare,* to try, L.] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

Tent [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

Tent, Intent. *Chauc.*

Tenter [ꝺeltꝺe,[1] *Sax.* of *tendendo,* L.] a Stretcher, or Frame, for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

Terns, large Ponds. *N. C.* See *Tarn.*

A Tester [*Testiera,* Ital. the Head] the Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

Testiff, wild, hair brained. *O.*

Testy [*testardo,* Ital. of *testa,* the Head, Ital.] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

A Tetter [ꝺeꝺeꝛ, *Sax. Dartre,* F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

Tetter [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm.*

To Tew [ꝺaꝛian,[2] *Sax. ziehen,* Teut.] to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To Tew *Hemp* [ꝺeꝛian,[2] *Sax.*] to beat or dress it.

Tewly, tender, sick. *S. C.*

Tharky, dark. *Suff.*

Tharm, Tharn [ðeaꝛm, *Sax.* darme, Teut.] Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

[1] Not A.S. at all, but of Lat. origin.
[2] These forms, *tarian* and *terian,* are errors for *tawian.*

Theat [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. *N. C.*

Thewed, cowardly. *N. C.*

A Thible, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble, or Setting-Stick. N. C.

Thight, well joined or knit together [E. *tight*]. See *Theat.*

Thill, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

Thiller, Thill *Horse*, that Horse that is put under the Thill.

Third-*Earing* [*Husbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.

To Thirle [ðiɲlian, *Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce thro'. *Lincolnsh.*

Thistle-*Take*, a Duty of a Half-penny, antiently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Halton* in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

A Thivel. See *Thible.*

Thomes, Fish with broken Bellies. *O.*

To Thole [of ðolian, *Sax.*] to brook or endure. N. C.

Thone, damp, moist, wet. N. C.

Thorn-*Apple*, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads. *Stramonium*, L.

Thorn-*Back*, a Fish.

Thoruck, an Heap. *O.*

Thowls [*tholus*, L. θόλος, *Gr.*] Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls, when they row.

To Thrave [of ðɲapian, *Sax.*] to urge. *Lincolnsh.*

A Thrave, 24 Sheaves or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. N. C.

To Threap, To Threapen, To Threap-Down [ðɲeapian, or ðɲavian, *Sax.*] to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. N. C.

Thremote,[1] the Blast of a Horn. *Ch.*

Thrip, to beat. N. C.

Thripples, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

Thrithing *Reve*, the Governor of a Thrithing.

To Throdden, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken. *C.*

Very Throng, busily employed. N. C.

To Thropple, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksh.*

The Thropple [ertrosselen, Teut.] the Wind-pipe. *Yorksh.*

[1] So in old editions of Chaucer's Book of the Duchess, l. 376. An error for *thre mote*, i. e. three blasts of a horn.

To Throw [ðrapan, *Sax.*] to hurl or fling; or turn as Throwsters do. N. C.

To Throw, to work at the Tin Mines. N. C.

Thrucht, thrust. N. C.

A Thrum [ƿrum,[1] *Sax.*] an End of a Weaver's Warp, *&c.*

To Thwite, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting.[2] *N. C.*

Tib, a poor sorry Woman.

Tib *of the Buttery,* a Goose. *Cant.*

Tiching, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

Tick [*tique,* F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

Tick Tack [*trictrac,* F. *trieche,* or *tracche,* Ital.] a Game at Tables.

Tickle, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

Tickrum, a License. *C.*

Tider, soon, quickly, sooner. N. C.

Ties [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes, by which the Yards hang.

Tiffany [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer,* O. F. to adorn] a sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To Tifle, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. N. C.

Tight [in *Dress*] not slatternly.

A Tike, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*

Tiller [of a *Ship*] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ships Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

Tiller, Tellar, a small Tree left to grow till it is fellable.

Tills, Lentils, a sort of Pulse.

To Tilt *Beer* [of telle, Belg. to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, *&c.* that is near out, to set it stooping.

Tilt [zelt, Teut.] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, *&c.*

Tilt-Boat, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between *London* and *Gravesend.*

A Timber *of Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

Timber *Measure,* 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

To Timber [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

Timber, slender.

[1] Not A.S.; from Icel. *þrömr.*

[2] An attempt at popular etymology; the A.S. *thwítan,* to cut, is distinct from *hwít,* white.

Tinker-Men, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

Tine, the Grain of a Fork.

To Tine *an Egg*, to dress it. *C.*

Tineman, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert or Venison in the Night.

Tinewald [in the *Isle of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

Tin-Penny, a certain customary Duty antiently paid to the Tithing-Men.

Tin-Worm, a small red Worm, round and having many Legs much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

Tiring [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck it.

Tirwhit, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

Tit-*Lark*, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary* Bird.

Tit, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

Tits [probably of τύκθος, Gr. small] small Cattle.

Titter, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

Tityre, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

Tod *of Wool*, the Quantity of 28*lb.*

A Toft [*q. d.* a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

Toft, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

Toft-Man, the Owner of a Toft.

Toiles [*Minshew* derives it of toge11, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

Toiles [*toiles*, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

Toise [*toise*, F.] a Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

Toll-Booth [of toll and Boꝺe,[1] Sax. or Bwth, *C. Br.* zoll-bude, Teut.] a Custom-House, or Place where Toll is paid.

Toll-*Corn*, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

Toll-*Hop*, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

Toll-*Through*, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, *&c.*

Toll-*Traverse*, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

[1] *Booth* is not A.S.; but from Icel. *búð*.

Toll-*Tray*, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

Toll-*Turn*, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, tho' they were not sold.

Tolsaster, Tolsester, a Tribute heretofore paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

Tolt [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere loquelam*] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court.

Tomelis,[1] to boot, into the Bargain. *Ch.*

Tomin [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.

Ton, Contraction of The One. *Chau.*

Tongue-Pad, a talkative Person.

To Toot [tuyte, Belg.] to blow a Horn, *&c.*

Toothing, a Corner Stone left for more Building.

Tooth-Wort, an Herb. *Dentaria*, L.

To Top *the Sail Yards* [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang even.

Toph [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

Topsy-*Turvey* [q. d. *Tops* in *Turves*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.

A Toss Pot, a hard Drinker.

Totted [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

Totty, dizzy. *O.*

Totum, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round.

Touch *Wood*, a sort of rotten Wood, easily taking Fire.

Touchy, apt to take Offence.

Tovet, a Measure of half a Bushel.

Tourtee [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry Work baked in a Pan.

Tout, the Backside. *Chauc.*

To Towz [prob. of tuselen, L. S. to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To Towz *Wool, i. e.* to toze it, to card or dress it.

Tozy, soft, like Wool.

Trace [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a Wild Beast.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir *William Tracey* was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is

[1] An error for *tomedis*, which again is for *to medes;* Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1201.

imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance that whether they go by Land or Water the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. *Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a Fan.

Trail-*Board* [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

A Train, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, *&c.*

A Train [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

Trainel-Net.[1] See *Tramel-Net.*

Training *a Load* [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

Trambling *the Tin Ore* [among *Miners*] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

Tramel, Trammel [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net, a sort of Fishing-Net; also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night. Also an Instrument to make a Horse amble. Also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

Tramel *Net*, a long Net to catch great and small Fowl in the Night, in Champaign Countries.

Tranters, a sort of Fishermen.

Trantery, a Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale Sellers, *&c.* for breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale in some Manours.

To Trape [traben, *Teut.* drabben, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

Trapes, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

Trash, sorry Fruit or any bad Commodity.

A Tread [trit, Teut. treod, *C. Br.* a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

Treaf, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

Trechour, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

Treddles [of *Thread* Weber-Tritte] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet, to raise part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

Tredles [q. d. *turdles*] the Ordure of Sheep, *&c.* See *Tretles.*

Treeks[2] [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

Treenels,[3] **Trenels** [in a *Ship*] long wooden Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

Tren, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

[1] Evidently *trainel* is miswritten for *tramel.*
[2] A corruption of *streeks* or *strakes*, the right form.
[3] Lit. tree-nails, *i.e.* wooden nails or pegs.

Tret [of *tritus* or *attritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. *F.*

Trete, to treat. *Chauc.*

Tretles, the Dung of a Rabbet. See *Tredles.*

Triding [ꝛꝩhmga,[1] *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

Tridingmote, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

To Trig [tricker, Dan. trucken,[2] T. to press] to set a Mark to stand at in Playing at Nine-pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

Trigen, a Pole to stop a Waggon, *&c.* from going down a Hill.

Trigger [*Minshew* derives it of *Triga*, L. or of Dregge, Belg. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-Lock.[3]

To Trill *down* [trilder, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

Tringle, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed post to another. *L.*

Tringle [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-band of the Architrave from whence hang down the *Guttæ* or pendent Drops, in the *Dorick Order.* F.

Trink, kind of Fish Net. *O.*

Trinkets, Gewgaws, Toys.

Trip [*Hunting Term*] a herd or Company of Goats.

A Trip [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-sails* a *Trip* when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

Tripe-*Madam*, a Sallet Herb.

Tripery [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe House or Market.

To Trise [probably q. d. to truss up, or of *drizzare*, Ital.] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

To Troat [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

To Troll [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To Troll *about*, to ramble up and down carelessly.

Troll *Madam*, a Game which is commonly called Pidgeon-Holes.

A Trollop, a slatternly Woman.

Trone-*Weight*, Troy-Weight.

Trotters, Curds, *&c.* N. C.

A Trout [*Menagius* takes it q. d. *true Druid;* but *Skinner* rather of ꝛꝩpa, *Sax.* trust] a confident Fellow.

[1] Not A.S. at all; Norweg. *tridjung*, Icel. *þriðjungr.*
[2] Read Dan. *trycke*, G. *drücken;* both unconnected with *trig*
[3] Really from Du. *trekker*, a trigger; from *trekken*, to draw.

Trouts, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*

To Trowl *away* [*troller*, F. drollen, Belg.] to move or wander about.

Trub-*Tail,* a little squat Woman.

Trubs, a sort of Herb.

Truck [in a *Ship*] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag Staff in.

Trucks [*trucca*, Ital. or of trucken, Teut. or as *Minshew* of τροχω, or τροχος, Gr.] a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game.

Trucks [among *Gunners*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To Truckle [of *trochlea*, L. of τροχίλιον, Gr.] to submit, yield, or buckle to. [For τροχίλιον read τροχιλέα.]

A Truckle [*trochlea*, L. of τροχίλιον, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

True-*Love* [*Solanum quadrifolium, L.*] See *Herb Paris.*

Truets, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*

Trugg, a Milk Tray. *Sussex.* A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. *C.*

Trugg-*Corn,* an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimster,* for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

Trufastist, truest, sincerest. *Ch.*

To Trull, to trundle. *Suff.*

A Trundle [trendel, *Sax.*] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

Trundle *Shot,* an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp pointed at both Ends with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

Trundle-*Tail,* a Wench which runs up and down with a draggled Tail.

Trundlers, Pease. *Cant.*

Trunk *Roots,* Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

Trunnions [of *trognons,* F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

Trupenny [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of τρύταvον, *Gr.* q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, *&c.* as an *old Trŭepenny.*

A Truss [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56*lb.*

Truss *of Flowers* [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

Trusses [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

Trussing [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A Trussel, a Prop. See *Tressel.*

A Tub *of Tea*, about 60 Pounds.

A Tub *of Camphire*, 56 to 60 Pounds.

Tuck [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A Tucker [of tuck, Teut. Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Slip of Linnen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

Tucksels, the Teeth called Grinders. See *Tushes.*

Tuel, the Fundament of a Beast.

Tuke, the Horse-topping or Foretop.

To Tum *Wool*, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

Tumbler, a Cart. *Cant.*

A Tumbrel [*tumbereau*, F.] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking-Stool.

Tumping [among *Gardeners*] a sort of fencing for Trees.

A Tun [of *Timber*] 40 solid Feet.

To Tun *up*, to put Liquor into a Tun, *&c.*

Tun-Hoof, an Herb. *Hedera terrestris*, L.

A Tunnel [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.

Tunneller [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

Tunnellers [on *Shipboard*] Men who fill Casks with Water.

A Tup, a Ram or Male Sheep.

Turkey-Pout, a young Turkey.

Turks-Cap, a Flower.

A Turn [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.

Turn-Coat, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to any other Party.

Turn *the Tup to ride* [*Country Phrase*] put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

Turning *Evil* [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle called the *Sturdy.*

Turning [*Confectionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

Tushes [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

Tushes, Tusks (of a *Boar*) [tuxar, *Sax.*] the great Teeth that stand out.

To Tush [in *Carving*] as, *Tush that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

Tut, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe with a Cross on it; a Mound.

Tut *Mouthed* [tÿtt, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips standing out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out further than the upper.[1]

Tutsan or *Tusan,* an Herb. *Hypericon maximum, Androsœmum vulgare dictum.* L.

Tuty, Tutty [*tutie,* F.] the Sparkles or Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

Tutty, Tuzzimuzzy, a Nosegay; also a jocular or humourous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre.*

Twain *Nights Guest,* one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it; whereas if he staid longer his Host was answerable.

A Twang [*Minshew* derives it of *tango,* L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; an ill Sound as of a Bow-string, *&c.*

Tway-Blade, an Herb. *Bifolium,* L.

Tweag, A Tweak [of ȝwicken, Teut. to pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To Tweag, To Tweak, to put into a Fret or Perplexity.

To Tweedle [*a Song*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

Twi-Bill [of tpÿ, *Sax.* two, and Bill] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.

A Twig [tpiȝa,[2] *Sax.* ȝweig, Teut.] a small Sprout of a Tree, *&c.*

A Twild, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

Twinters [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattle two Winters old.

A Twist [in *Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

Twist, the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.

Twich-*Grass,* a Weed called also *Quitch-Grass.*

To Twitter [ȝittern, T.] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh scornfully.

To Twitter *Thread or Yarn,* is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

Twivil [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortoise holes with.

Typh *Wheat,* a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

A Tye-Top, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, *&c.* N. C.

[1] Really from A.S. *tótian,* to project.
[2] An error for A.S. *twig.*

U

Uback, U-block, Yew-block.[1] *N. C.*

Ule [some derive it of Ɒehul, *Sax. Christmas*, others of Ɣule, of the *French Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Nuel*, and we *Ule*] *Christmas.*

Ule *Games*, Christmas Games or Sports.

Ullage *of a Cask* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

Umstrid, astride, Astridlands. N. C.

To Unbend *a Cable* [*Sea Phrase*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

Unheer, impatient. *N. C.*

Unked, Unkward, solitary, lonesome.

Unkedly, solitarily.

To Unreeve *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pully.

Unseeling [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye lids, and hinders her Sight.

Unthewed, unmannerly. *W.*

Up-Sitting, when the Child-Bed Woman gets up. *York.*

Ure, an Udder. *N. C.*

Urled, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

Urling, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

Urry, a Sort of blue or back Clay, digged out of Coal Mines.

V A

Vails, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

Valences, Vallens [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, *&c.*

Vale *of a Red Horse*, in *Warwickshire*, a Valley in *Warwickshire* below *Edge Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut, out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horse, which on Account of the red sandy Soil gives the Vale the Name.

[1] I. e. not a block of yew, but a *Yule-Block;* see *Yu.*

Vale *of a Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

Valerian, the Herb *Great Setwall.*

Vallor, Vallow, a hollow Mould in which a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vate.* C.

To Vamp [of *avant,* F. before] to mend or furbish up.

Vamp [of *Avant,* F.] the Upper Leather of a Shoe, *&c.*

Vamps, Vampays, a sort of short Stocking or Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

A Van [*vannus,* L. Wanne, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Crible for Corn. *F.*

To Van [*vaner,* F. *vannare,* L.] to winnow Corn.

To Vang [of fengan, *Sax.*] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, &c. *Somersetsh.*

Vanned [*vaneé,* F. *vannatus,* L.] fanned or winnowed.

Varvels [*Varvelles,* F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

Vea, Vea, Vea, [*a Seamen's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

Veal *Money,* an annual Rent paid by Tenants of the Manour of *Bradford,* in *Wiltshire,* to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; Otherwise called *Veal Noble Money.*

Velling, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. *W. C.*

To Vent [*Hunting Term*] to wind as a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's Thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To Vent [among *Glass Plate workers*] is to crack in working.

Venter, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew the Cud.

Vert [*vert,* F. of *viridis,* L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue.*

Overt **Vert,** great Woods.

Vesses, a sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk.*

Vessignon [in *Horses*] a Disease, a kind of Wind-Gall or Swelling. *F.*

Vine-*Fretter,* **Vine-***Grub,* an Insect that gnaws Vines.

Vinerous, hard to please. *N. C.*

Vinew [probably of *esvanouy,*[1] F. of *esvanouir,* to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus,* L. having lost the Spirits] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

[1] Not French; but from A.S. *finig,* mouldy.

Virgin *Parchment*, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

Virgins *Flower*, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.

Virgins *Thread*, a ropy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.

A Vixen, A Fixen [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox; but *Skinner* of Firin, and that of Fitching, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

A Voider, a Table Basket for Plates, Knives, *&c.* a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.

A Vollow, a Fallow. N. C.

Voor, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

W A

To Wabble [either of picelian or pagian, *Sax.* or wadeln, Teut. wendtele, Belg.] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

Wacket, Sky-Colour. *O.* See *Watchet.*

Wad [peod,[1] *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

Wad, Wadding [among *Gunners*] a Stopple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, *&c.* which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

Wad Hook [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wise, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

Waddemole, Woddemel, Woddenel, Coarse Stuff used for the covering the Collars of Cart horses.

To Waddle [wadeln, Teut. wendtele, Belg. picelian, *Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck does.

Waddles, the Stones of a Cock.

Waddling, going sideling.

Waddlingly, in a sideling manner.

A Waft [of pagian, Sax. waeghen, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Court or Sea-Gown hanged out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on board, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, *&c.* and wants Help.

A Wafter, a Frigat to convey a Ship after such a manner.

[1] *Wad* is quite distinct from A.S. *wéod*, a weed.

Wafters, Waftors [in the Time of King *Edward* IV.] three Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

A Wag-*Tail*, a Bird.

Wainable, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

Waincope, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

Wair [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. *F.*

Wake Robin, an Herb. *Arum*, L.

Wald [palda, *Sax.* wald, Teut.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records.* See *Weald*, *Weold*.

Wales, Wails [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

Chain Wales [of a *Ship*] are those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are usually trod upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

Wale Knot [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot so made with the Lays of a Rope, that it cannot slip.

Wale *Reared* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built straight up after she comes to her Bearing.

Gun **Wale** [of a *Ship*] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Waste.

A Walk-Mill [of walcken, Belg. walcken, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-Mill. *N. C.*

A Walker [Walcker, Belg. Walcker, Teut.] a Fuller.

Walling, boiling. N. C.

Wallowish [of walghe, Belg. a nauseating, of walghen, to loath] unsavoury, tasteless.

To Wally, to cocker or indulge. N. C.

Walm [wall, Teut.] a little boil over the Fire.

To Walt [pæltan, Sax.] to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. N. C.

Walt [of wanckelen, Teut. to waver or be unsteady [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, *i. e* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

To Walter, to welter. *O.*

Waltsome, wallowish, loathsome.

A Wang [pang, Sax.] a Field.

Wangs [pangar, *Sax.*] the Cheek or Jaw-Teeth. *Chauc.*

Wang-*Teeth* [ponȝtoðaȳ,[1] Sax.] the same as Wangs. See above.

Wanger [of panȝepe, Sax.] a Mail or Budget.

Wankle, Limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. N. C.

A Want [panᵭ of penᵭan, Sax. to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. N. C.

A Want-Louse [wandlupȝ, Belg. wandlausz, Teut.] a Wood Louse, an Insect.

A Wantey, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack horse.

To Wanze *away* [of panian or Depanian, Sax.] to waste away. *C.*

To Waspe, to wash. *Sussex.*

War *and War,* worse and worse. *N. C.*

To Warch, To Wark [of parc, Sax. Pain] to ache; to work. *N. C.*

A Ward [of a *Forest*] a Division.

Ward *Staff,* was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch staff.

Ware [pare, Sax. waere, Belg. whar, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.

Ware *your Money,* i. e. bestow it well. N. C.

Ware [of pear, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire.*

Wariangles, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire,* which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them. See *Wary-angle.*

Warnel *Worms,* Worms on the Backs of Cattle, within their Skin.

Warp [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To Warp, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

To Warp *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

A Warp [of þpeorpian, Sax. to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

Warping, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

Warren, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

Wary Breed. See *Warnel Worms.*

Warstead, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

[1] Here the final *y* is for *s;* he means *wang-tóðas,* which should rather be *wang-teð.*

Wart [in *Horses*] a spungy Substance growing near the Eye.

Warth [ꝑaꝛt,[1] *Sax.* the Shore] a Water ford. *N. C.*

Warth, a Customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

Wary-*Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird. See *Wariangles.*

Wasme, woe is me. *N. C.*

Wase, a Wreath of Cloth, *&c.* to be laid under any Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

Wash Brew, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleansed, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flummery.*

A Wash *of Oysters*, is Ten Strikes.

Washes [of a *Cart*, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The **Washes** in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tides washing against it; a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quicksands in *Africa.*

Washing *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.

Wassail, Wassel [of ꝑeꝛ-þæl, *Sax.* i. e. Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

Wasselers, a Company of People; who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas.*

The **Waste** [of a *Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-mast.

Waste-*Boards* [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

Waste-*Trees* [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waste.

Wastle-*Bread*, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.

Watchet *Colour* [*Skinner* derives it of ꝑæceꝺ, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

Water [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, *&c.*

Water *Cresses*, an Herb. *Nasturtium aquaticum*, L.

Water *Farcin* [in *Horses*] a Disease.

Water-*Gage*, a Sea wall or Bank, to keep off the Current or overflowing of the Water.

[1] An error for A.S. *waroð*, a shore.

Water *Gang* [ꝑaꝛeꝛ̃gaꝛ̃ʒ, *Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in the Sea walls, to discharge, and drain Water out of the Marshes.

Water *Gavel*, a Rent antiently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River or Water.

Water-*Lock*, a fenced watering Place.

Water-*Murrain*, a Disease in Black Cattle.

Water-*Pepper*, an Herb. *Persicaria vulgaris acris.* L.

Water *Poise*, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

Water *Shoot*, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

Water *Shot* [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

Water *Swallow* [wasserschwalbe, Teut.] a Bird.

Water *Way* [in a *Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides to keep the Water from running down there.

Water *Willow*, an Herb. *Salix folio longissimo.* L.

Watering or *Diving*, is laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

To Wattle, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

Wattles [of ꝑeꝛlaꝛ̃, or ꝑæꝛelaꝛ̃, Sax. spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

Wattles *of a Cock* [either of waggelen, Belg. or wadeln, Teut. to wag, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

Waveson [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea after Shipwreck.

To Wawl, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwawl.*

Waw-Mist [q. *Qualmish*, wummig, Loathing, *Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

Waxshot, Waxscot, a Duty antiently paid towards defraying the Charge of Wax Candles in Churches.

To Way *a Horse*, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

Way *Bread* [ꝑæʒ bꝛæ̃ꝺe, Sax. Wegbreed, L. S. Wegerich, Teut.] the Herb Plantain. *N. C.*

Way Bit, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire.*

To Way *lay one*, to lie in wait for him in the way; to lay Snares for him.

Wayt-*Fee* [*L. T.*] a Fee antiently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

Way-Wiser [of wegweiser, Teut. a Hand in the Road to shew Travellers the Way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

Waywiser [for a *Pocket*] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

Wayz, a Bundle of Straw. See *Wase*.

Wayz Goose, a Stubble-Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter. See above.

Weakling [weichling, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

Weaky, moist. N. C.

Weald, Weld [pealt,[1] Sax.] the woody Part of a Country.

Weanel, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.

Weanling, a young Creature fit to be Weaned. *C.*

Wear, Warr [pæp, Sax. wehr, Teut.] a Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To Wear *the Pot*, to cool it. N. C.

Weather-Hog, a Male Lamb the first Year.

To Weat *the Head*, to look it for Lice. N. C.

To Weather *a Hawk* [among *Falconers*] to set her abroad to take the Air.

A Weaver's *Beam* [peb-beam, *Sax.* weber-baum, Teut. weberboom, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom on which the Warp is rolled.

Wea *Worth You*, Woe betide you. *N. C.*

A Web [among *Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

A Week *of a Candle* [Canbelweoc, Sax. Wicke, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, *&c.*

Weel [pæl, Sax. weel, Belg.] a Whirl pool. *Lancash.*

Weeping *Eyes*, a Disease in Horses.

Weer, Wear [paap, *Saxon*] Seawreck.[2] *Northumb.*

Wele, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Ch.*

Welefulness, Happiness, &c. *Ch.*

To Welk [Welcken, Teut.] to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

Welling [of wallen, to bubble or boil, *Teut.*] heating Liquor scalding hot. *N. C.* See *Walling*.

[1] Read *weald*.

[2] I. e. seawrack, a kind of sea-weed.

A Welt [*Skinner* derives it of Wœltan, *Sax.* to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To Welter [Wæltan, *Sax.* Moeltere, Belg. weltzen, Teut. velter, Dan. *veaultrer*, F. of *volutare*, L.] to wallow or lie groveling.

Welly, almost nigh. *N. C.*

Wemless, unspotted, innocent. *Ch.*

Wence [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*,[1] a Place where Four Ways meet and cross each other.

Weold [Weolð, Sax. Wald] a Forest. See *Weald*, *Wald.*

Westly, dizzy, giddy. N. C.

A Wet-*Glover*, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, *&c.* which are slender, thin, and gentle.

A Wey [pihτ, Sax. a weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing 5 Chaldron.

A Whapple *Way*, a way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Sussex.*

To Wharl [of þpeoncian, Sax. to turn] to stutter in pronouncing R.

Wharls *of Flowers* [among *Florists*] such as are set at certain Distances about the main Stock or Spike.

Wharre, Crabs, Crab Apples. *Cheshire.*

A Wharrow [þpeonca,[2] Sax.] a Spindle.

A Wheady *Mile*, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropsh.*

Wheam, Whem, so close that no Wind can enter; also convenient. *Chesh.*

Wheamow, nimble. *N. C.*

Wheatear, a sort of Bird.

Wheden, a silly Fellow. *W. C.*

Whee, Whey, an Heifer or young Cow. *Yorkshire.*

To Wheedle, to draw in craftily, to coax or sooth.

A Wheen *Cat* [i. e. a Queen Cat, the word *Queen* was used by the *Saxons* to signify the Female] a She Cat.

A Wheint *Lad* [*q. d.* queint] a fine Lad, *spoken ironically;* cunning, subtle.

To Whelm, To Whelve [phýlpan,[3] and Ahpýlpan, Sax.] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

[1] *Wence* is a misspelling of *wents*, pl. of *went*, a way.
[2] An error for *hweorfa*, a wharrow.
[3] Read *hwealfian.*

Whelps [in a *Ship*] Brackets or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw Beam; which give the Sweep of it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

Wherkened, choaked. *N. C.*

Wherlicotes, open Chariots which were made use of by Persons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A Wherret [*un Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.

Whicket *for Whacket*, Quitte for Quatte, *i. e. Quid pro Quo.* Kent.

Whids, Words. *Cant.*

A Whiffler [pæfler, Sax. a Babler] a Piper that plays on a Fife to a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A Whiffler [of the *Companies* of *London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick solemnities.

Whig [þpæg, and þpæge, Sax.] Whey, Butter-milk, or very small Beer.

Whin, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

To Whindle, to whimper or whine.

A Whinner-*Neb*, a lean, spare-faced Man. N. C.

A Whinnock, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. N. C.

To Whinny [of *hinnire*, L. or wiht, *C. Br.* the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

Whins, the Furz or Furz bush. *Genista.* L.

Whip, or *Whip Staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and Steer the Ship.

Whirkened [Erwurget, Teut.] choaked, strangled. N. C.

A Whirle, A Whern [wirel, Teut.] a round Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning Wheel. *C.*

The Whirl *Bone*, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

A Whisk [wisch, Teut. bisse, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of hpita, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also the Sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck dress formerly worn by Women.

Whisk, Whist, a Game at Cards well known.

Whisket, a Scuttle or Basket. N. C.

Whisking, great, swinging; as a *Whisking Lye.*

Whit, Newgate. *Cant.*

Whitaker, the North East Part of a Flat or Shole, the middle Ground.

White-Cob [þpitan-Cop, Sax. *q. d.* white-Head, as *Albiceps*, L. or λευκοκέφαλος, Gr.] a Sea-Bird, a Mew.

White-*Hart Silver*, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King *Henry* III. for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

White *Line* [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

White *Meats*, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.

White *Pot*, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To White, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Chesh.*

To White, to blame. N. C.

White *Rent*, a Duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

White *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, *&c.*

White *Spurs*, Squires made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

White *Straits*, a Sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire*.

White *Wining*, a small white Apple, a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

White *Wort*, an Herb.

Whitlow *Grass*, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia.* L.

Whitster, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

Whittail, a Bird.

Whitten-*Tree*, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris.* L.

To Whittle [of þpettan, Sax.] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A Whittle [þpita, Sax.] a sort of white Basket.

A Whittle [of þpitel, Sax. white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To Whoave, to cover, to whelm over. *Chesh.*

Whole *Chase Boots*, Winter-Riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

Whookt, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chesh.*

A Whoop, a Pewet, a Bird.

Whoop, Whoopoo, the Cry which a Shepherd makes to call his Sheep together.

Whorlebat [of Batt, Sax. and *Whirl*] a Kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leaden Plummets, used by the ancient *Romans* at playing at Fisty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

Whortle-*Berries* [Þeoptbeþan, Sax. *Heurtes*, F. q. Heart-Berries] the Berries of a Whortle Shrub, also Bilberries.

Whowiskin, a drinking black Pot. *Chesh.*

Whur, Whuz [among *Falconers*] the Fluttering of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To Whur, to snarl as a Dog does.

Wicker, a Twig of an Osier Shrub.

Wicker, a Casement.

Wicket [*Guichet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

Widdle-*Waddle* [wickel wackle gehen, Teut.] to go sideling towards first one side and then the other.

To Widdle,[1] to fret. *N. C.*

Widow-*Bench* [in *Sussex*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estates besides her Jointure.

Widow-*Wails,* a Shrub.

Wigger, strong, as a clean pitched *wigger* Fellow. *N. C.*

The Wikes *of the Mouth*, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

A Wilding [Wildeling, L. S.] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

Wild *Water-Cresses*, an Herb. *Barbarea.* L.

Wild *Williams*, a Flower. *Lychnis plumaria.* L.

Wilds, uninhabited Places.

Wilk [pealc, Sax.] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincolnsh.*

Willers, wilful or wily Men. *Ch.*

Williams, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

Will-Jill, a sorry inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

A Wimble [Wimple, Belg. of Wemelen, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

To Wimm, to winnow. *Suff.*

To Wince, To Winch [of Wancken, Teut. to vacillate, or pæntan,[2] Sax. to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To Winch [*Guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, *&c.*

[1] In Hampshire they say to *quiddle.* [2] Meaning A.S. *windan.*

Wimly, quietly. N. C.

A Wind-*Berry*,[1] a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

Wind-*Egg*, [Wind Eg, Teut.] an Addle Egg that has taken Wind.

Windles, Blades to wind Yarn on. *C.*

Wind-*Row*, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. *S. C.*

Wind-*Thrush*, a Bird so named, because it comes into *England* in high Winds in the Beginning of Winter.

Winged *Plants* [among *Herbalists*] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

Winter *Cresses*, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

Winter Finer, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

Winter *Green*, a Plant or Herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

Winter *Heyming* [in the Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest.

Winter-*Lemon*, a Sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

Winter-*Marvel*, **Winter-***Thorn*, a sort of Pear.

To Winter *Rig* [*Husbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

To Wire *Draw*, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

Wires [with *Botanists*] those long Threads which running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A Wiseacre [Wiis-segher, Belg. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a silly, half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

A Wisket. See *Whisket.* N. C.

Wisned [of peopnian, Sax.] withered or wasted. N. C.

Witch-Elm, a Tree. *Ulmus folio glabro*, L.

Witcher, Silver. *Cant.*

Witcher-*Bubber*, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

Witcher-*Tilter*, a Silver hilted Sword. *Cant.*

Witcher-*Cully*, a Silversmith. *Cant.*

Withers [in a *Horse*] are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

Withiwind, the Herb Bind-Weed. *Convolvulus*, L.

To Wizzle, to get any thing away slily. *N. C.*

[1] A corruption of *wine-berry*, which is also corrupted to *wimberry*.

Woadmel, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.* See *Waddemole.*

A Wogh [of paȝ, *Sax.*] a Wall, *Lancashire;* also Wool. *N. C.*

A Wolf [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of eating Ulcer.

Wolf's Bane, a Plant.

Wolf's Milk, a Sort of Herb.

Wonne *or* **Wonning,** [Wohnung, Teut.] a dwelling, *Sp.* Also a Remedy. *Ch.*

Wood-Bind [puð-bind, *Sax.*] a Shrub. *Caprifolium.* L.

Wood-Case [*Gunnery*] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

Wood-*Culver,* **Wood-***Pigeon,* a Bird well known.

Wood-*Fretter,* an Insect, a Worm.

Wood-*Lands,* Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

Wood *Lark,* a singing Bird.

Wood-*Louse,* an Insect or Chinch. *Millepes,* L.

Wood-*Monger,* a Timber Merchant.

Wood-*Pecker,* a Wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

Wood *Plea Court* [in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

Woodshaw, a Wood's Side or Shade. *O.*

Wood *Sage,* an Herb. *Salvia agrestis,* L.

Wood *Score,* an Insect.

Wood *Snipe* [puðu-pnite, Sax.] a Sort of Fowl.

Wood *Wants,* Holes in Pieces of Timber. N. C.

Wool *Blade,* an Herb.

Wool-*Drivers,* such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market Towns, to sell it again.

Wool-*Staple,* a City, Town or Place where Wool is used to be sold.

Wool-*Winders,* such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool to be packed, and sold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.

To Worch, to work. *Chauc.*

Work-*Braccho,* work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Cheshire.*

Worm-*Grass,* an Herb that kills Worms.

Worm-*Seed,* the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Worm Wood. Semen santonicum,* L.

To Worm *a Dog*, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be Worried, to be choaked. N. C.

Woulding [*Sea Term*] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship after it hath been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

Wrack [ꝑnæc, *Sax.* wracke, Belg.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck;* but if a Man, Dog, or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the ship so perished.

Wrag Lands, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

A Wreasel, a Weasel. *N. C.*

A Wreath [ꝑnɛoðɛ,[1] Sax.] a Garland; a Roll such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail, *&c.*

Wreath [*Hunt. T.*] a Boar's Tail.

A Wreath [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linnen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish* Turbant.

A Wrest, a Sort of a Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

A Wright [ꝑnýhta, Sax. of ꝑrýcan, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, *&c.*

Writhed, twisted together. *Mil.*

To Wun [of ꝑunian, Sax. wohnen, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *where wun you?* where dwell you? N. C.

Wust, frighted, driven. *Chauc.*

Wydraught, a Water-Course, a Sink or common shore.

Y A

To Yall [of *aller*, F.] to go. *N. C.*

Yance, once. *N. C.*

Yane, one. N. C.

Yap, a little Dog.

To Yape, to jest. *O.*

Yard-*Falling* [in *Horses*] a Disease.

[1] Properly *wréð*.

Yard-*Land* [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

Yard-*Mattering* [in *Horses*] a Disease.

Yard [ȝeapꝺ, Sax.] ready, eager or sharp upon any Thing. N. C.

Yare [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

Yare, covetous, stingy. N. C.

Be Yare *at the Helm* [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To Yark [ȝeapcian, *Sax.* Garwe, Belg.] to prepare. N. C.

Yarringles, Yarringle *Blades*, an Instrument from which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

Yarrish [Garw, *C. Br.* rough] of a dry Taste.

Yarrow [ȝeapepe, Sax.] the Herb Milfoil.

A Yaspen. See *Yeepsen.* N. C.

Yaspin, a handful. *O.*

Yasping, grasping. C.

Yate, *Yatt* [ȝate, *Sax.*] a Gate. *C.*

To Yawl, to baul or cry out.

Yeare, the Forenoon. N. C. See *Yeender.*

Yeardly, very, as *yeardly much*, very much, *&c.*

The Yeender, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire.*

A Yeepsen, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex.*

Yelk *of an Egg.* See *Yolk.*

Yellow *Golds*, Marigolds. *O. Flores Calendulæ*, L.

The Yellows [in a *Horse*] a Disease.

To Yelp [*Glappir*, F. Galpe, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, *&c.*

Yelt, a young Sow. *C.*

Yene, nigh, or as if. *O.*

A Fore-Yean, over against. *O.*

Yerd [ȝiꝺ, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

Yewd [of Eoꝺe, *Sax.*] went. *N. C.*

Yoke-Elm, a Sort of Tree.

Yon *Thing*, the Thing yonder. *C.*

Yoon, an Oven. *N. C.*

To Youlk [among *Falconers*] to sleep as *the Hawk youlks*, i. e. sleeps.

Younker, a lusty Lad. *Du.*

Youth *Wort;* a kind of Herb.

To Yowster, to fester. *N. C.*

Yu [of *Yule*] Christmas. N. C. See *Uback.*

Yubatch [q. d. *Yule Batch*] a Christmas Batch. N. C.

To Yuck [of Jeucken, L. S. Jucken, Teut.] to prick, to rub, to scratch. N. C.

Yugames, Christmas Games. *N. C.*

Yule [of *August*] the first Day of *August,* called *Lammas Day.* N. C.

To Yux [of ȝeoxa, ȝeouxaȝ,[1] Sax. a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

Z A

Zani [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of σάννις, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner* of *Sanna,* L. a Scoff: But it rather is of *Zane,* Ital. a Contraction of *Giovanni,* i. e. *John,* as we use *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew,* a Jack-pudding, *Ital.*

Zest, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, *&c.* to give it a Flavour. *F.*

Zest, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, or, *to go to one's Zest.* F.

To Zest *an Orange or Lemon* [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

Zock, a Mineral, also called *Spelter.*

Zone [among *Physicians*] a Disease a Kind of *Shingles,* called *Holy Fire.*

Zuche [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

[1] Read *geoxung.* The A.S. verb is *giscian.*

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